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PRICE TWO CENTS

PRESIDENT TAFT AND COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN MARYLAND FIGHT

Each Working Hard to Win the National Convention Delegates to Be Chosen at Monday's Primaries

AN ALL-DAY TOUR

The Democratic Candidates, Speaker Champ Clark, Gov. Harmon and Gov. Wilson Made Pleas

BALTIMORE, Md.—President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt today made appeals for Maryland's delegates to be chosen in the primary elections Monday. Their trails did not cross, but both began speaking early this morning. Their tour will close at midnight.

RAYVIEW, Md.—I am of peace and don't want to fight, but when I do fight I want to hit hard. This was the opening gun which President Taft fired today in his Maryland campaign speaking at Hyattsville. "I tremble for this country where Theodore Roosevelt to do with so much depending upon his life," was the President's sarcastic exclamation at Laurel, after asserting that eventually the colonel's idea, "was that the job of being President was to bear the banner of social revolution."

At Hyattsville, the President christened Roosevelt with a new name, "The Innovator is abroad in the land," he asserted. "I must fight!"

The chief executive paid his respects to former Attorney-General Bonaparte, who spoke at the Roosevelt meeting in Baltimore last night. He named him sarcastically, "My friend—if I may still call him that."

"Mr. Bonaparte," he said, "says I am a substitute President. Well, I cannot reply to that. Such an attack is like criticism of one's personal appearance, a matter of taste only."

WESTMINSTER, Md.—"Our victory must represent an honest victory or it is not worth winning," was Colonel Roosevelt's declaration in a rear platform speech to a big crowd here today.

"Slavery is dead. What we want now is to apply the principles which abolished slavery," he asserted. "I am now in that part of Maryland where we count upon a Republican majority. People told me not to come here because they said we would get the delegates anyway, but I don't want just enough to elect delegates. I want you to vote with us four or five to one, and I think you will. If you don't go with us, you will discourage by so much the cause."

The Democrats are also stumping the state. Governor Harmon returned last night to Baltimore and Speaker Clark spent yesterday afternoon near Rockville. Governor Wilson made his appeals last Monday.

RACE FOR THE 'PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

WASHINGTON—Presidential campaign managers are making the following claims for their respective candidates up to and including today:

REPUBLICANS	
Delegates in convention.....	1076
Necessary to choose.....	539
Claimed for Taft.....	403
Claimed for Roosevelt.....	291
Conceded by Roosevelt managers to Taft.....	137
Conceded by Taft managers to Roosevelt.....	229
Well.....	36
Instructed for La Follette.....	36
Instructed for Marshall.....	36
Contested by Taft managers.....	12
Contested by Roosevelt managers.....	154

DEMOCRATS	
Delegates in convention.....	1092
Necessary to choose.....	729
Claimed for Clark.....	245
Claimed for Wilson.....	128
Conceded to Clark by Wilson mgrs.....	148
Conceded to Wilson by Clark mgrs.....	62
Instructed for Underwood.....	61
Instructed for Marshall.....	30
Instructed for Burke.....	10
Instructed for Foss.....	36
Instructed for Baldwin.....	14
Claimed for Harmon.....	8
Uninstructed.....	114

BOSTONIANS RETURN WITH MANY PRAISES OF OKLAHOMA CITY

New England Men as Delegates Attending Grocery Convention Delighted With Conditions in Markets

MR. BARKER PLEASED

Oklahoma grocers and provision dealers are held in high esteem both for the cleanliness of their stores and their facilities for doing business, by the Massachusetts delegation which recently returned from the fifteenth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers held in Oklahoma City. A. C. Barker, of the New England Grocer and Tradesman and one of the delegates, said today that although the stores of the western city are smaller they are fully as well equipped as Boston houses.

"There are no large stores in Oklahoma City," said Mr. Barker, "such as we have here, but there are no cut-price, cheap-grade stores there. Competition is not keen enough to warrant that class of store as yet."

"The stores are very clean, the equipment is up to date, and the management is excellent."

"There are one or two department stores which include a grocery department but that section of the store is much more complete than we see it here in Boston."

"No soft coal is used in the city, the streets are exceptionally clean and therefore the buildings throughout the city are that much cleaner, both outside and inside."

There are over 150 miles of granite sidewalks along asphalt streets and more of this style of work is being done every year.

"Office buildings are of the most modern character; they are well lighted and have fine marble entrances and stairways. The architecture of the business section of the city is certainly meritorious and far from giving a stiff appearance to city blocks lends an air of artistic beauty which is admirable."

"The hotels are also above the general class of hotel in this city; we really have but a few high class, modern hostels which can compare with those of the western city. There you will find running chilled water in each room and other little conveniences of similar character."

"Pennies are very scarce in Oklahoma City. The lowest price for a newspaper is a nickel. The population of the city is about 70,000. Although it has a growth of only 23 years yet it is most prosperous."

"The city has an excellent car system with the latest type of rolling stock and the employees of the railway are courteous and well trained. There is a bountiful supply of hospitality there for all easterners and the time and means of the citizens are at your disposal."

"The grain crop of this year is to be a successful one according to all the indications. It has been a failure for two years. Thousands of head of cattle are shipped into Oklahoma from Texas for the excellent grazing afforded there."

STATE LIBRARIES RECEIVE \$500,000

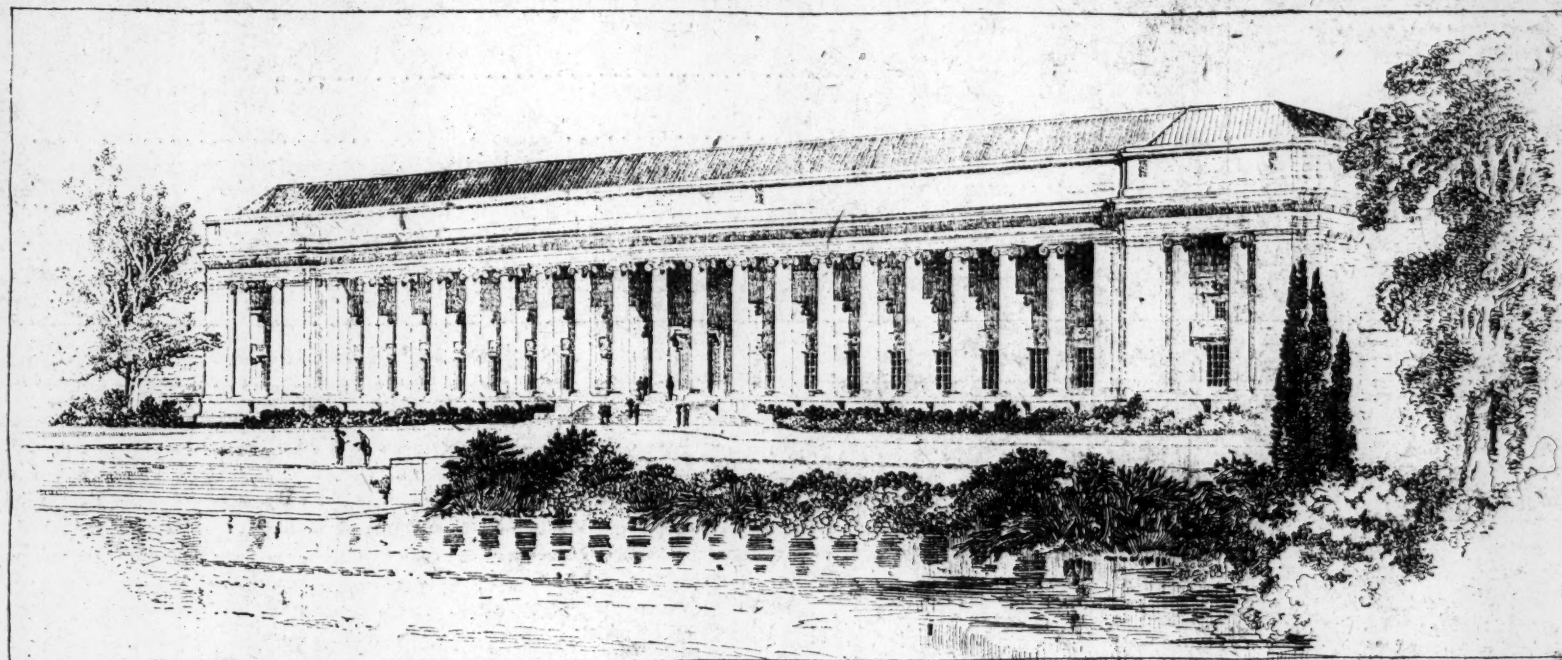
Gifts to library building and book funds through this state during the year amounted to about \$500,000, while many collections of books have also been given to public libraries, according to the twenty-second report of the free public library commission of Massachusetts which has just been circulated.

The report shows that continued progress is being made in the extension work of the libraries and new plans are being instituted.

DALAI LAMA'S GIFT DISCUSSED

NEW YORK—The New York Sun publishes a special despatch from Tokio stating that in view of the present conflict between the Chinese and Tibetans there is considerable speculation in Japan as to the significance of the Dalai Lama's gift of a golden image to the Mikado.

FENWAY FACADE OF PROPOSED EVANS ADDITION TO ART MUSEUM



(Courtesy of Guy Lowell, Architect)

Architect shows Ionic treatment of subject with many fluted columns reaching to the roof of the structure

BIG SUFFRAGE PARADE TO MARCH TO STRAINS OF THE "MARSEILLAISE"

NEW YORK—In the biggest women suffrage parade the United States has ever seen which starts at 5 o'clock this afternoon there will be members of almost every line of endeavor to the number of 15,000 to 20,000, the suffrage leaders say. Of these some 1000 will be men, New York bankers, brokers, clerks, sons, brothers, husbands and sweethearts of the women who will march in the more than 100 divisions of the procession.

"We are like the men who fought at Lexington," said Secretary Beadle of the Men's Suffrage League. "We will join the line of march directly from our every day work."

Fifty per cent of the men will be from labor unions. At the head of the long column as it starts up Fifth avenue will be 100 mounted women. Mrs. Charles Knoblach will marshal these at Washington arch. Precisely at the stroke of 5 they will march up the avenue behind the gorgeously arrayed Old Guard band playing the "Marseillaise."

Then will come the women's political union of New York, headed by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch. In this division will march the outdoor orators, each carrying her little portable speaking platform.

Teachers and students who hunger for

suffrage will be in line, led by Mrs. Florence Higginson Cabot. The professional women, lawyers, artists, doctors, nurses, actresses and social workers will follow and then will come the industrial workers, the women of New York's shops and sweatshops, the shirtwaist factory girls and the waitresses. Among these many will not be able to join the parade until an hour after it has started, when they leave their work, at 6 o'clock.

In a decorated victoria, driven by Mrs. Cyrus Field in a feminine imitation of a coachman's livery, will ride Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the only surviving pioneer of the suffrage campaign of 1848, and little Harriet Stanton Blatch, Jr., the granddaughter of Mrs. Blatch and a great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

In one division will march suffrage organizations from Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Washington, D. C. Miss Fola La Follette will head a delegation from Wisconsin. Mrs. Winston Churchill will march ahead of New Hampshire women. Europe and Asia will be represented. Mrs. Loo Line will head a delegation of Chinese women. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, will marshal

a division of department store girl clerks. As many women will wear the 39 cent hat designed for the occasion as possible. But feminine nature could not be bound by rules and regulations and today an official order was issued allowing the marchers to wear what they choose. That order was issued by Mrs. Stanton Blatch.

After marching most of the parade will attend a big meeting at Carnegie hall. Five thousand workers will immediately scatter throughout the city to hold street corner mass meetings.

Boston Women to Attend

In addition to the 32 leading suffragists of Boston and Massachusetts who have gone to New York to take part in the suffrage parade and mass meeting in Carnegie hall there today, many women left here this morning for the metropolis to attend the celebration.

The Massachusetts delegates, among whom are Mrs. T. P. Curtis, their leader; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. John Leonard, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Miss Margaret Foley, will return tomorrow night, and will participate in the suffrage dinner at the Somerset Monday night.

WIRELESS MEN VOTE TO GIVE MORE TIME FOR DISTRESS SIGNALS

WASHINGTON—Wireless operators on ocean-going steamships throughout the world will be compelled to stop all commercial business and listen at stated intervals, perhaps every 30 or 60 minutes for calls of distress from other craft, if the recommendations of the American delegates to the international radio-communication congress in London in June are favorably acted upon by that body. These delegates are now meeting in Washington.

They have determined to urge that a stated wave length be employed by wireless operators at sea for commercial purposes and that an entirely different wave length be used for distress signals and in disseminating reports of meteorological conditions, storm warnings and weather forecasts.

The delegates are also said to favor the plan advanced in Congress to compel all liners to carry two or perhaps three wireless operators, one whom shall be on duty at all times.

TITANIC MYSTERY WITNESS FOUND

NEW YORK—Senator William Alden Smith, head of the Senate Titanic investigation, today said that he is satisfied he has reached the source from which he could secure definite information as to the alleged suppressed telegraph message which advised the White Star line of the disaster hours before it was made public. After a long examination of a mysterious witness in his rooms at the Waldorf, Senator Smith admitted that he had found the telegraph operator who is supposed to have known of the message and that his examination had been "satisfactory."

FIRE NEAR EXPRESS COMPANIES

Discovery of fire near the offices of the National and Wells-Fargo Express companies in the Boston & Maine freight house on Nashua street, where thousands of dollars worth of express matter was housed, was made today by T. P. McQuillan, agent for the National Express Company. The blaze was making rapid headway but was quickly extinguished when the apparatus arrived. The cause is unknown. The damage is estimated at \$1500.

FOUR STRIKES ON AGAINST CHICAGO'S NEWSPAPERS NOW

CHICAGO—With four strikes in force against Chicago newspapers, so that comparatively few of the morning editions were distributed in the residence sections of the city today, and none could be bought at any price in the downtown district, the union pressmen, wagon drivers, newsboys and stereotypers planned to continue their fight against the Newspaper Publishers Association and hope to enlist other trades in the newspaper industry to join in trying to force the publishers to come to the terms demanded by the pressmen. The stereotypers went out this morning.

In attempts of newspapers today to get their papers sold on downtown newsstands several corners were visited by strike sympathizers and stands were overturned, non-union distributors were roughly handled and papers were torn up. The Daily Socialist, the Daybook and a morning paper from the presses of the Daily Socialist, all of which are printing the side of the workmen in the fight, hold absolute sway, and are the only papers that can be purchased all over the city.

All the morning editions today contained four pages with no advertising.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CONTINUES TO RISE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Workmen are battling with the waters of the Mississippi today to prevent the flooding of Baton Rouge. With the town of Bayou Sara, only 20 miles north of the capitol, practically swept away and the levees about the capitol threatening to go out at any minute, the situation in this state today was extremely serious.

The people of Melville have left their homes, while portions of New Orleans itself are threatened. The water is nearly a foot higher than at any time in the history of the city. At Bayou Sara the streets are under 25 feet of water.

Fordoché and Ravenwood, both prosperous towns, were added to the cities under water early today when water from the break at Bayou Sara swept in. All residents were saved but the property damage will be heavy. About 50,000 square miles of Louisiana are now under water. It was estimated today that the flood damage has already reached \$60,000,000.

MANY GO DOWN WITH WALL

TORONTO, Ont.—The south wall of the six-story candy factory of the Neilson Company caved today. Mrs. Anderson and Lewis Shine were slain and a score injured.

MAYOR SEEKS TO PUT BOSTON DEMOCRACY IN LEAD IN BALTIMORE

Mayor Fitzgerald, because he polled a slightly larger vote for delegate-at-large than David F. Walsh of Fitchburg, seeks to be made chairman of the Massachusetts delegation which will go to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore.

That his leadership will be opposed at the meeting of the Massachusetts Democrats on Tuesday in this city is considered certain, for it is understood he will strive to have Joseph A. Maynard, president of the Democratic city committee, made secretary of the delegation, and thus place the Boston Democracy in command of the delegation.

Charles B. Strecker of Brookline, last year's candidate for state auditor, is willing to be treasurer of the delegation and it is thought there will be little opposition to this program as the up-state delegates realize Boston is entitled to a place in the list of officers and they prefer making the contest against Mayor Fitzgerald and Mr. Maynard.

The friends of Mr. Walsh contend that the Fitzgerald lead is not sufficiently large to allow him to dictate to the 36 delegates who will make the Baltimore trip.

About \$5000 will be spent by the city and town officials in Massachusetts for recounting the presidential preference primary vote which has been commenced on the petitions of officials of the Taft League.

This amount will be spent in excess of the regular cost of the election departments and boards of registrars and for the greater part will come on the small cities and the towns of the state in which ordinances provide for daily pay for the officials.

In Boston the cost will be small unless the election officials deem it wise to continue recounting the ballots beyond the regular office hours of from 9 to 5 o'clock, in which case an expense for overtime work will fall upon the city treasury.

In the majority of the 33 cities in the state there will be no cost for the recount as the ordinances provide a yearly salary for the members of the boards of registrars and the recounting will come under their supervision.

In most of the 320 towns in the state it is estimated there will be an average cost of \$20 a town and with the extra time given by some of the larger cities will bring the total probably above \$6000.

The recount will commence in the cities and towns of Greater Boston at various hours on Monday, and it is expected that the opening of the recounts in all of the 353 cities and towns of the state will not be delayed longer than Tuesday, and complete returns are expected not later than Wednesday afternoon.

Matthew Hale, manager of the Roosevelt campaign, is back in Boston from his trip to consult Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and says that the majority of the delegates-at-large will if seated in the convention cast their votes for President Taft, in accordance with the desires of Mr. Roosevelt; but neither he nor his colleagues will commit themselves, preferring to await developments at the convention.

It now seems probable, according to advices from Washington, that the results of the recount may not be used, as it is intimated the national Republican committee will seat the Taft delegates anyway. The Taft leaders propose, however, to have the figures showing how many votes invalidated by marking nine names for delegates at large were cast and if necessary use these figures as an argument for the seating of the Taft delegates.

ATHOL—The recount of the votes for delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention showed that in this town the vote of 13 per cent of the persons favoring the candidacy of President Taft was invalidated by voting for nine instead of eight candidates.

The vote for candidates pledged to Mr. Roosevelt was not recounted and stands at 275. That for candidates (Continued on page nine, column three)

WORK ON R. D. EVANS MEMORIAL WING TO ART MUSEUM BEGINS

New Structure to Be 300 Feet Long and Contain Monumental Staircase as Its Architectural Feature

EXTERIOR IS SIMPLE

Facade Toward Fenway to Consist of Ionic Colonnade Composed of 22 Fluted Granite Columns

Construction of the Robert Dawson Evans memorial picture galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts has commenced. It will not be long before the columns of its classic colonnade will be reflected across the waters of the Fenway.

Mrs. Evans, in giving this monumental building in memory of her husband, Robert Dawson Evans, one of the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, has not only made to the museum a generous and highly important gift that will do much to develop the department of paintings, in which Mr. Evans was always deeply interested, but also has added much to the dignity and beauty of the park by providing an architecturally effective ending to the vista at the southern end of the Fenway.

When the existing portion of the new building for the Museum of Fine Arts was completed three years ago the pictures were temporarily installed in space that in the ultimate development of the whole building was not intended for picture galleries and in which the ideal conditions as determined by former experiment and by study, could not be carried out.

Some of these rooms used for pictures in this temporary installation proved satisfactory, but that only tended to make the staff feel all the more strongly

(Continued on page nine, column five)

SHIRLAW MEMORIAL EXHIBIT NOW ON VIEW AT MUSEUM OF ARTS

Paintings, drawings and studies by Walter Shirlaw, N. A., forming a memorial exhibition, were shown visitors to the Museum of Fine Arts, in the Renaissance court today for the first time.

Mr. Shirlaw's versatility is evidenced in the varieties of landscapes, mural decorations and symbolical and imaginative works in pastel, chalk, charcoal, oil and water color.

Through his mural decorations for the Congressional library, for the home of D. O. Mills and for the dome of the Liberal Arts building at the Chicago world's fair the artist came in wide repute. The studies for the latter paintings have been presented by Mr. Shirlaw to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. All are on the walls.

In wholly different vein are the admirable water colors, one of a European city's flower market being unusual for its handling of an intricate subject and the modest color scale used. Other water colors show the elaborately decorated and colorful nave of a cathedral from two viewpoints during a solemn service.

There are several good marines and a number of well composed landscapes, the latter in the modern German style of vigorous color. The copies of oil masters are unusually satisfactory.

It is plain that the artist looked for ideas capable of expression with a sort of literary symbolism which is not easy for the onlooker to grasp. Such a picture is that of a seated baby who holds a dove's nest in his arms, the bird on the nest and her mate cooing into the child's ear.

The distinguishing feature of all the pictures is the freedom and dash with which they were drawn. A charcoal showing a mounted Indian galloping down a hillside strikingly combines emotion and vigorous action.

Plates of wood cuts, steel engravings, etchings, dry points, aqua-tints and lithographs, all representative of the leading workers in these mediums in the past three centuries, form a special exhibition in the print room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and was opened to the public today.

Poignant and religious subjects by Rembrandt, Israels, Ruydael and Van Everdingen show the rise of etching in the Netherlands. The character studies by Felicien Rops, the Belgian, are of unusual interest, and the excellent museum collection of portrait engravings by the nineteenth century Frenchmen is well represented.

American works shown are by John LaFarge, with his delightful illustrations for a book of fairy tales, Joseph Pennell, Everett L. Wagner and G. T. Pownall. G. Walter Chandler, Walter M. Aikman, Frank Short's seascape mezzotints are a feature of the English group, which includes etchings by Thomas Watson, Samuel Palmer, Andrew Geddes, J. M. W. Turner.

GOOD HELP

sometimes seems hard to get

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It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

'THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD' APPEALS TO RICH AND POOR

Story Is Full of Wit and Humor and Is a Monument to Remind Men of Sweet and Simple Things

HONESTY'S DIGNITY

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THERE are many men, we hope, that secretly or openly cherish the ambition to achieve something that shall win them the applause and gratitude of the world. We cannot say that gratitude expected is the best motive, but all the same it is good to have done something for which others are grateful; it is good to achieve something that leaves a permanent mark in men's thought of kindness and good nature, that has the effect of making them virtually say of a man, "He never tempted us to hate or envy; he never tarnished his worthiness to deceive us; where his work is, there is an oasis of peace and wholesomeness." A man can achieve such a thing in many ways, in all ways, in fact, if he tries; in commerce or statecraft, in manual labor or letters, a man may have wrought so that what he has done is a monument great or small to health, as the Saxons used the word. One of the men that in the field of letters left such a cleanly memory was the Irishman, Oliver Goldsmith, who, when he wrote the history of the Wakefield vicar and his family, set a milestone on the road of great literature.

"The Vicar of Wakefield" is not a tense book, there is agitation and there is sorrow, but there is no elevation of such things into preeminence. On the contrary, the dominating idea of the story is that goodness and honesty by superior weight shall prevail over what is base. This is done with a most disconcerting delicacy of humor for those that find Goldsmith not quite up to their standard of humor. Samuel Clemens, we believe, failed to approve of the incident of Moses and the green spectacles and was extremely short and stern with it. This is to be regretted, as Herder and Goethe thought a good deal of this little book; Goethe's critical faculties have been not a little admired, though we dare say he might have changed his admiration over from the green spectacles to the jumping frog, had the circumstances been different. It is to be admitted that in matter of humor Goldsmith lacked the trombone faculty; his was that timid fancy that preferred to sit and laugh with a character and let its inward man display the quips and changes that make humor; he never threw his people down stairs for others' dry delight.

Goldsmith did not think that dry humor was displayed in just these ways, but intellectually he had the dignity of delicacy and was a very clumsy hand at sneering, which, reader, is more or less of a bull, for how could any sneer with their hands? But you know what we mean; he had read that it was good to suffer little children and did it, in the shape that he suffered to approach his genius kindly thoughts, innocent with the eternal good will that all men secretly confess and have with the knowledge that nothing withstands the right. You have to hope when you are with Goldsmith, even if he has stains on his fine peach colored breeches and is in more than doubt about the rent. Thackeray knew that one must suffer these little children, innocence, purity, kindness,

honesty, to approach; he knew that without them the subtlest intellects in the world were no more than clumsy phantasies, always trying to weave one rope of sand with another. There were many that called him a cynic and if they do so still, let us trust they do it honestly. Goldsmith shared with Thackeray the gift of irony, but in Goldsmith's work it left no wounds.

Whether readers always understand a kindly irony like Goldsmith's, is another question; it may be that today when there is a premium on hurry men may believe that they have not time to think and that they must have humor plainly labelled; "at this point our character is conspicuously rude and amusing; laugh, laugh, all laugh," is a sign that some appear to look for in their reading. They resent a little being asked to smile with their minds, but we trust that they will come to be of Goldsmith's opinion after a while. If the reader will bear with us, we shall try to show what we mean by a quotation from the "Vicar of Wakefield." The vicar has a long talk with his son George in the twentieth chapter, in which George gives him an account of his wanderings and adventures. He tells his father that falling in with the skipper of a ship bound to Amsterdam, the seaman advises him to take passage and says that once arrived in that port, "all you have to do is to teach the Dutchmen English, and I'll warrant you'll get pupils and money enough. I suppose you understand English by this time," he adds, George, who is at once modest and conscientious expresses a doubt "whether the Dutch would be willing to learn English," but the enthusiastic sailor affirms that they are "fond of it to distraction," and so George embarks the next day "to teach the Dutch English in Holland." He has a fair voyage over, and landed in Amsterdam, of course his first business as a practical man is to begin his appointed work. Let him tell the rest of the story.

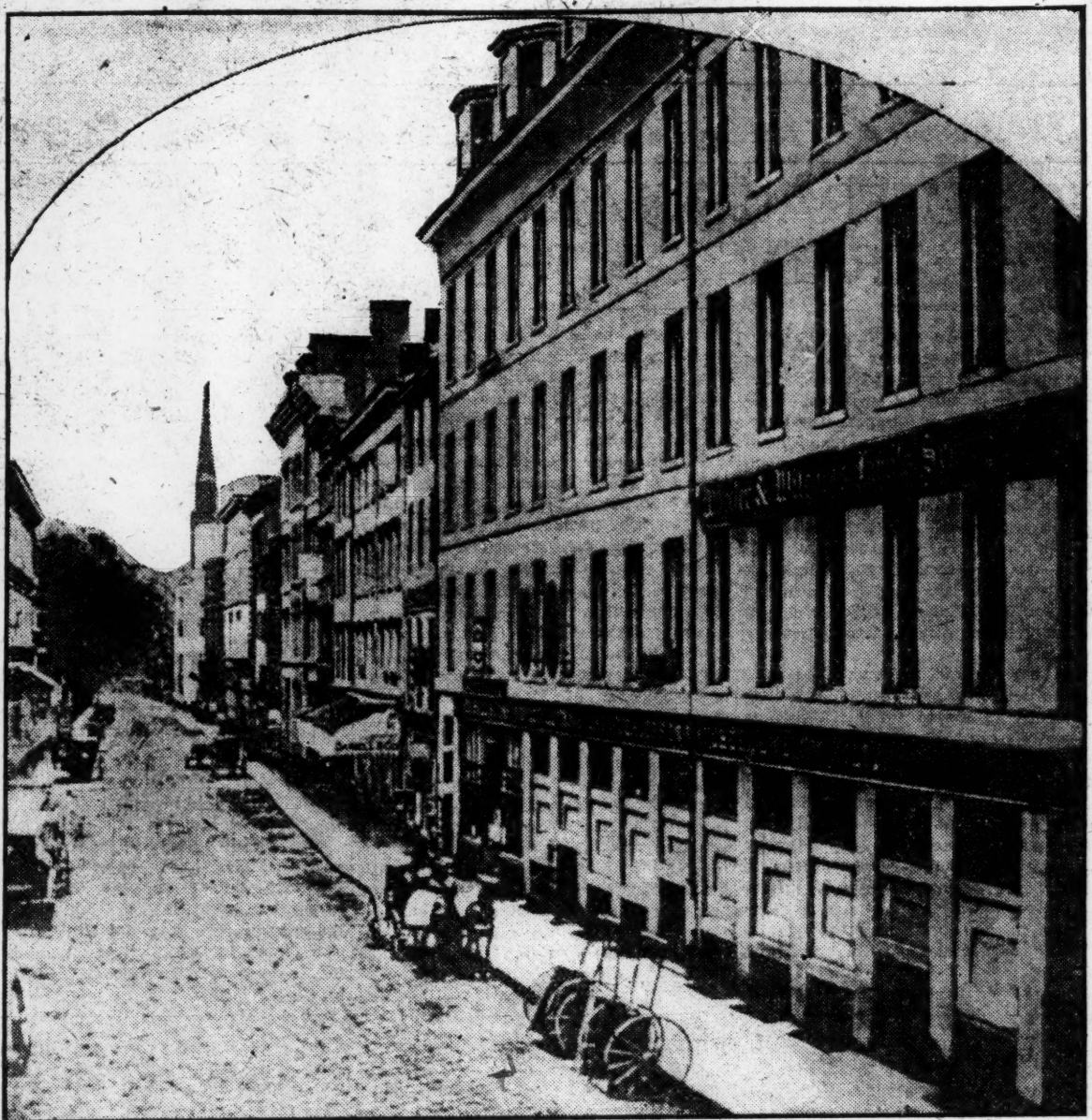
"In this situation I was unwilling to let any time pass unemployed in teaching. I addressed myself, therefore, to two or three of those I met, whose appearance seemed most promising; but it was impossible to make ourselves mutually understood. It was not till this very moment I recollected that in order to teach Dutchmen English, it was necessary that they should first learn me Dutch. How I came to overlook so obvious an objection is to me amazing; but certain it is I overlooked it."

It seems to us that there is a good deal of humor in this passage, though the incident is told in a very quiet way. What we like about it is the perfectly well-bred and confidential appeal to the reader's sense of fun without in any way putting George in an unworthy light or deriding him. Goldsmith does not tell us, "This man George is a fool. Haven't I done the picture well for you and other clever men to see?" On the contrary, he says, "My brother, we all make mistakes, and the wisdom of the cottage is not that of the street. You and I that are clever within sound of Bow Bells, might have to learn from George when we came to broad meadows."

Goldsmith has a very fine touch in the skipper's assuring George that the Dutch are fond of English to distraction. It is exactly what Captain Cuttle had been placed in like circumstances might have said, though we think that the skipper that fascinated George with this speculation in philology was somewhat more designing than the good and brave comrade of Sol Gills. Yet even supposing the case to have been one of guile, it was a transparent guile of that bold optimism that inspired the enterprising Mulberry Sellers. Had the skipper urged George to come over to Holland and buy Dutch cheeses and sell them at 100 per cent advance to the ordinance department, the idea would have been the same. He is breezy, he is sunny, his view is wide and so he draws a picture of the inhabitants of Amsterdam standing with their faces towards England and clamoring to be taught the speech of George, which the skipper thinks George must understand by this time, and George is captivated. The gravity with which the story is told is only second in quality to the absolute simplicity. "How I came to overlook so obvious an objection, is to me amazing; but certain it is I overlooked it." It amazes George and has amazed the thousands that have not taken obvious thought, and the most graceful thing for all of us to do is to remember that the intelligence of the twentieth century has seen attempts made to get gold out of sea-water and to confide the control of the thought of all to a few. Green spectacles and hasty enterprise are not all to be laid at George's door.

Goldsmith achieved this step in human progress that he spoke of in the beginning in that he created a picture of triumphant goodness to be read by all

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The illustration shows Summer street from Washington before the 1872 fire. The building on the right was blown up and destroyed by a gas explosion about the time of the fire, and in early days this site was known as Oakes and Bethunes corner. The greater part of the buildings shown here were destroyed in the 1872 fire. On the right at Kingston street, the fire started and destroyed buildings covering over 60 acres and entailing a loss of over \$60,000,000. The spire in the distance was on the Church Green Meeting House, and on the left of the street was the Mercantile Library Association, and a few years prior to this time Edward Everett, Daniel Webster and many other noted men had their homes here. Thorndike hall and Trinity church on the left side, not shown in the cut, were destroyed in the fire. Before 1708 this street was known as Mylne street and Seven Star lane.

and to charm all, and did not make it repellent. The "Vicar of Wakefield" is a tract, and it is not a "tract"; no stiffness, no formal precision of a starched salvation can be found in it; instead, we find human beings, loving, stumbling, making mistakes, spoken evil of, deceived and conquering, and the story is written so sweetly and melodiously, with so much wit and so much humor, that rich and poor read it with delight. If they are delighted in it, they have thought somewhat about it, and having thought they have seen in some measure how great is the essential dignity of honesty. To have done this, to have made a monument to remind men of sweet and simple things, is an achievement that helps to make them readier to concede its place to wholesomeness, a result of the greatest moment to all nations.

NEWS BRIEFS

TIE TREATING PLANT PLANNED
CHICAGO—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will install one of the most complete and modern timber-treating plants in America on its line at Green Springs, W. Va., for the preservation of ties and other lumber used in railroad construction. The plant, which, including the storage yards for seasoning timber, will cover 60 acres, will be situated close to large areas of timber land along the South Branch valley of the Potomac river.

LONG HAUL RULE ACCEPTED
SAN FRANCISCO—Wells Fargo & Co. have filed with the state railroad commission application to withdraw their prayer for relief from section 21, article 12 of the state constitution relating to long and short hauls. Announcement of the withdrawal was made recently by the commission, which has decided to grant it.

LARGE BREAKWATER CRUMBLING
QUEBEC, Que.—The breakwater extension, which cost nearly \$1,000,000 in such poor condition as to be in danger of collapsing. The present government will, therefore, be compelled to build a masonry wall all along the whole front

age of the extension, which is now used as a moorage station for the Canadian Pacific railroad vessels and other ocean liners. It is estimated that this work will cost the country no less than \$500,000.

EVANGELINE OIL LINE IS SOLD
CROWLEY, La.—At a sale here recently of the property of the Evangeline Oil Company, the pipe line was purchased by the Crowley Oil & Mineral Company for \$8500. This line is part of one running from the Evangeline oil fields to Morgan City, and is augmented by several re-lift pumping stations along the entire line.

NEW MAN ON G. T. P. BOARD
OTTAWA, Ont.—Alfred Brunet of Montreal, who for some years has been the government representative on the board of directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, has been removed. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Jules Hone, railway ticket agent at Quebec.

STEEL BARGES FOR RIVER WORK
PITTSBURGH—Wooden coal barges, which have long done service on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, will soon be placed in scrap heaps. The Crucible Steel Company of America and other coal carrying companies along the Monongahela are planning to replace their wooden fleets with modern steel ones.

CANADA NEEDS DRY DOCKS
OTTAWA, Ont.—By instructions of the minister of public works, Arthur St. Laurent, assistant deputy minister, has prepared a report on dry docks in Canada as compared with other countries. The general effect of it is that, both as regards numbers and capacity of docks, Canada is not abreast of the times or up to the requirements of its expanding navigation interests.

ORE RUNS \$3500 TO TON
CENTRAL CITY, Col.—At the Coley mine, located close to the city of Black Hawk, a rich streak of ore has been opened up that shows values of 25 ounces in gold and 6000 ounces in silver, a value of \$3500 a ton. This mine was abandoned

for a number of years, and has recently been opened up by eastern capital.

OHIO COAL OUTPUT SHORT
COLUMBUS, O.—Although the total tonnage of coal produced in Ohio in 1911 was 30,342,039 tons, that amount is a decrease of 4,082,912 or 12 per cent less than 1910, according to the twenty-seventh annual report of the mine department of the state made today by Chief Inspector George B. Harrison.

RAILROAD MEN TO MEET
TOLEDO, O.—The annual gathering of freight traffic officials of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Baltimore & Ohio, and Baltimore & Southwestern, to be held in Toledo, June 4, gives promise of being the largest in recent years. Freight traffic managers, general and assistant freight agents and local agents, general agents and local agents, to the number of 125 are expected to attend.

INCLINE ROAD A LANDMARK
PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Incline Coal railroad, one of the oldest landmarks on the south side, is being removed. The little red office in Carson street, at the foot of the incline, will soon be deserted and the building will probably be razed. Passenger service will be continued on the passenger incline.

SEED CORN IS SCARCE
CARLISLE, Ky.—The farmers of this county are having much trouble in procuring high grade seed corn for planting. The corn crop of last year raised here was of such inferior quality that the farmers are afraid to plant it and the demand is so great for the seed that they are unable to get enough for their use.

NEW YORK DELEGATES NAMED
ALBANY, N. Y.—Acting Governor Conway has appointed delegates to represent this state at the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, to be held at Dallas, Tex., beginning on May 19, and also to the convention of the National Good Roads Association at New Orleans, May 16 to 19.

CHANGE IN CHINA AID TO U. S. TRADE, SAYS W. CAMERON FORBES

Great possibilities in United States trade with China, through the Philippines, is seen by W. Cameron Forbes, governor-general of the islands, in the change of China's government. All depends, however, on whether the result is a modern and progressive China, he says.

Mr. Forbes is now at his home in Milton, having reached here from New York, where he arrived yesterday on the Lusitania. He came by way of the far east.

Besides an optimistic view of the commercial relations of this country with the Orient, the Governor-General brings a story of civic, educational and mercantile progress in the Philippines. General conditions there are excellent, he says, and the islands are more tranquil than at any other time in their history.

Asked as to what effect the change of Chinese government might have on the trade relations with the United States, Mr. Forbes said: "That depends on what the change leads to. If it results in a modern and progressive China it should stimulate trade with the Philippines a great deal, particularly if trade relations between China and the United States are increased. The Philippines would then naturally become an important adjunct in the United States trade with China. I can see vast possibilities in them in this connection."

"Trade with the United States is increasing," he said, "since the opening of the markets by the tariff act of August, 1908, which provided for the free interchange of the products of the United States and the islands, with a limitation on the amount of tobacco and sugar that the islands might export."

"There has been steady progress in education in the islands in the past few years. We now have 600,000 children in the public schools and we have established a university in Manila. We are concentrating our energies on the introduction of manual, industrial and agricultural education, aiming to teach the children how to gain a livelihood."

AMUNDSEN WILL BE HONORED
BUENOS AIRES—Dispatches having been received here announcing that Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the south pole, is leaving Australia for Buenos Aires, the Norwegian colony here is preparing a brilliant reception in honor of the explorer. The steamer ram, bearing Captain Amundsen and his party, is expected to reach this city at the end of this month.

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Franklin Mills

Entire Wheat Flour makes everything that can be made with flour. Cook book mailed free. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

TROPICAL PLANTS FOR BUFFALO

BUFFALO—The five plants brought from Cuba by Prof. John F. Cowell, director of the South Park botanical gardens, who searched the island for nearly seven weeks for uncommon varieties of plant life, already are being put in the ground. Many have been planted. Professor Cowell brought back more than 180 live plants.

The three new species of the palm have been planted in the conservatory devoted to this variety of plant life. The cacti discovered on the trip, completing the collection of cacti at the gardens, also have been put in the ground.

At present the gardeners are busy planting the orchids brought home. Professor Cowell brought three big boxes of these and some of them are very rare. All will bear flowers of beautiful shades. The flowering shrubs have been planted.

The fact that the plants come from a tropical climate necessitates care in maintaining the right temperature for them. The various conservatories of the botanical gardens are kept at different temperatures, depending upon the plants growing therein.

CAPSHEAF The Safety Pin Without a Coil

Since the first safety pins were invented many improvements have been made. The safety of the fabric pinned was not considered until the inventor of the "Capsheaf" made a safety pin without the coil spring which catches and tears the clothing. Send postal to 101 Franklin St., New York City, for free samples. Use "Capsheaf" once and you will always use it. Made in all sizes. Stiff, strong, sharp; it's a delight of nurses. Judson Pin Co. Manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

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Easy to tie the cravat in and to notch on, oval buttonholes, which makes buttoning easy, 2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—Julian Eltinge. B. F. Keith's—Vandeville. CASTLE SQUARE—"The Prince Chap." COLONIAL—"The Siren." HOLLIS—Miss Frances Starr. PARK—Miss Edith Williams. PLYMOUTH—"Alias Jimmy Valentine." SHUBERT—"Hanky Panky." TREMONT—Robert Hillard.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., last symphony concert.
Sunday—Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Kubelik and Bouci.

NEW YORK
RELASCO—David Warfield. CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah." COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings." CRITERION—Louis Mann. DALY—Lewis Waller. EMPIRE—"Oliver Twist." SAJETS—"Omber 606." HARRIS—"The Talker." HUDSON—"The Typhoon." KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet." LIBERTY—"The Balloon." LITTLE—"The Pigeon." FIFTH AVENUE—"Shuttering on Wheel." WALLACK—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO
PORT—"Ready Money." GRAND—"Omber 606." MEVICKER'S—Abern Opera Company. OLYMPIC—"The Only Son." STUDEBAKER—Hobbs and

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Cricket Outlook

CRICKET OUTLOOK IS VERY PROMISING IN RHODE ISLAND STATE

Several New Players Have Been Added to the Providence Club—Good League Schedule Prepared

FOURTEEN TEAMS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Prospects are bright for the Providence Cricket Club this season. Several new players have been added to its membership and it is expected that both teams, the Blues and the Whites, will be able to make good showings. In recent net practice good work was done by B. A. Roper, Richard Fox, Thomas Coates, Oscar Davis and George Sully.

The chairman of the grounds committee declares the grounds to be in excellent condition. The entire surface has been rolled with 10-ton roller, and is excellent. The league schedule has been prepared and is in the hands of the printer. Secretary Alfred Armitage says that it is a particularly good one.

Fourteen teams are members of the cricket league this season and without doubt some fine games will be played during the season. The various teams are reported to have some fine players practicing, and the bowlers are working out as often as possible so as to be at the top of their ability when the first league games are called.

Cricket has always been a popular game in Rhode Island and the development of the league has added much to the interest. The fact that there are 14 teams enrolled under the league schedule shows how widespread is the interest in the game.

It is being planned by some of the clubs to invite outside teams here for exhibition matches later in the year, if dates can be arranged which will not conflict with any of the league matches.

HOLY CROSS NINE DEFEATS TUFTS

The Holy Cross baseball team added another victory to its list Friday by defeating Tufts 15 to 3 on Tufts oval. Win Adams, the big Tufts pitcher, met his first defeat of the season and was removed in the fifth inning, after six runs had been scored off his delivery.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Holy Cross.....2 1 0 1 3 0 0 2 6—15 14 0
Tufts.....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3—3 6 5
Batteries: Murray and Gage; Adams, Carter and Geary and Smith. Umpire, J. Tourne.

FRYE HARVARD 1915 CAPTAIN

Russell B. Fyre of Marlboro was elected captain of the Harvard freshman baseball team Friday. Fyre prepared for college at Exeter where he pitched on the nine for two years and was captain last year.

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES												
G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.
Donnelly, P.	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Brown, P.	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Sweeney, P.	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
McKinnon, P.	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Kirke, L.F., 1b.	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Gowdy, C.	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Miller, R.F.	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
McDonald, 3b.	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Kling, C.	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Campbell, C.F.	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Spill, S.	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Wagner, 2b.	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Hanser, 1b.	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Devlin, C.	5	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Jackson, L.F.	9	37	5	7	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Perdue, P.	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Tyler, P.	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Brady, P.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Hogg, P.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Hess, P.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Totals	15	480	65	120	13	18	26	5	3	264	352	188

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES												
G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.
Redient, P.	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Speaker, C.	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Hall, P.	6	13	5	4	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Stahl, 1b.	7	30	3	9	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Wood, 1b.	10	35	5	10	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Nuamaker, C.	16	59	5	15	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Gardner, 3b.	16	57	5	15	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Yerkes, 2b.	14	57	9	14	3	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Bradley, 1b.	9	31	5	12	2	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Wagner, 2b.	10	37	4	12	2	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Hooper, C.F.	16	64	8	12	2	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Carrigan, C.	8	18	3	2	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Jackson, L.F.	12	33	4	6	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
O'Brien, P.	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Hagerman, P.	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Cicotte, P.	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Henrikson, P.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Thomas, P.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Pape, P.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Cady, P.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Bushelman, P.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	3	1	1.000
Totals	16	535	68	120	13	12	20	5	2	241	416	206

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LOCKWOOD MEETS JONES IN FINALS AT WOLLASTON

Former Defeats J. E. McLaughlin While Latter Wins From J. B. Hylan in the Semi-Finals

A. G. Lockwood and Beverly E. Jones are competing in the final round of the Wollaston Golf Club annual spring open amateur tournament this afternoon and to the winner will go the chief trophy. Lockwood won his way to the finals by defeating J. E. McLaughlin in the semi-final round this morning by 5 and 3, while Jones defeated J. B. Hylan in the other section 1 up.

In the Lockwood-McLaughlin match neither player showed his best form going out. They were rather unsteady and halved all of the first nine holes but two, each winning one of these. The only remarkable work of the outward journey was at the eighth when McLaughlin was stymied, but by a pretty shot cupped his ball. Coming in Lockwood hit his true form. Their card:

Lockwood.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5
McLaughlin.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5
Lockwood.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5
McLaughlin.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5

The cards in the Jones-Hylan match were not very good for a semi-final match. They both did pretty well until they passed the sixth hole from which point they seemed to go to pieces, toppling their drives and finding most of the bunkers. Their cards:

Jones.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5
Hylan.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5
Jones.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5
Hylan.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5

Brilliant golf characterized the play in the second round Friday. The match between B. E. Jones and H. P. Farrington was the closest so far in the tournament. Jones won by 1 up, and the other between A. G. Lockwood and P. Bigelow, Jr., pleased the gallery because it showed evidence of a return to his best form by A. G. Lockwood.

Hylan and McLaughlin both won by default.

In the match between Jones and Farrington all depended upon the home hole. Farrington drove a ball that deserved a different fate, for it hit the barn and he finally had to pick up his ball, Jones winning the hole in 4 and the match by 1 up. Jones missed two short putts, one at the eighth and one at the ninth hole. The cards:

Jones.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5
Farrington.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5
Jones.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5
Farrington.....5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5

Lockwood was three up on his clubhouse, Prescott Bigelow, at the turn, having gone out in 42 in spite of two 6's. At the tenth hole Lockwood missed a two-foot putt and it was halved in 5. Lockwood won the long eleventh and the twelfth and stood 5 and 6. He should have won the short thirteenth but took three putts.

The match ended dramatically on the fourteenth green of 416 yards, and by many players considered the best on the course. Lockwood's drive was good, and after his second shot the ball lay almost on the green to the right. He managed this stroke so well that his ball not only ran down the bank, but dropped into the cup for a 3. So Lockwood won the match by 6 and 4. The cards:

Lockwood.....6 6 3 5 5 4 4 4 4 4
Bigelow.....5 5 6 6 7 5 5 4 4 4 8
Lockwood.....5 5 6 6 7 5 5 4 4 4 8
Bigelow.....5 5 6 6 7 5 5 4 4 4 8

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1912	1911
Chicago	13	4	162	167
Boston	10	6	125	140
Washington	9	6	100	102
Philadelphia	8	8	100	102
Cleveland	8	8	100	102
Detroit	8	10	100	102
St. Louis	5	11	112	125
New York	4	11	107	121

RESULTS FRIDAY
Washington 5, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 18, New York 15.
Chicago 7, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 16, St. Louis 5.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

JOHNSON BEATS BOSTON

WASHINGTON—Walter Johnson held Boston down to three scattered hits, struck out 11 batters and Washington won handily, 5 to 1. The locals bunched a triple, single and double in the first inning on O'Brien, scoring three runs and practically winning the game then and there. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington.....3 1 0 3 0 2 0 0 0—5 7 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 2
Batteries: Johnson and Abner; O'Brien, Bushman and Carrigan. Umpires: Hart and Connolly.

ATHLETICS 18, NEW YORK 15

PHILADELPHIA—In the biggest scoring game in the history of Shibe Park, Philadelphia defeated New York, 18 to 15. Thinking he had the game safe, Manager Mack sent Salmon, a young left-hander, in to pitch the ninth inning. Salmon was wild and ineffective and Russell, who was sent to the rescue, was no improvement. After 10 runs had been scored off these pitchers in this inning, Plank went to the box. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....7 3 1 0 3 0 2 0 0—18 15
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—15 15
Batteries: Brown, Kraus, Salmon, Russell, Plank and Egan; Caldwell, Shears, and Street, Williams, Fisher, Umpires: Westervelt and O'Donoghue.

CHICAGO BEATS CLEVELAND

CHICAGO—Chicago defeated Cleveland, 7 to 4. Based on balls with errors gave the locals the lead, but the visitors tied the score. A batting rally in the eighth gave Chicago three runs and the game. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 2 0 2 0 0 3 0 0—7 8 4
Cleveland.....0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—4 6 3
Batteries: Lange, Benge and Block; Mitchell and Easterly. Umpires: Perrine and Dineen.

DETROIT BEATS ST. LOUIS, 16-5

DETROIT—Detroit knocked two pitchers out of the box and defeated St. Louis, 16 to 5. Double plays were made by Hogan and Stovall and again by Bush, Vitt and Gaines. Bush made a three base hit. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....5 11 0 3 4 2 0 0 0—16 17 2
St. Louis.....1 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0—5 10 3
Batteries: Dubuc and Owsley; Fritt, Nelson, Bailey, Stevens and Krichell. Umpires: Evans and Egan.

EXETER MEETS HARVARD 1915

EXETER, N. H.—There is much interest in the annual track meet of the Harvard freshmen and the Phillips Exeter Academy on Plimpton field today. The first meet was won by Harvard and Exeter has won the other three. That the freshman team is strong this year is attested by the fact that it won every event in last Saturday's meet with Andover.

Exeter has the winners of four events last year: Bingham in the half, MacDougall in the hundred and Worthington in both jumps. There appear to be three firsts here for Exeter. The academy has a show also in the mile, Dougherty and Wrdell going in good form. Harvard is supposed to have the pole vault, shot and furlong dash with a fair claim to the hurdles.

HARVARD NINE TO MEET AMHERST

Harvard's baseball team plays what in all probability will be a stiff contest with Amherst at Soldiers field this afternoon. With Vernon, the visitor's crack pitcher, in the box the game should be close. Felton will do the pitching for the local team. Vernon has not lost a game this season and a week ago held Wesleyan to one hit. The following are the probable lineups:

Harvard—Babson L.F., Wingate 3b., Clark 1b., Potter 2b., Reynolds c.f., Desha ss., Reeves c., Wigglesworth c.f., Felton p.
Amherst—Kinsball L.F., Fitts 2b., Parthenheimer 3b., Hurt 1b., Vernon p., Williams ss., Swasey c.f., Strahan c., Beckwith c.f.

CHICAGO DEFEATS KANSAS CITY
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Chicago took the lead in the three-cushion championship series of the National Amateur Billiard League Friday night when A. J. Harris of Chicago defeated J. P. Backus of Kansas City, 50 to 43.

GOLDEN GOES TO ST. PAUL

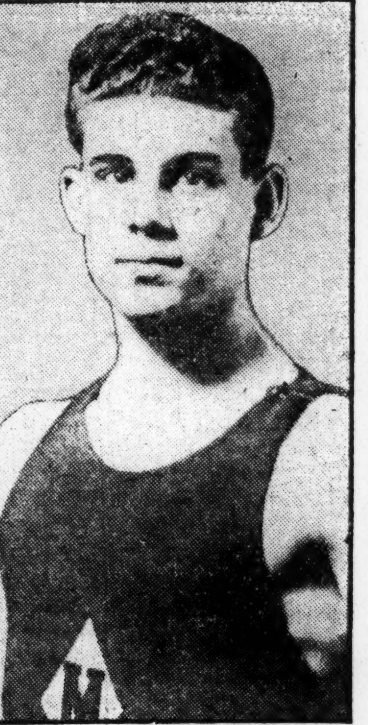
ST. PAUL—Manager H. J. Kelley of the St. Paul American Association Baseball Club announced Friday that he had purchased the release of Pitcher Ray Golden of the St. Louis National League Club.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE

Harrisburg 4, Lancaster 1.
York 5, Allentown 2.
Johnstown 1, Trenton 0.
Altoona 20, Wilmington 16.

Pepperell Spring Water
"BEST IN THE WORLD"
11 Central St., 3725-W Main. Boston

DAVID SUTTLE OF MISSOURI A. C. WANTS A TRIAL



DAVID SUTTLE, MISSOURI A. C.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Members of the Missouri A. C. of this city, are very anxious that David Suttle, their 16-year old fancy diver, be allowed a chance by the Olympic selecting committee, to show what he can do, and they have asked that a trial be given him, as they believe he is entitled to a position of the aquatic squad. In proof of the youngster's skill they offer the fact that he has twice this winter defeated George Gaidick, the national champion.

It was announced last fall that the indoor meets would be taken as a basis upon which to choose representatives for various events, and Suttle failed to start in the national championship. The authorities may not see the advisability of granting his clubmates' request. They want the best men, however, and if they can be convinced that the young westerner is as clever as depicted, he will probably be permitted to exhibit his skill.

MORE PRIZES FOR BOSTON PLAYERS

PHILADELPHIA—The Brooklyn trophy was won by Mrs. John Dimars of the Brooklyn Woman's Whist Club and Mrs. G. H. Mackey of the Cavendish Club of Boston, at Friday's sessions of the fifteenth annual congress of the Woman's Whist League. Mrs. T. M. Orr, Omaha, and Mrs. O. G. Pratt, Cincinnati, were second. The top score was 72-6.

The Quaker city trophy was won by Mrs. W. H. Barney and Miss M. I. Newhall of the Howell Club of Boston. The Misses Freeman of the same club were second. The top score was 81-3.

KING WINS CUP FOR BROAD JUMP

Harvard's broad jump competition which started last winter for a cup donated for the greatest improvement in this event was won Friday afternoon by J. S. King '13. He jumped 20ft. 9 1/2 in., and had a handicap of six inches, winning by one inch from T. Cable '13, who jumped 21ft. 2 1/2 in.

PIESTER SOLT TO MILWAUKEE

CHICAGO—Pitcher John Piester was sent back to the minor leagues for the second time Friday when the Chicago National league club sold him to Milwaukee of the American Association. Piester recently was procured from the Louisville American Association Club.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE GOLF MATCH ENDS IN TIE SCORE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The thirty-fourth annual golf match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place over the course of Prince's Club, Sandwich, and resulted for the second time in the history of the contest in a tie, each side securing four games. As a means of bringing to light the most promising amateur talent the varsity match has done much, and it can certainly be said that the two teams in the match in question brought out two or three very promising players. The Prince's Club course, one of the best in England, is a good test for golfers in every way. The links are close to the famous St. George's Club course and are undulating in formation with firm turf, which allows the ball to run well. One of the greatest necessities toward success over this course is straightness, for once out of the line the approach shot is rendered very difficult.

The match between the two universities was noticeable for the splendid rally made by the last five men on the Cambridge side. Oxford's first trio, Messrs. Macdonell, Holderness and Evans, played very fine golf and won their matches easily, and the other Dark Blue representatives were mostly in a good posi-

tion at the turn. The game, however, veered round and as was the case last year, excitement was sustained right up to the end of the last match. The Oxford last man was unable to defeat his opponent, though he was 3 up with 10 to play, and the match ended as stated. Scores:

OXFORD			
J. F. Macdonell, 7 up and 5 to play.....	1		
E. W. Holderness, 7 up and 6 to play.....	1		
A. J. Evans, 3 up and 1 to play.....	1		
G. D. Forrester, 3 up and 1 to play.....	1		
L. S. Dodsworth.....	0		
J. S. Vidler.....	0		
A. R. Smith, 1 hole.....	1		
M. Tennant.....	0		
Total.....	4		

EXHIBIT OF THE AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY HAS MUCH VARIETY

Technique of Many Kinds Is Represented, the Display of Landscapes and Floral Pieces Being Noteworthy

By ROBERT W. MACBETH
NEW YORK—For those who are not averse to pictures other than oils, the forty-fifth exhibition of the American Water Color Society, on view until May 12 at the galleries of the Fine Arts building on



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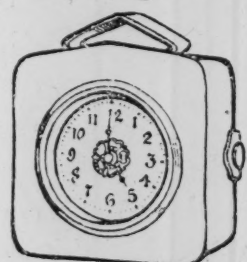
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IN JOHN HANCOCK BLDG.

Between Milk and Franklin Streets

Fifty-seventh street, has much of interest.

In subject there is more than the usual variety, and in technique, too, there are represented all of the tricks that enter into the so-called water color, as well as the pure water color that lamentably few of our artists now utilize. In several of the pictures, notably one by Hopkinson Smith, the pigment is badly cracked—a striking commentary on modern methods.

Perhaps the most important paintings in the two galleries are those by Child Hassam, Hopkinson Smith and Bernard J. Blommers, the Dutch artist, who is represented by two or three examples that are really fine. Mr. Hassam shows eight pictures, almost all of them of subjects in other countries, and not all of them new, but all, or almost all, quite characteristic and very lovely. Mr. Smith's things are well known; these examples are rather large and in his usual vein. One could wish that he were less dependent on heavy body-color for his effects.

Most of the Blommers pictures are small, but the quality of his best work is in them. In "November at Scheveningen," giving us a bit of the coast, but more of the sea, he has all the feeling of a windy, cloudy day, the heavy clouds low hung over the gray surf and sea beyond. One other, "On the Dunes at Scheveningen," is a bit more poetic in feeling, for in the foreground is a very charming group of mother and two children, with the dunes and the distant sea as their background.

There are many of the pictures by Americans, too, of Dutch scenes. Charles P. Gruppe contributes three of his meadow subjects, all painted in a Dutch vein; Alice Schille gives us some of her well-known market places, full of life; Alexander Schilling, in his beautiful and poetic landscape, has a tonal quality that we are accustomed to associate with the work of the modern Dutchmen, and Schilling's work ranges high in this collection.

As usual in a group of water colors, floral pieces play an important part; the medium seems to lend itself better than oil to a successful rendition of the texture of roses, daffodils and other flowers, and our artists are making the most of their opportunities. A. H. Annan gives a remarkably true "Chrysanthemums," the textures being exceedingly well rendered. Mrs. E. M. Scott shows a couple of her old-time rose subjects that she does so well. Miss Lillian Veir has two clever pictures in "Michaelmas Daisies" and "Nasturtiums," both done with much delicacy and refinement. Miss Vander Veer's "Petunias," in their green glass bowl, is well worth noticing and so are Miss Olive Rush's pastels of roses.

Harold Camp, who has several times contributed to exhibitions, is well represented, his rocks in "Bermuda Water" being especially good. Charles Warren Eaton shows several examples of his work, one of the best of them being "After the Rain," an evening light on a marsh that is very full of feeling. Miss Platt's "Garden Gossip" is decorative, and that and "The Faraway Ship," showing a mother and child at an open window and a glimpse of the sea beyond are the best of her contributions. Walter L. Palmer's "On the Bozenkill" is one of the most attractive water colors, and compares more than favorably with some of his recent oils. Ross Turner's three examples are well worth while, and it is interesting to note that they are good, old-time water colors, pure and simple. Colin Campbell Cooper's architectural pictures are always good, and the ones he shows here are no exception. Miss Hilda Belcher, in her "Fairy Book," has one of the most delightful pictures in the show.

ARTISTS WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE TO AMERICAN EXHIBIT

BUFFALO, N. Y.—On returning from New York, where she completed the seventh annual exhibition of selected paintings by American artists, Miss Sage, director of the Albright art gallery, said:

"I have organized three annual American exhibitions for St. Louis and four for Buffalo and never before have the artists been so willing to contribute. The success of the Societe Nouvelle has only aided me to secure American pictures, for after all there is no nationality in art, and the greatest artists of all countries must, find and admire each other's work. Why, only last week in New York, Le Sidaner of Paris, John Alexander, Child Hassam and I discussed art matters. The importance of keeping the standard of art high and of interchanging exhibitions of modern contemporary art and the mingling of French and American ideas was dwelt upon."

Speaking of future exhibitions, Miss Sage said: "There is a marvelous program for next year, with its collection of works by John Lavery, its wonderful textile show from Paris, which last year was refused to Les Arts Decoratifs, although some of the marvelous stuff were shown at the Musselmann exhibition in Munich. The textiles date from the third to the sixteenth century and are from a famous collection in Paris. The Scandinavian exhibition in January will show the art of Denmark, Norway and Sweden to Buffalonians, and with several other great collections already arranged for, the Albright art gallery again promises to take the lead."

NOBEL PRIZE AWAITED MR. STEAD

NEW YORK—It is stated that the Nobel peace prize for 1912 would certainly have been awarded to W. T. Stead, who perished on the Titanic, according to a dispatch to the Sun.

Her "Little Daughter of the Poor" sits bare legged in rapt contemplation of the pictures called up in her childish mind by the wonderful stories of the book open but forgotten on her knees; the expression and feeling throughout the picture are splendidly caught.

Among the many other good things that may be seen in this excellent collection are Mrs. Nichols' "Bit of Bermuda," Mrs. Mary Trask's "Indian Harvest Dance," Charles Basing's "Govanus Canal," Leonard Ochtman's "Brook in Winter," Kentaro Kato's "Morning after a Storm," and two delightful little things by Rosina Emmet Sherwood.

Also in the Fine Arts building, is now on view the first exhibition organized by the French Institute in the United States. The exhibition is dedicated to the monumental aspect of Paris from the time when engravings made it possible to get an idea of the town—that is, from the seventeenth century; and the final date that it includes is the close of the second empire. The etchings in the exhibition are divided into three main heads, The City, Right Bank and Left Bank, an almost all monuments of historical significance are shown in very excellent reproductions. A booklet, prepared by the French Institute and distributed gratuitously, throws much valuable light upon the exhibition and historical Paris.

The little chapel, formerly used by the Gorham company as a place to exhibit their stained glass windows, has been reconstructed into a small gallery, where exhibitions are to be held, from time to time, of the work of our best sculptors.

In this gallery there is now on view an exhibition of some 40 pieces of statuary, mostly small, of the work of American women. Mrs. Gertrude V. Whitney leads the group of five, at least in the strength of her modeling. Her "Head of a Young Man" and "Head of a Spanish Peasant" are exceedingly well constructed, and the strength and vigor that she displays in her "Sketch for a Monument to a Sculptor," "Pan," and "Wherefore," the last representing the depths of despair, are quite remarkable.

Miss Hyatt's animal studies are also of a high order of excellence, and her "Fighting Elephants" and "Fighting Bulls" show that she has used her powers of observation to good effect. Her largest piece, "Io Voglio le Briglie nella mia Mano," while not so original in conception as some of her other things, is full of life and action. Miss Harriet W. Frishmuth, one of the most talented of the younger sculptors, shows three of her finely modeled eagles, a couple of bas-relief portraits, a sun dial and some graceful book ends, a few of which have been shown before. Almost all of Mrs. Carol Brooks MacNeil's contributions have been exhibited elsewhere; so they, perhaps, have not the novelty of the newer things about them.

Miss Enid Yandell is the fifth of the group, and some of her work, at least, shows marked originality. The "Water and the Flower," and "The Four Seasons," a sun dial, are her most pretentious works, but she seems to reach her highest excellence in some of her smaller things, notably in "Bluebeard's Wife," which would be just as pleasing without a title that gives it a certain gruesome suggestiveness, and "The Beach," a graceful nude. This is but one more of the several exhibitions that have been held this winter to give out sculptors their chance to show their merit, and the public is showing more and more appreciation of their efforts. It will remain on view until the 25th of the month.

KUHNE BEVERIDGE WINS LAURELS ON HER WORK ABROAD

Miss Kuhne Beveridge's portrait bust of H. R. H. Prince Alfons of Bavaria, was such a distinguished success that his highness has ordered another in a different pose. Miss Beveridge has begun on the new work.

Previous to the bust of Prince Alfons Miss Beveridge had made the best portrait bust in existence of H. R. H. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria. These, with Miss Beveridge's other recent work, will presently be exhibited at Frankfurt. Miss Beveridge has made a new departure from her usual line of work, in producing several statuette portraits. They have been extremely successful, characterized as they are with vigor, dash and dignity of treatment.—New York Telegraph.

PRAISES PITTSBURGH COLLECTION

PITTSBURGH—W. A. Elliott, professor of Greek language and literature at Allegheny college, who brought his class in Greek sculpture here recently to study the casts at the Carnegie Institute, praised the collection in that institution as follows:

"The collection at the Carnegie Institute in this line is one of the best adapted for this purpose of any in the country. While not as large, for instance, as the collection in Boston, New York, and one or two other places, it is thoroughly representative, excellently arranged, and with comparatively few additions would make a well-nigh perfect collection of this sort. It is of great advantage to an institution like Allegheny College to be able to bring students to such a collection."

CONGRESS TO STAY IN SESSION

WASHINGTON—After a series of conferences Senator Penrose, the Republican leader of the Senate, expressed the belief that it was a physical impossibility to consider the appropriation bills and other prospective legislation before July 1.

Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington avenue, corner Museum street.—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday.
Copley gallery, Clarendon street.—Copley Society exhibition of paintings by Edmund C. Tarbell, 9 to 6 daily. Admission 50 cents. Sunday 1 to 5 p. m., admission 25 cents.
Exhibitions at the following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free.
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street.—Exhibition of miscellaneous portraits and landscapes.
Vose gallery, 220 Boylston street.—Paintings by Charles L. A. Smith.
Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street.—Paintings and bas-reliefs by Joseph Lindon Smith.

WOMAN ARTIST TO GUIDE DECORATION OF HOME IN SOUTH

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Miss Myrtle L. Taylor, art instructor at Butler College, who has been giving Chautauque lectures on interior decoration, has left to execute her first important commission outside the state. She will superintend the entire decoration and furnishing of the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Meeds in Meridian, Miss., said to be valued at \$40,000, and has already begun much of her planning.

Among the special features of the Meeds home is a private chapel with pipe organ, a large breakfast room on the half landing of the stairway and a living room 40 feet wide, which does not contain any windows, but gets its light through art glass extending around the entire upper part of the walls like a "drop."

Miss Taylor is one of the most progressive of Indianapolis's younger artists. Her work before Chautauques and art clubs, in which she has been engaged throughout the state for the last three years in addition to her work at Butler, has attracted attention.

SHOW BRONZES AT DETROIT

DETROIT—Unique, beautiful and interesting is the group of small bronzes now on exhibition at the rooms of the Detroit Society of Arts and Crafts. The sculptors represented are all Americans, and include: Lillian Baer, Chester Beach, Ethel Brand, Victor Bremner, Ben Bufano, A. Sterling Calder, M. M. Carr, Nessa Cohen, E. W. Deming, Abastenia Eberle, Jame E. Fraser, H. W. Frishmuth, Laura Gardin, John Gregory, Eli Harvey, Genevieve Lee Hay, Malvina Hoffman, Albert Humphrey, Anna V. Hyatt, Isidor Konti, Anna Coleman Ladd, Henry Linder, Lillian B. Link, Edward McCarten, G. H. Mikkelsen, F. L. Nock, W. D. Paddock, Mrs. Parsons, Louis Potter, Arthur Putnam, Lucy Richards, C. C. Rumsey, Janet Scudder, Amory C. Simmons, Annie A. Sturges, Lila Wheelock and Mahonri Young.

OIL SUPPLANTS COAL AS FUEL ON LATEST OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Chain of Bunkering Stations on Pacific Coast Complete From Tacoma to Valparaiso—Seven New Depots

SUPPLY IS ASSURED

California Petroleum Will Be Used on Western Side—New York-Boston Steamers Equipped With Liquid Fuel

NEW YORK—Showing that the day of oil for fuel for steamers has arrived, the announcement has just been made that seven new oil bunkering stations are to be opened on the Pacific coast of South America. The new stations will give a line of supply stations from Tacoma to Valparaiso.

There are stations supplying fuel oil to steamships at Tacoma, San Francisco, San Diego, Pajama, Callao and Valparaiso. The new ones will be opened at Taltal, Chile, 575 miles north of Valparaiso; at Antofagasta, 150 miles from Taltal; at Tocopella, 150 miles further; at Iquique, 115 miles; at Junin, 75 miles; at Pisagua, 15 miles; at Callao, Peru, 525 miles, and at Paita, Peru, 475 miles from Callao, and 1050 miles from Panama, making a string of oil stations along the coast for more than 3000 miles. These with others to be established as soon as possible will give steamships plying on the Pacific ocean every facility for "oiling ship" without inconvenience.

The new stations will be opened by July 1. Others are to be established on the eastern coast, as well as on the Mexican Pacific coast, and it is expected that within another year the American continent will be girdled with oil bunkering stations. They will for the greater part be operated by the South American Oil Company in cooperation with the Standard Oil Company, the greater part of the oil to be shipped from the California fields, although it is hoped that the Peruvian and Chilean oil fields may be developed to such extent that they can supply the stations within the boundaries of their own countries soon.

The Zoroaster, a 2000-ton vessel, and the Delo, a 5300-ton tank ship, are equipped with Diesel oil burning engines. The Zoroaster, which belongs to the Nobel fleet of Russia, was launched last

Houghton & Tatton Co.
NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

Trading Stamp Notice

We wish to call attention again to our new method of giving Legal Stamps. Instead of giving double stamps every forenoon we will, until further notice, have one double stamp day in the week and this will be Tuesday. This means:—

Double Stamps All Day Tuesday

POST-IMPRESSIONISM IS EMOTIONAL

French School of Art of Which Henri Matisse Is Now Head Asserts That Expression Not Beauty Is Aim

EXPRESSIONISTIC painting is the term invented by one of the admirers of the school of post-impressionists, a school which is beginning to have acceptance, nearly 20 years after its founders, Cezanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin had finished their work. Now that the recent schools of futurists and cubists have taken their position of targets for the ridicule that is always heaped upon the new in art, the work of the post-impressionists has almost come to be considered a convention, through familiarity, in Europe at least, with the ideas of the "expressionist" school. In America the work of these three painters is little known, since few of their pictures have come here, although examples of the foremost present exponent of the method, Matisse, have begun to come here. Several of his paintings are in Mrs. John L. Gardner's collection.

Where the post-impressionists abandon their predecessors in the dogma that expression, not beauty, is the aim of art; expression for its own sake. There is a beauty of significance to be found in every object, however ugly. For ugliness, they say, is a mere term, a figure. It does not really exist. Nothing is ugly unless we bring ugliness to it. Art seeks the inner meaning of things, and such a seeker is the only artist, for the representation of externals is mere decoration, and decorators are craftsmen, not artists.

There is a story of a woman who, looking at a huge vivid painting of sunflowers by Van Gogh, said, "It's horrible. It has no beauty." It gives me merely

the sensation of the rank glare of a sunflower."

"Madame, that is precisely what Van Gogh desired to express," came the rejoinder.

Another anecdote. A young husband in the London exhibition of the new paintings excitedly said "I'm going to buy one of these things for our house." Whereupon his wife replied, "I won't live with you if you do."

Cezanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin disdained exhibitions. They lived but to express their emotions in paint, with never a thought to a sale. They would paint in the fields or woods until satisfied, then pitch the canvas into the bushes or into a forgotten corner of the studio. Gauguin, who did his final painting in the island of Tahiti, produced numberless works, which to this day probably adorn the walls of the huts of the savage islanders.

Each of the three men lived the life of a hermit almost, so intense was his desire for self-expression unimpaired by any outside influences. Cezanne painted at Aix and many of his pictures were bought by a dealer named Choquet, some several years later made a fortune out of them when Paris had stopped laughing and had started a sudden scramble for the work of the three pioneers.

Van Gogh was born in 1853 in Holland and passed away in 1890 at Anvers. He verged upon the fanatic in all he did and when not painting intense pictures he preached to coal miners and in the streets of London. Between 1887 and 1889 he painted over 300 pictures near Arles, France.

He was a friend of Gauguin, who was

born in Paris in 1848, and did not show any product of his brush until he was 32. His longing for the elemental led him permanently to Tahiti, after painting for years in France. He is reported to have said:

"Every human work is the revelation of the individual. All that I have learnt of others has been an impediment to me. It is true that I know little, but what I know is mine."

The same idea is carried out by Henri Matisse, the present head of the school, who showed some of his new work to a visitor.

"Why your little boy might have done that!"

Matisse is reported to have replied, "It is my aim to see as my little boy sees." Matisse is almost a recluse, like his predecessors. He is said to approach every canvas as though the new subject were the first he had ever painted, as if there were no past in art; and never theorizes before or during painting. He will never paint when annoyed. His sympathies are for the primitive art styles of the orientals.

In Revue des Arts Matisse outlined his creed as follows:

"I do not repudiate one of my canvases. There is not one which I would do differently if I had to do it again. That which I pursue above all is expression. Expression for me does not reside in the emotion which breaks upon a face or shows itself by a violent movement. It is the whole disposition of my picture."

"Impressionism renders fugitive impressions. A rapid translation of the landscape gives only a moment of its duration. I prefer, by insisting on its character, to run the risk of losing the charm in order to obtain more stability. "For me everything is in the conception. Color should serve as much as possible the expression. I place my colors without preconceived intention, and try to place colors which express my sensation. I condense the significance of the body by looking for the essential lines."

EUROPEAN EXPERTS TO PASS UPON PLANS FOR INLAND CANALS

PHILADELPHIA—Europe's foremost engineers will be asked to pass judgment upon the plans that have been prepared for the development of the port of Philadelphia and for the construction of a ship canal across New Jersey, that will connect Philadelphia with New York and be a link in the Atlantic deeper waterways project.

Objections have been raised in some quarters to the construction of this canal, and it is the intention of the maritime interests of this port to prove for once and all, by the finest impartial advice obtainable, their argument that a rapid completion of the Atlantic deeper waterway will be a boon to the cities and states, not only along the Atlantic seaboard, but inland as well.

These experts will come to this city as delegates to the twelfth international navigation congress, which opens on May 23, and will devote an entire day to the inspection of the route of the New Jersey ship canal and the present Chesapeake and Delaware canal. George F. Sproule, secretary of the local organizing commission, and Col. J. C. Sanford were recently in New York in conference with a commission appointed by Governor Wilson, of which W. Jacobus is chairman, and mapped out a tour of inspection upon which the foreign experts will be taken.

After the engineers have finished with the New Jersey ship canal, they will be taken on a tour of New York state, shown the New York barge canal and the present and projected canal systems of New York state, ending a two weeks' trip as the guests of this nation with an inspection of the grain and ore ports of the Great lakes. The final reception in honor of the delegates will be at Chicago.

MEAT TOO HIGH BUTCHER QUILTS

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Augustus Moore of West Front street closed his butcher shop on Friday, and declared that he would not reopen until lower prices prevail.

"I think the public is paying enough for meat," said Mr. Moore, "and I have not the heart to increase the prices to my customers. I could go on and lose all the money I have invested, but rather than do that I prefer to close up and save what little I have been able to make."

MR. ELDER TALKS ON HAGUE

Samuel J. Elder was the guest of honor at the quarterly dinner of the Tufts College Club of Boston, held at the Boston City Club last evening with the largest attendance of the present season. Mr. Elder gave an account of his experience at the Hague during the summer of 1910, where he was one of counsel for the United States government in the arbitration on the North Atlantic fisheries.

LEONARD CHADWICK IS GUEST

Leonard Chadwick, an officer of the ship which cut the cable at Cienfuegos, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war, was the guest of honor at the quarterly dinner of the Historical Society of the War of 1861 at the Crawford house Friday evening. Mr. Chadwick entertained the members with some reminiscences of this occasion and of his subsequent experiences in South Africa.



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PROTESTS DRAWN TO OWEN MEDICAL BILL FROM ALL OVER U. S.

Thousands of Petitions, Letters and Telegrams Reach Senators Calling Any Such Legislation "Unamerican"

MANY DOCTORS SIGN

WASHINGTON—Since the favorable report of the Senate public health committee on the Owen medical bill a constant stream of petitions, telegrams, memorials, and letters has been received by senators, protesting in vigorous terms against the passage of any such measure.

Coming from widely scattered states and thus representing a public sentiment that is not confined to any one part of the country, the protests brand the Owen measure as "un-American and undemocratic," as "unsupported by public demand," and as "giving enlarged government sanction to an already created medical trust."

Many of the petitions are signed by thousands of persons who are believers in the various systems of healing, including homeopathy, osteopathy, eclecticism and Christian Science.

A petition from over 10,000 citizens of southern California opposing the Owen and Smoot bills, and the passage of similar legislation, was presented in the Senate by Senator Works.

The reasons given in the petition for this opposition were as follows: Such legislation "would mean the government exploitation of the regular school of medicine (the school that has always controlled the medical affairs of the United States government) in discrimination against all other schools of healing, giving enlarged government sanction to an already created medical trust and would be class legislation of the most pernicious sort."

"2. Such proposed legislation would be used by the American Medical Association as an entering wedge to the establishing of state medicine, which would be as obnoxious to American citizens as state religion."

"3. It is unnecessary legislation. The present medical activities of the government, combined with the highly efficient service rendered by state boards of health, are ample to cope with all demands made upon them. Further legislation would be useless and would involve a needless expenditure of public moneys. (Said Prof. Irving Fisher, in a plea for a national department of health, 'It is a project which once started will surely expand within a decade so that millions upon millions of government money will be put into this most-needed form of national defense.')

"4. It would mean federal interference with the rights of the states in their conduct of their internal health affairs."

"5. In the dissemination of information authorized by such legislation the country would be flooded at the taxpayers' expense with literature concerning the ever-changing fads and fancies of the allopathic school of medicine."

"6. It would furnish thousands of permanent government jobs for graduates of the regular school of medicine who at present are unable to compete with the rapidly increasing popularity of the independent schools of medicine and systems of healing."

Senator Works has also presented protests from the vice-president of the California State Homeopathic Society, the former president of the State Osteopathic Society, the mayor of Berkeley, the chairman of the Los Angeles highway commission and a large number of medical practitioners.

A characteristic telegram from one physician remonstrates against the establishment of the old school of medicine as the state medicine on the ground that "it has always been essentially unfair, intolerant and arbitrary against any other school of medicine."

From Illinois have come a huge petition despatched by the state branch of the National League of Medical Freedom, hundreds of telegrams from individuals and memorials originating in towns and cities in all parts of the state.

The state of Washington has been active in its protest and practically every day since the report of the Owen bill Senator Jones has presented protests of one kind or another. These have ranged from Post 103 of the G. A. R. to medical societies and associations. On April 29 Senator Jones caused to be read in the Senate memorials denouncing the Owen bill as unprogressive, vicious, infamous, un-American and unpatriotic. These included protests from ministers, city and town officials, teachers and physicians.

Similar protests have come from Nebraska, Utah, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Alabama, North Carolina, northern California, Oklahoma and Utah. In a large number of these memorials attention is called to the character of the signers.

One of these, a protest from citizens of Flint, Mich., includes the signature of the county treasurer, the county clerk, the former chairman of the board of commerce, the commissioner of schools, the register of deeds and a judge of probate.

SENATOR LODGE PLANTS TREE
WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge plants an oak in the Capitol grounds today. This is in accordance with a program of Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol, for replenishing the trees there. He is asking public men to identify themselves with this effort.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

At their annual business meeting Friday afternoon the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Congregational church elected these officers: President, Mrs. Mary E. Walton; secretary, Mrs. Laura L. Keith; treasurer, Mrs. Ella M. Poland; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Nettie E. Boardman.

Following the annual dinner and ladies night Friday, at which addresses were given by the Rev. Hugh A. Heath, D. D., William C. Campbell and Sidney G. Watkins, the Young Men's League of the Baptist church elected Herbert Woodridge as president, Robert MacDonald vice-president and Frank H. Parker secretary.

QUINCY

The Quincy Cooperative Bank has elected: President, Dr. John F. Welch; vice-president, George H. Field; secretary and treasurer, Frank A. Reed; directors, Daniel L. F. Chase, Frank W. Crane, Joseph W. Dennen, John Harkins, Eugene C. Hultman, John F. Hunt, Perry Lawton, Albert Nelson, John G. Roberts, Simeon Scammell, Joseph A. Sedgwick, Eben W. Sheppard, Henry J. Studley, Frederick W. Tupper and James P. Young; auditors, Albert L. Hayden, Charles K. Hogan and Byron C. Miller.

NEWTON

Charles Ward post, G. A. R., has elected Joseph O. Perkins as senior vice-commander and William H. Partridge as junior vice-commander.

The annual May party of Trinity church of Newton Center is to be held in the parish house this evening. The program includes dances arranged under the direction of Miss Lillian Harrington, cello selections by Leon Van Vleet and vocal solos by Russell G. Hemingway.

BEVERLY

Complications over securing a wharf for a location in Beverly will cause a delay in putting into effect the Boston and Beverly water route service planned by E. W. Davenport, a local expressman.

The Moulton line will run a steamer service from Roundy's wharf to the Willows and Baker island and will arrange for connections with a water route for Marblehead.

LEXINGTON

Trustees of the Cary Memorial library have elected the Rev. John Mills Wilson, chairman, and George F. Reed, secretary and treasurer.

The engineers of the Lexington fire department organized this week with James H. Phillips as chief. The other members are William S. Scammon, first assistant; Fred H. Moulton, second assistant and clerk.

MEDFORD

The city treasurer is soon to issue bonds for \$220,000 for the erection and furnishing of the addition to the high school building. Mayor Taylor signed the bond issue today. The bonds bear interest at not exceeding 4 per cent.

Fred H. Thomas, former alderman, has been named by Mayor Taylor as a member of the street and sewer commission.

ARLINGTON

At the annual prize drill of the Boys' brigade in the basement of the Arlington First Baptist church, Sergt. Hamlyn N. Robbins received the first prize and the second prize went to Corp. Neil Alsen, while honorary mention was accorded Corp. Ralph Philpott. Lieut. L. McLean, a former member, presented the brigade with medals.

DEDHAM

Samuel Dexter lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F., will dedicate its new \$10,000 hall in High street May 7. The evening's program will include a dinner, addresses by officers of the grand lodge, singing by a male quartet and other entertainment.

MOTOR BOAT RACE TO BERMUDA FROM PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Motor boats entered in the annual race to Bermuda will start this year from this city. The race is to be handled by the Yachtsmen's Club of Philadelphia.

The contest is for a trophy which must be won three times and a cash prize of \$1000. It was not held last year, as the boats could not get ready in time to start in June, and the owners were too busy in the fall. The Motor Boat Club of America has managed the contests in the past, but it will have its hands full this year with the high speed boats and the international races.

Commodore J. G. W. Wither of the Yachtsmen's Club made the announcement of the race. It will be started from a point off Race street wharf, on the Delaware, on June 27, and the finish will be off St. Georges, Bermuda.

The Yachtsmen's Club arranged and managed the race to Havana two years ago, which was one of the most successful of all the long-distance motor boat races, and it has since then arranged other events. Commodore Wither predicts that the Philadelphia motor boat racing devotees would have occasion to be proud of the showing that will be made in the first running of the classic race under local auspices.

Assisting Commodore Wither in arranging the details of the race will be the regatta committee of the Yachtsmen's Club, which has been strengthened for the purpose of dividing the work among as many capable hands as possible. This committee consists of M. E. Brigham, chairman; A. Harry Edson, Mr. Field, Charles Lagen, Mr. Cartledge, Jr.; R. M. Vanderherchen, F. G. Strassburger and Dr. Eugene Swayne, secretary.

MALDEN

Invitations have been issued by Arthur Lee, principal of the high school, for a reception by the teachers of the school to the parents Wednesday evening, when the entire building is to be open for inspection.

At the annual election of officers of the Teachers Association yesterday officers elected were: President, Clarence Dempsey; vice-president, Mrs. Mary A. Berry; secretary, George G. Wright; treasurer, Miss Blanche E. Baldwin; advisory board, Miss Pauline Sawtelle, Miss Maud Wiggins, Miss Annie P. Smith, Miss Emma L. Lord, Miss M. Louise Stevens.

WALTHAM

Officers of the Board of Trade are promoting a movement for the organizing of a building association in this city to erect apartment houses. It is proposed to issue shares upon which monthly payments of \$5 will be made, the number of shares to be limited to 10 to one person.

Fruit dealers who were refused licenses to keep their places of business open on Sunday by the aldermen, have again applied for permits. The question will come up before the board of aldermen at its meeting Monday evening.

MELROSE

The Melrose Liberal Union has elected: President, Edwin Thacher Clark; secretary, Charles G. Schaefer, and treasurer, Lorin A. Presby.

It is planned to have the new Auditorium building dedicated in October and arrangements are being made to have Miss Geraldine Farrar, whose home is in this city, sing at the dedication. She is at present singing in Europe but will complete her opera season in Berlin in time to be in America in October.

BROOKLINE

Henry Ware has been reelected clerk of the First Parish church.

The senior class of the high school held its dance Friday night in Shailer hall.

Homer Albers, dean of the Boston University law school, is in Europe for a short vacation before taking up his new duties as dean.

EVERETT

The Burpee Dramatic Club, recently organized by members of the High School Alumni, gave its first entertainment Friday evening in Y. M. C. A. hall when they presented "In Honor Bound" and "As Per Telephone."

MOLDERS AGREE NOT TO USE CORES MADE BY WOMEN

Molders from New England unions, now in convention at 724 Washington street, today voted not to handle cores made by women or children. This is another step in their effort to prevent the employment of women and children in foundries. To a discussion of this subject the entire morning session was devoted.

Increased support of the bill now before the Legislature forbidding this sort of employment, was also discussed. One of the leaders of the convention said today that Governor Foss has assured the molders that he would sign the bill if it passes the Legislature.

The delegates are holding a dinner and reception this afternoon. Joseph F. Valentine of San Francisco, president of the International Molders Union, is the principal guest. The convention will close tomorrow.

SMITH COLLEGE PLAY TO BE GIVEN

"Purple and Fine Linen," the \$100 Smith College prize play, will be presented by the Boston Lend-a-Hand Dramatic Club, with a cast entirely of women in Jordan hall this afternoon. The play was written in collaboration by Helena F. Miller and Anita B. Fairgrieve.

The cast is made up as follows: John Belden, Ethel H. Freeman '02; Deacon Epaphrus Small, Amy V. Beal; David Sylvester, Emily P. Locke '00; Margaret E. Sayward '08; Tom Dearborn, Adele Fairbrother; Elkanor Parsons, Lillian C. Thacher; Simon Meekin, Margaret Tapley; Goodwife Dearborn, Caroline Hills Allen '07; Betty Dearborn, Margaret Hatfield '09; Goodwife Parsons, Emilie Pickhardt; Lucie Florence C. Bacon; constable, Marjorie Hodgkins; sentinel, Mary Willard Clark.

ALUMNI REUNION HELD

One hundred and twenty-five members of the alumni of the School of Expression held their annual banquet in the Hotel Vendome last evening. J. M. Head, president of the trustees, was master of ceremonies, assisted by Miss Caroline Dunham of Los Angeles. The classes were represented by Miss Sarah V. Wright of Alabama, Ralph Bernard Wagner of Ohio and Miss Nina Oschmann of Oklahoma. Among the speakers were C. E. Holmes of Providence, Miss Ruth Keyes of Seattle, J. F. Morton of New York, Dr. George L. Perin of Boston.

BOARD TO BE ENTERTAINED

EASTPOPT, Me.—The board of trade here is making arrangements for the visit of the Portland, Me., board of trade on its second annual state tour, May 23 to 27.

BOSTON Y. M. C. U. TO GIVE PLAY
At the Boston Y. M. C. U. Wednesday evening the Wallack Dramatic Company will give "The Nettle," a comedy in one act, and the two-act drama, "The Chimney Corner."

PENSION LEGISLATION DEPENDS ON STATE OF COUNTRY'S TREASURY

WASHINGTON—Pension legislation for this session of Congress has been agreed to by the conferees and only a few minor details are now to be worked out prior to the report to both houses. Satisfied with the work that has been accomplished, Eli Torrance of Minneapolis, chairman of the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a former commander-in-chief, after several weeks' work in this city with the conferees, has gone home, and the report of the conferees may be expected in a short time.

That report will provide for about \$24,000,000, but it is estimated that by the time the pension office shall have made ready to put the new law into effect the amount will be nearer \$30,000,000 than \$24,000,000. This is a compromise amount, the House bill having provided for about \$75,000,000 and the Senate bill for only \$24,000,000 net.

With the general pension question now satisfactorily disposed of, Mr. Torrance will return to Washington about May 20 when the Senate committee on military affairs will be ready to take up the bill providing a pension for the volunteer officers of the civil war. "I could do nothing with that bill," he said, prior to leaving Washington, "while the bill affecting the rank and file of my comrades was pending. That bill being now agreed to for as large a sum as it was possible to get, I shall feel free to turn my attention to the volunteer officers' pension bill. I do not know how much it will be possible to accomplish in the remainder of this session of Congress. It looks as if only about six weeks of the session were left, and if this should prove to be the case, perhaps the most we can expect will be a hearing before the Senate committee, and a favorable report by that committee to the Senate. There may also be a chance to put the bill through the Senate at this time. This will certainly be done, I am informed, if the condition of legislative business will permit."

The plan is to have the question involved in the volunteer officers' bill taken up by a sub-committee of the Senate military affairs committee. The sub-committee, consists of Norris Brown of Nebraska, Sanders of Tennessee, Jones of Washington, Foster of Louisiana and Hitchcock of Nebraska. There will be more or less oral testimony, given by such men as Mr. Torrance, Gen. Stuart L. Woodford of New York, Bishop Fallows of the Methodist Episcopal church, and others, but the main portion of the case will be submitted in the form of printed briefs, for which Mr. Torrance has already arranged. These briefs will come from Grand Army men who cannot be present at the hearings. The briefs will be published by the committee and in this way a complete record of the case will be available for the purpose of the Senate when it is ready to consider the case. It is assumed that the sub-committee will make a favorable report to the entire committee and that the latter will report favorably to the Senate, for no serious opposition to the bill has appeared in that body nor in the house.

The bill carries an annual appropriation which aggregates something slightly in excess of \$7,000,000. It provides that the volunteer officers are to receive half pay, provided that this half pay in no case is to exceed three-fourths of the pay of a captain in the regular army or \$1800 a year. Enactment of this legislation will depend, it is assumed, on the condition of the federal finances. Congress has specially rewarded all of the regular army officers who had civil war service and from time to time has retired them at advanced rank because of that service. But it has done nothing for the volunteer officers, who formed four fifths of the total number of officers in the civil war, and who actually led nearly all of the troops.

Members of the Senate and the House military committees speak kindly of the services rendered by Mr. Torrance. He was in Washington several weeks and saw the conferees daily after the bill had been committed to them and was of much assistance in helping them reconcile their differences.

HYDROPLANES TO MEET AT NAHANT

First hydro-aeroplane meet to be held in this country is planned to take place off Nahant May 22, 23, 24 and 25. The aviators already entered are Lincoln Beachey, Frank T. Coffyn, Harry N. Atwood, holder of the world's long distance hydro-aeroplane record, and Archie Freeman.

Various forms of competition will be featured and one of the events will be parachute jumping from an altitude of 3000 feet.

COLLEGE MEN'S STRIKE GROWS

DURHAM, N. H.—The striking sophomores and freshmen of the New Hampshire State College paid no heed to the protest posted Friday by President Gibbs declaring their scholarships forfeited if they did not return to their college duties by noon. On the contrary, they remained firm and their numbers were augmented by the juniors, who voted to join the strike.

ARK EXERCISES TO BE HELD

Celebration in honor of the dedication of the Holy Ark by the West End Hebrew Free School Ladies Association will take place in the home of the West End Talmud Torah, at 1 Poplar street, tomorrow afternoon.

Hundreds of New Styles, Materials, and Colors are Shown in our Display of Women's Tailored Suits

Priced at 25.00

The unusually large selection of styles shown, embraces the strictly plain mannish tailored suits, the semi-dressy effects, as well as copies of exclusive imported fancily cut models not shown in any other store.

Among the most fashionable materials, we show a very wide variety including *Whipcords, Diagonals, Three Cord Weaves, Ratines, Linens, Satins* and *Taffetas*, as well as the staple serges, and in every case of the very best qualities.

The suits are the products of the best manufacturers in the United States, and every suit, to gain admission to our stocks, must absolutely measure up to our high standard of excellence; that is, it must be perfect in style and quality, must fit properly and must be tailored in the most satisfactory manner—in a word they must be exceptional suits for the price.

A Most Attractive Offering for Next Week A Beautiful French Serge Semi-Dress Suit at 25.00

This very charming new model is one of our arrivals of last week, made up especially for us by one of the best manufacturers of high grade suits.

The coat is fashioned on a charming new one-button cutaway model, with crush collar of satin, gathered back, and attractively trimmed with satin.

A real smart suit—one that any would be proud to wear—and at a very modest price—25.00.

Other Charming New Tailored Suits, 18.50 to 65.00

WOMEN'S SUIT SECTION—SECOND FLOOR, MAIN STORE

Jordan Marsh Company

The Leading Retailers of Apparel in New England

WORK ON R. D. EVANS MEMORIAL WING TO ART MUSEUM BEGINS

(Continued from page one)

that further improvements could be made by building galleries so designed as to actually embody all the features that years of investigation and of experimenting had recommended.

It is this that Mrs. Evans' gift has made possible, and the architect, Guy Lowell, has developed a series of galleries that will prove superior to any picture galleries so far built, either abroad or in this country, for nowhere has the subject of the housing of a great art collection been so carefully, so fully or so systematically studied as here in Boston, and in consequence in the few years since the present building on Huntington avenue was opened, it has proved a model in many ways, which has been followed in other recently designed museums.

It will be remembered by those visitors who have studied the arrangement of the existing museum in Boston that it differs in one important particular from that of almost every other great collection. It has been so planned that having to pass through any part of a different division and consequently there is in the mind of the visitor no intermingling of objects that do not belong together and the circuit through any department can be progressive and uninterrupted.

The new picture block is to be built in accordance with that idea, and forms a separate unit which, though forming a part of the centrally administered and harmoniously designed group, is yet complete in itself. The picture galleries are to have their own entrance from the Fenway side and their own monumental staircase that will be used by many visitors, especially when there is a special loan exhibition which attracts large crowds, as did Mr. Frick's collection of pictures a year ago.

In the new building, which is 300 feet long and 90 feet deep, is carried out the principle adopted at the museum of placing the important exhibition galleries on the main floor and of reserving the ground floor below it for the study series, for the secondary collections and for purposes of administration. Visitors entering from the Fenway, therefore, after passing through the outer vestibule will find themselves at the foot of the monumental staircase which leads to the galleries above. It is this staircase that will form the most interesting and decorative architectural feature of the interior.

Starting immediately opposite the entrance, the stair leads to a first broad

landing where on the wall is to be placed the tablet in memory of Robert Dawson Evans. Then at this point the stair divides into two flights both of which curve back in a semicircle and thus bring the visitor to a hall or distributing lobby in the very center of the building.

The semicircular staircase cage is flanked by a row of columns along which pass those visitors that come through the existing building from the Huntington avenue side across the connecting gallery which in the completed scheme provides a large hall or gallery in which are to be hung the museum's collection of tapestries.

This connecting gallery cannot be built now, owing to lack of funds, and a long and unfortunately ugly temporary connection of sheet iron will have to bridge the space between the present building and the new memorial.

From the distributing hall to which all visitors to the picture galleries will come, whether they have entered at the Huntington avenue side and come across the connecting passage, or have entered at the Fenway entrance and come up the stairs, the circuit is complete and chronologically continuous through a series of rooms where the works of the different schools of painting are grouped together.

These rooms will have their walls hung with draperies that will give the proper tone to the background, or will be paneled with wood to make the galleries more like the rooms in which the pictures were originally hung generations ago. For the same reason the ceilings have been more richly treated, and marble and stone generously used in the decoration of the galleries and halls will make possible a handsome and harmonious setting for the pictures.

The visitor goes first through a number of smaller rooms, either side lighted or top lighted, in which are hung the works of the early masters, and then passes through a series of large top lit galleries reaching nearly the length of the Fenway side and arranged so as to give variety in shape, in volume and in elaboration of architectural treatment.

On the ground floor at one end is to be the large and rapidly growing department of prints, and here also are to be rooms for study, for administration, for storage and for repairs. At the opposite end are to be installed a series of rooms with special decorative interiors like the present Brengarten and Lawrence rooms, and below are still more storage rooms, and a resting room for women.

In this building a special ventilating system will not only insure a full supply of fresh air at all times, but the air will be properly humidified to avoid danger to the pictures of that too great dryness of the air often present in artificially heated halls.

The exterior of the building with its special facade toward the Fenway consists of a fine Greek-Ionic colonnade 50 feet high composed of 22 fluted granite columns, the whole surrounded by a parapet where will be carved the name of the building and an inscription. This granite colonnade and parapet serves as a screen wall to the lofty top lighted

galleries behind it. The architecture is classic and quietly dignified in feeling and in mass, to correspond with the parklike character of its surroundings, and expresses outwardly the long series of galleries inside. The recessed entrance behind the center of the colonnade is reached by a broad flight of steps leading from the driveway and directly opposite what the park department proposed to make the widest part of the Fenway basin.

U. S. INTERVENTION IN PANAMA ELECTIONS ASKED BY AROSEMENA

PANAMA, C. Z.—The American government has been requested to intervene in the presidential election in Panama to the extent of seeing that it is fairly conducted, says President Arosemena. He said that the directorate of the Union Patriotica, the name given a party composed of friends of President Arosemena and Pedro A. Diaz, the official candidate for the presidency, has asked for American intervention, such as was granted in the elections of 1908, when Secretary of War Taft informed the Panama government that the election must be conducted fairly.

President Arosemena added that his government would welcome such intervention. The directors of the Liberal and Conservative parties also say they had requested the United States government to see that the election was a fair one.

Reports of rioting yesterday at Dolaga after an address by Dr. Balisario Porras, another candidate for the presidency, created a sensation throughout the country.

NESTS MADE FOR BIRDS IN BOGS

PEMBROKE, Mass.—In order to get rid of the bugs and moths which infest the cranberry bogs here an effort is being made to attract the birds and have them nest in the vicinity of the bogs. Several poles topped with bird houses have been set up around the bogs with the hopes that they will nest there.

LEAGUE WILL HOLD ANNIVERSARY

Florence Crittenton League of Compassion will hold anniversary exercises in Tremont Temple tomorrow afternoon at 3:45 p. m. Addresses are to be made by the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, the Rev. James A. Francis, the Rev. O. P. Gifford and Mrs. C. M. Ellinwood.

SUPREME COURT TAKES RECESS

WASHINGTON—In the supreme court argument of cases was suspended on Friday until next October, and the court took a recess until May 13, when it will convene to announce decisions.

FLOATING EXPOSITION DESIGNED TO SHOW LATIN AMERICANS UNITED STATES GOODS

Of all the attempts to interest the merchants of Latin America in United States-made goods, the move that will result in at least one steamship, fitted out as an exposition, visiting the coast cities of Central and South America, promises the most tangible results.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association of New York is active sponsor for this plan to acquaint Latin Americans more intimately with articles of northern manufacture. Leading manufacturers and exporters have promised to send exhibits, and to do all in their power to make this commercial invasion of the southern countries successful.

That the United States government is encouraging the enterprise is to be gathered from the following letter sent from the White House and signed by President Taft:

"My dear Mr. Willis:

"I am glad to have the opportunity which your letter gives me to express my hearty indorsement of the project for a marine exposition destined to carry exhibits of our manufactures to the trade centers of Latin America. Anything tending to a more perfect and mutual understanding among the peoples of this hemisphere and the greater development of the commercial relations between them has my strongest approval, and I feel that the enterprise, fostered as it is by your effective association, will go far towards these ends and prove of great benefit to all."

Henry T. Willis is the secretary of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. With him are associated in this enterprise the officials of various commercial bodies of the country, and a ready response of cooperation is forthcoming from many quarters.

Extent of the Plans

The magnitude of this undertaking may be realized when it is said that as so many American manufacturers favor the "floating exposition," it may be necessary to send out two steamships instead of one. After the Latin-American voyage comes to an end the floating exhibition is to cross the Pacific and make an appeal, identical with this one, to the peoples of the far east. Special attention will be directed, of course, to showing such goods as may be suitable for the various localities to be visited, and due account will be taken of the countries that compete with the United States.

While the visit of Secretary of State Knox in the South did not concern territory farther away than the West Indies and the countries adjacent to the Caribbean, still there is every indication that, as an advance guard for this trade-show on water, Mr. Knox rendered American exporters a considerable service. At any rate he paved the way where the goods may speak for themselves. There is little sentiment concerned where Latin Americans need to buy to the best advantage, but this does not necessarily mean that the cheapest goods of a given line in the market are the cheapest in the end.

The steamship, which is to be called the Exposition, will leave for the south in the coming fall. The departure will be made from New York. Some days will be spent in the West Indies before the ship touches at Vera Cruz, Mex. Then will come the Central American coast cities; Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and the South American ports will follow, and after that the steamer is to round the Horn for the west coast and the Pacific.

The ports of Chile, Peru and Ecuador are looked upon as choice places for visitations by this American exhibition afloat. United States merchants have done comparatively little business along this great stretch of country. The visit of the American merchantman is awaited with the greatest interest in these republics and the several Latin American ministers at Washington have been enlisted in the cause with telling effect. They are already informing their home governments of the impending cruise.

Arrangements Begun

At least six months will be devoted to the tour of the Exposition in Latin-American waters. The outfitting will be begun at once. Accommodations will be had for several hundred people, as the different exhibits, which include machinery of all kinds and in motion, will require skillful attention.

It may be a coincidence, or it may be



Ornamented square of Arequipa, developing Peruvian city, connected with port on Pacific coast by railway

a deliberate attempt of the French exporters to extend their business, but the fact remains that in France such an exhibition ship also is in preparation. France, in fact, is lending governmental aid to its commercial enterprise. The vessel is now being put in shape under the supervision of officials of the French navy. Europe is keen for over-sea trade; and thus, even if the United States is now embarking on a mission both unique and promising, the fact may always be considered that other nations are no less alive to the situation.

The corporate title of the American enterprise is the United States Marine Exposition, and the corporation has been authorized under the laws of the state of New York. Mr. Willis will have the general management. Instructions have been issued by the department of state to diplomatic and consular officers in Latin-America to lend their aid to the success of the tour in every possible way. It is assumed that a representative of the department of state will accompany the commercial expedition.

From a banking point of view, the cruise of the good ship Exposition in South American waters is likely to be important. The International Banking corporation of New York is to be a sort of trustee for the financial end of the undertaking, and this concern will not only have a complete banking office installed on board, but will act as an exchange in money matters where so many different countries are to be visited.

Entering Wedge

In another direction the International Banking corporation will be an important feature of this cruise after business. The standing of Latin-American import-

ers will be furnished by the banking concern to those in charge of exhibits, and when a manufacturer or his agent on board the ship is ready to do business with an Argentine, a Brazilian, a Peruvian merchant, all he will have to do is to ask the bank people for particulars. There will be no guesswork about this. The facts are there, ready to be used.

It is to be expected that this floating American bank will prove an entering wedge where American banking institutions in the South American countries have been conspicuous by their absence. It is believed possible that branch banks may be established both on the east and the west coast as the Exposition gets into ports and remains long enough for the bank people to survey the fields.

One of the leading export forwarding companies of the United States also is to be represented. This will be a great sacrifice, for in case a sale is made on board and the question of freight rates and best methods for shipping arises, the matter can be determined on the spot. American manufacturers have not always been able to satisfy their prospective customers to the south in this respect and the convenience of the proposed arrangement, therefore, may be readily understood.

The invitations that will be extended to the South American merchants include requests to attend banquets that will be on a scale in conformity with the importance of the visits. All in all, the commercial enterprise will be an affair that must perform attract the attention of the industrial and the financial world and prove a benefit to those American exporters who are preparing to extend their operations in a field the most promising, it is said, of any field for imports today.

first place it was covered with dark green paper to represent grass, and a wire netting was stretched all around it, so that the chickens could not stray away into the garden. Then hens, little chickens and other barnyard folk were outlined on paper, filled in with colored crayons and then carefully cut out in such a way that they could be made to stand, and placed in the barnyard. After that there were made coops, vessels for water and food and shade trees under which the fowl could rest. This work was correlated with reading, story telling, drawing, nature work and play. Every one of the children had seen chickens and could contribute personal reminiscences to add interest to the work as it went along. When the whole was completed and they stood off to view the effect it was pronounced wonderful. The teacher says she could see her little people blossoming under the kindly influence of the downy chicks; that their minds grew more active, their sympathies quickened, experiences were pointed out, their fingers became more skilful, their eyes more keen, and they learned new words in the reading book.

"Simon says hands on hips," said Miss O'Brien of the Roger Wolcott school to her sixth grade boys and girls. Every one of them followed the command and Miss O'Brien went on, "Simon says, 'necks firm.' Simon says, 'Drop heads in front and roll to the left.' 'Heads up.' Six heads went straight up and as many more were started to, stopped, then stayed where they were. Even before they had become erect the six remembered and took their seats. The game went on for two minutes more, when only 11 were left on the floor. It was a part of the morning's gymnastic work and was regarded by the pupils as great fun. Previously they had jumped over their chairs (how many boys have been punished for doing just such a thing in times past). They stood on one side of their chairs, put one hand on their desks and the other on the chairback, and at a signal vaulted over, then vaulted back again, the girls doing it just as well as the boys.

An exercise which they especially enjoy is the running march. They do it extremely well, getting all the fun out of it that there is in it, yet so quietly that it does not disturb the pupils in the room below.

Henry's father and mother and brothers and sisters were grouped around a table the other evening, examining some samples of wall paper, trying to make a choice for their living room wall. Albert liked the one with the dash of red in it and his father liked that, too. Edith objected to it because it was too bright and figured, and stood out for green. Albert and her father wanted rooms to have some cheer about them. Mrs. F. wavered between the green and the brown, but there were two browns and she could not tell which of them she liked the better. Harry came to the rescue. "Brown would be very good," he said. "It is complementary to the wood work and the color in the rug and those cushions on the davenport, or just the right contrasting shade. This brown with the yellow glint in it would be very much better than that, for, don't you see, while it is not bright, it is warm. It has a glow to it almost like sunshine. That room does not have very much sun and in the evening this will give that warm and bright look that father and Albert like, and yet it will be so quiet it cannot offend the best taste."

He had waxed eloquent as he proceeded. His cheeks grew red and his eyes bright, but he was quite unconscious of the astonished look of his father and mother. When he had finished they asked how he came to know such things. They had been studying it in school, he replied. They had had a corner of a room drawn on paper, to decorate. Mr. Getchell, at the George Putnam, let the boys carry out their own ideas first in painting the wood work, then the walls, the curtains, chair, table and lamp. When they had finished they saw what crude and unpleasant rooms they had made. They had talked about them then, and Mr. Getchell had told them about complementary and contrasting combinations, and later they had done the rooms over again under his direction. The results were much better, but even then they could see that certain combinations would not do at all for a given room, while others were just what was required. Then he launched forth into the technicalities of colors and combinations and their distribution, and told why certain rooms should have one kind of treatment and others another. All listened with amazement and learned several things they never had thought of about furnishing a room. And finally they decided on the brown paper with the yellow glint.

More requests for work of this kind are received than can be filled.

—ooo—

FRANCO-CANADIAN PARCELS POST

OTTAWA, Ont.—/ direct exchange of parcels by post between Canada and France and between Canada and Algeria and Corsica via France is now in operation. This is in addition to the existing parcel exchange by way of England.

The direct parcel mails from Canada will be made up at Montreal during the summer season, and at Montreal and Halifax during the winter and will be despatched by steamers of the Allan line sailing direct to Havre.

ACTUAL WEIGHT IS NECESSARY
WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission decided on Friday that freight charges must be based upon actual weights of shipments and not upon arbitrary estimated weights.

The railways were ordered to refund the difference between the charges on the arbitrary weights and those on the actual weights.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

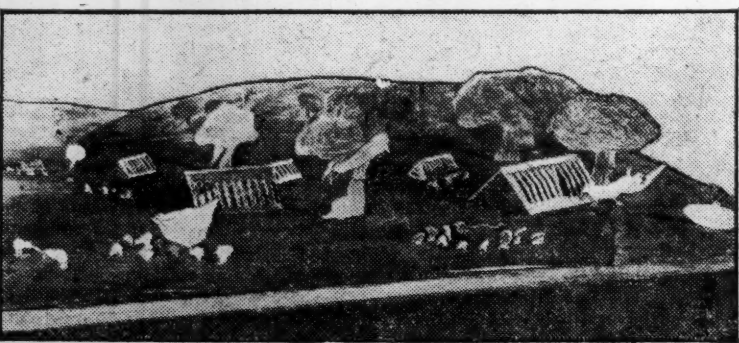


Table work of second grade children at Clafin school, Newtonville, showing barnyard, hens and trees made from paper

THE members of the history class of the Dorchester Woman's Club who attended the annual breakfast two weeks ago are talking still about the delicious and dainty repast served to them that day. What made such a lasting impression was the fact that it was not the work of a skilled chef, but that the whole affair was planned and carried through by girls in the graduating class of the High School of Practical Arts. The members of the club went to the school and put in an order, just as they would go to a caterer, telling how many would be present and how much they would be willing to pay. Then the class, under the direction of the teacher, worked out a menu, place cards and decorations, and submitted it to the committee for approval. When the day came the pupils and their teacher repaired to the pretty club house and there prepared and served the breakfast. The decorations were in green and white, the school colors.

So successful was this undertaking that the class immediately asked to serve the spring luncheon for the Dickens club. This brought up a problem quite different from the first, for it meant a smaller number and less cost per plate, and the girls had it virtually proven to them that a large number of persons may be served more cheaply than a small number.

—ooo—
This year the High School of Practical Arts is giving those of its graduates who expect to enter the trades some practical experience in the 'commercial world. As last year, they are taking a few orders from outside in the dressmaking, millinery and cooking classes, and through them are learning that commercial work must measure up to a certain standard and is governed by regulations that need not pertain to things privately done; but in addition to this the girls are being given about 10 days each of ac-

tual trade experience. The girls in the cooking classes are doing the catering, as just described, and the dressmaking girls are doing sewing by the day. They go to homes just as other dressmakers do, and find it quite a different proposition from working in school. They take note of the conditions and the weak points in their own methods and then go back to the school and discuss them with the teacher. This has been found helpful all around. It is much better for the girl than thrusting her out unprepared and leaving her to work out her problems by herself, and it helps the school to know its own weak and strong points and those of its trade.

—ooo—

Upon the invitation of George W. Evans, the head master, the graduating class of the Harvard school in Charlestown visited the Charlestown high school on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Evans took the pupils all through the building and into the different classrooms, showing them the kind of work that is done in the school. The idea was to introduce them to the new school to which some of them will go next year and also to let them see what Charlestown has to offer. Two or three of them learned by the visit that they may get in Charlestown certain instruction they had thought could be obtained only in other schools farther away, and have practically decided to enter the Charlestown high school rather than the English high and the High School of Commerce, as had been planned. One boy who was not going to high school at all has become so enthusiastic that he seriously contemplates changing his mind.

—ooo—
A table in Miss Melzard's room at the Clafin school at Newtonville has been transformed into a barnyard. In the

LOZIER 1913 Center Control

Center control logically follows left-hand drive and is sure to become standard on all American motor cars. Center control as adopted by Lozier for 1913 eliminates the one great objection to the popular fore-door body.

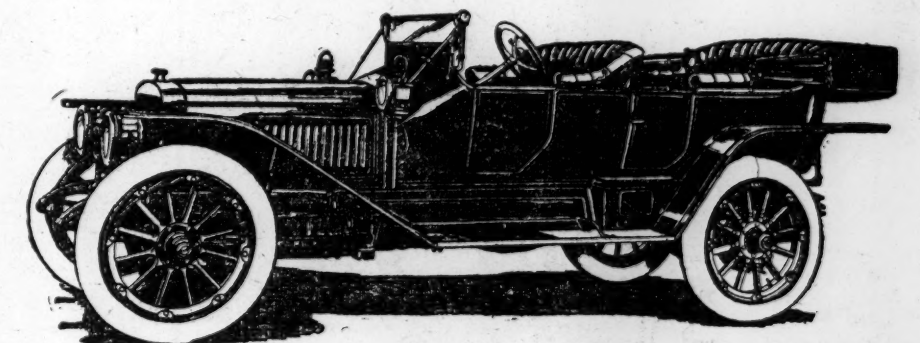
The first fore-door car built in America was the Lozier Lakewood, now in its fourth successful season. This innovation in design met with the instant approval of the public and fore-door bodies are now standard on all open cars, in spite of the fact that manufacturers have never been able to design a perfect fore-door body on a right-hand drive car, because of the position of the control levers.

The accompanying illustration will give you only a general idea of the beautiful Lozier fore-door bodies. You must see the car itself to appreciate its good looks; you must ride in it to realize how far it is ahead of other motor cars mechanically.

In the Type 72 1913 Lozier you get Left-Hand Drive, Center Control, Automatic-Level Oiling System, Double Magneto with Triple Ignition, a Six-cylinder Motor which develops more than 80 actual horse-power—and all the other features which have led men who have owned many makes of cars—"Men Who Know"—to call the Lozier the best car built in America.

The adoption of left-hand drive on the 1913 Lozier has made it possible to place the gear-shifting and emergency brake levers in the center of the car, in a position convenient to the driver and at the same time, entirely out of the way of occupants of both front seats. The bug-bear of the body designer has been eliminated.

It's really worth your while to investigate this remarkable car. See it at our salesrooms and arrange for a demonstration. 32-page catalog on request.



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LEAGUE IS ORGANIZED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

MANKATO, Minn.—Southern Minnesota Better Development League was organized recently by nearly 200 delegates, representing 40 cities and villages of the southern part of the state to advance interests of southern Minnesota generally. The following counties are eligible to membership: Rock, Pipestone, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Nobles, Jackson, Cottonwood, Redwood, Martin, Watonwan, Brown, Faribault, Blue Earth, Nicollet, Freeborn, Vaseca, LeSueur, Steele, Rice, Mower, Dodge, Goodhue, Fillmore, Olmstead, Wabasha, Houston, Winona, Sibley, Scott and Yellow Medicine.

The officers will consist of president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and these with one director from each county will constitute the executive board. The president will name the first executive board to act until their successors are appointed, and who will work to have the county association organized.

Each county association is requested to pay not less than \$25 into the treasury until the fixed dues have been made by the constitution. The permanent officers will draft the constitution and by-laws to be reported at the next meeting of the league.

The committee recommended the following permanent officers: T. G. Bonallie of Tracy, president; George R. Thompson of Chatfield, first vice-president; Alson Blodgett, Jr., second vice-president; Prof. C. E. Ball of North Mankato, secretary; J. B. Ludlow of Rushmore, treasurer.

The committee also recommended that the league hold at least two meetings annually, the next one to be held in June and that this convention fix the place of holding this meeting.

The report was adopted with only two amendments, one of which was that Yellow Medicine county be included in the territory covered by the league, and the other, fixing St. Peter as the place for holding the next meeting, the date to be decided later.

Speaking of good roads, Senator Haycroft said the antiquated methods of improvement should be abandoned. "One of the greatest drawbacks is unjust discrimination against all rural sections of Minnesota by railroad freight rates which has prevented many cities and towns from growing as they should."

OCEAN TRAVEL NOT DIMINISHED

NEW YORK—From a canvass of leading steamship lines it appears the aggregate number of passenger bookings is about normal for this time of the year. Advance bookings of White Star line are not up to the average of this period in former years, but some of the other large steamship companies are doing a bigger business than heretofore.

Reassured by the extra precautions now being taken by all steamship companies, the ocean-traveling public still sails.

FISH SENT OUT FOR STATE RIVERS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Over 36,000,000 pike perch have been sent out from three of the state's hatcheries the last few days, the shipments being made at the rate of 12,000,000 from each of the three establishments.

The fish are distributed throughout the state, the Susquehanna and Delaware getting large shares in the east and the Allegheny, Monongahela and Kiskiminetas rivers and French creek in the west.

The first shad eggs were taken at Torresdale hatchery a few days ago, and the cultivation will be carried on by joint work between Pennsylvania and New Jersey with a view to increasing the famous food fish in the Delaware.

Trout shipments are being made from the Bellefonte and Corry hatcheries at a lively rate, but none have been started from the Wayne hatchery, although they will come along soon.

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BOSTON ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS IS STRIVING FOR EFFICIENCY IN EDUCATION

Discussions Important
in Their Bearing—Masters
Dining Association Also
Helpful as Social Factor

BOTH INFLUENTIAL

Many persons, doubtless, are not aware that the 30 or more organizations of Boston teachers for social, intellectual and financial welfare figure largely in maintaining the present high standard of school efficiency. Some are unofficial and voluntary and others are under the direction of the superintendent of schools, with whom the members are expected to work in unison, being called upon to serve with committees or take up other special activities, and to make recommendations in connection with studies. In fact, Boston teachers do much toward arranging the class room work and courses of study in the system. A series of articles dealing with these teachers' organizations has been prepared for the Monitor, the fifth appearing today.

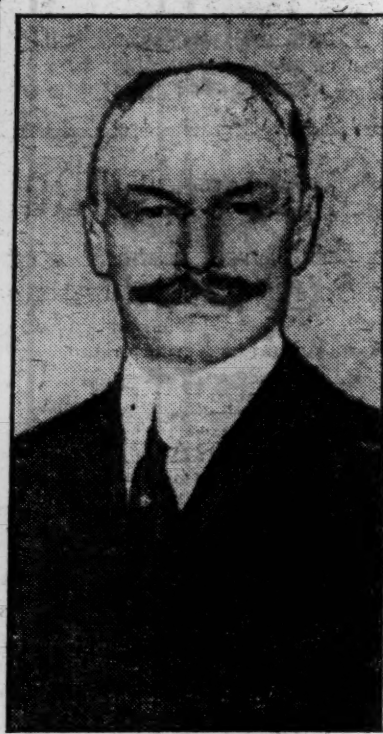
IN June, 1902, the Boston Association of School Principals was organized. It is composed entirely of men who are principals or masters of elementary schools, and head masters or principals of high schools, in the city of Boston.

This organization is often confused with the Boston Masters Association, but is entirely distinct. As stated in the first article of this series the Boston Masters Association is an official body established by order of Stratton D. Brooks, as superintendent of schools, in 1906 to act as a sort of cabinet to the superintendent. All masters and head masters, assistant superintendents and directors, become members of this association upon appointment to their positions. It has no constitution and no regular officer except the secretary and chairman, who is the superintendent of schools, ex-officio.

The Boston Association of School Principals, on the contrary, is a purely voluntary organization. It has a constitution and by-laws and the full quota of officers and before any one can be admitted to membership he must be passed upon by the association. There are about 80 members. The officers for 1911-12 are: President, Loea P. Howard; vice-president, George W. Evans; secretary, Charles F. Merrick; treasurer, Arthur Stanley. They, with nine others, compose the executive committee. The nine others are Frederick A. Tupper, George A. Smith, William E. Perry, James H. Leary, Edwin F. Kimball, Caspar Isham, Benjamin J. Hinds, Michael E. Fitzgerald and William B. Atwood.

As stated in the constitution, the object of the association is to ascertain and express the consensus of opinion of the body of principals with regard to school matters pertaining especially to the work of the principals and to advance the best interests of the public schools of Boston. Attention is given to such matters as interpretation of the rules and regulations, school supplies and their delivery, increase of salaries, pensions, sabbatical year, a committee on which was first appointed 10 years ago, deduction of pay because of absence, record forms, examinations, eligible list, plans for new buildings, furniture and other things that may in any way affect the efficiency of the schools.

While the discussions, conferences and investigations are by no means official, so far as the schools are concerned, they are executive, so far as the organization is concerned, and have an important bearing upon the schools. From the very fact that they are unofficial, the discussions gain freedom, originality and strength that are potent factors in the



CHARLES F. MERRICK
Secretary of the Boston Association of
School Principals



CHARLES N. BENTLEY
Secretary-treasurer of Boston Masters
Dining Association

formation of individual opinion. They cover also a breadth of range that is not possible to the necessarily more restricted official body. The work tends, primarily, to a stronger and more efficient teaching force, with broader views, deeper insight, clearer understanding, greater cooperation and unity of purpose. As all of the members of this organization are also members of the official body, each one a factor in its different activities, ideas fostered or developed in the one organization often find expression in the other. When occasion seems to warrant, matters discussed by the principals association, as it usually is called, are referred to its executive committee for presentation to the school committee.

Four meetings are held each year, on the second Tuesday in November, January, March and May, when new mem-

bers are initiated. Then, as these are social meetings, the school principals unbend from their official dignity and insist that the new member shall prove his worthiness to become one of them by making a speech, singing a song or dancing a jig. It is recorded that so far the latter alternative has not been accepted by any candidate, but the member "look forward hopefully to the time when they may. The meetings are held at one of the hotels or at the South station, and are followed by a dinner.

The Dining Association

The Boston Masters Dining Association is purely social and its meetings, held five times a year, are looked forward to with pleasant anticipation by the members. All men who are principals of high

First-Named Organization
Limited in Membership to
Heads of Schools and Is
Distinct From All Others

AIMS AND PURPOSES

or elementary schools in Boston, the superintendents and men assistant superintendents and directors or heads of departments are eligible to membership by virtue of their office. Then a new officer is appointed an invitation to join the association is sent to him. The yearly assessment is supposed to cover the cost of the five dinners, which is the only expense connected with the meetings.

The dinners follow immediately the meetings of the Boston Masters Association in October, December, February, April and June, and always are held at Youngs hotel. The association has a room set apart for it and there engages in such talk, serious or otherwise, as might be expected from a company of efficient school men at a dinner party. Different masters preside over the various meetings, each serving his turn in alphabetical order. The presiding officer is responsible also for entertainment at the dinner. This may be arranged as he chooses, but usually takes the form of a talk. In April this was given by John Golden of Fall River, president of the United Textile Workers Association. Mr. Golden talked on questions growing out of the Lawrence strike. This was considered especially timely, as the schools are taking into consideration more and more, in shaping the school work and influence, the conditions of the economic world into which the boys and girls under their care are to enter within a short time. The program for the June meetings is assigned to James H. Gormley, master of the Lawrence school, in South Boston.

The Boston Masters Dining Association has only one officer, who is both secretary and treasurer. These positions are filled by Charles N. Bentley, master of the Oliver Hazard Perry school, in South Boston.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the question of wireless control.

NEW YORK HERALD—The management, not the value of wireless telegraphy as one of the first aids to safe navigation, has been put on trial, with the results that become more disquieting day by day. The deeper the Senate committee delves into this subject the surer grows the belief that the regulation of radio-communication must be taken out of the hands of individuals and be controlled by agreements between the maritime nations. The Berlin conference made an attempt in this direction, but evidently it did not go far enough. . . . Amateurs, nowhere perhaps more pestiferous than in this country, . . . have been permitted without restraint to scatter their foolish interferences over sea and land, and it is only at this late day that Congress has made any effort to throttle this by requiring licenses and in the event of disobedience by providing penalties.

MONTREAL STAR—As long as the operators owe allegiance and obedience solely to the Marconi company, any scheme for an international exchange of services by wireless telegraphy will be built on a very insecure foundation.

BALTIMORE SUN—There must be a supreme authority to control the system and its workings, to which all wireless companies must answer, and which shall have the right to regulate all essential details connected with their operation. In time, doubtless, all nations will combine with regard to joint regulations of this character. But there is no reason why the United States should not take the first step in this direction and provide at once for the protection of all who seek its shores or sail away from them. In a word, Congress should at once provide for government control of the wireless system throughout the United States and on every vessel which enters or leaves its ports. We trust the representatives of Maryland in Congress

will take this subject up at once and formulate a measure which will meet the demands of the existing situation. We feel sure they will receive the support of their colleagues from every section and the hearty approbation of the whole country.

PITTSBURGH-GAZETTE TIMES—All of the beneficial legislation that will result from the United States Senate committee's inquiry . . . cannot be foreseen at this time, but it is apparent that nothing will be overlooked that will make for the safety of those who travel by sea. Chairman Smith announces that the first legislative enactment will be concerned with the regulation of wireless telegraphy. The number of operators aboard ship, their qualifications and hours of duty, their obligations and conduct in time of emergency, their responsibility toward government agencies, will all be matters of statutory provision so as to leave no doubt on the subject. One regulation will prescribe continuous service of wireless operators on shipboard so that there shall be no hour of the 24 when the service is out of commission. . . . There must be a distinct provision also concerning the responsiveness of operators in the employ of private concerns to official control and their cooperation with government employees at all times. This will be only a beginning, but it will mark a long step forward toward bringing about those conditions of safety that have been so noticeably and disgracefully absent.

PITTSBURGH POST—Events in the last couple of years has proved that the wireless is one of the greatest boons to those who sail the seas. . . . In this service the best available men should be employed. Thus far the youths who have been put to the test on the purely commercial vessels have certainly shown their courage and ability.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL IN THIRD SHOW

Pupils of Lawrence school in Brookline, give their third entertainment of folk dancing this afternoon in Riverside casino, next to the school, by request. The folk dancing has been a picturesque feature of the school work.

Each grade, beginning with the fourth and ending with a ninth, has a place on the program, giving a group of dances. In some instances these are in costume.

THOMAS F. BOYLE IS HONORED

Trustees of the public library at a meeting Friday adopted resolutions in which sincere regret is expressed at the retirement of Thomas F. Boyle, vice president of the board, who resigned because he had accepted the position of chairman of the state civil service commission.

LIEUTENANT FLYNN RETIRES

Lieut. P. G. Flynn of chemical 6, Allston, one of the senior lieutenants of the fire department, has been retired. He was appointed a fireman Jan. 23, 1886. Oct. 7, 1887, he became a permanent member. He was made a lieutenant Aug. 28, 1890.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad private car No. 92, occupied by Hale Holden, assistant to the president, was attached to the Boston & Albany road's western express from South station at 11:45 o'clock last night.

The Appalachian Mountain Club went to Milton from South station today, occupying extra cars on the New Haven road.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, is constructing at South station shops two large modern newsstands for the Union News Company, which will be installed in the midway when completed.

Commencing Monday the Pullman Company will inaugurate sleeping car service for the summer between Boston and Greenville, Me., over the Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads.

For the C. I. Campbell party en route to the Weirs, N. H., today, the Boston & Maine road attached extra cars to the White Mountain express from North station at 12:30 p. m.

The advance car No. 1 of the Barnum & Bailey circus arrived at South station over the Boston & Albany road today from Albany, N. Y.

TROLLEY LINE RECEIVER NAMED

The Dedham & Franklin Street Railway Company and the Medford & Medway Street Railway Company are in the hands of a receiver. Judge Sheldon of the supreme court Friday appointed Eugene H. Mather of Brookline receiver of each company. The appointment was made as to the first-named company on a bill filed by the Beacon Trust Company, and as to the other company on a bill brought by the Old Colony Trust Company.

DIRECT U. S. SENATOR NOMINATION CONTEST NOT YET ABANDONED

Renewal of the contest for direct nomination of United States senators is to be made in the Senate Monday when a reconsideration of the vote by which the upper branch yesterday defeated the bill on a roll call vote of 13 to 9 will be demanded by the supporters of the measure.

Whatever happens to the bill in the Senate the House will still have a voice in the matter. The House refused to accept former adverse action of the Senate on the bill and now has before it resolutions favoring the measure. Action on them, however, has been postponed until after action is taken by Congress on proposed constitutional amendments.

Senator Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill said today:

"We shall keep up the fight for direct election of United States senators. While a majority in the Senate has twice downed the bill, I do not see how such an attitude can prevail in the face of the wishes of the people of the state as a whole."

House leaders say they will agree to no sort of compromise on this issue.

Another important action on the Senate calendar for Monday is consideration of Governor Foss' veto of the city hall annex bill.

The bill to authorize cities and towns to provide free meals for school children was rejected by the Senate late yesterday. The upper branch also rejected the bill to extend the provisions of the civil service to the chief of the Quincy fire department.

The bill to authorize the Boston & Providence Electric railroad to take land of the Archbishop of Boston in the "Toll Gate" was postponed to Tuesday.

Mr. Pendergast of Boston offered an amendment to the bill to incorporate the East Boston Terminal Company, the amendment reducing the authorized capital stock of the company from \$1,500,000 to \$500,000, and providing that the mayor and aldermen shall have authority to approve the plans for the construction of the road, instead of the railroad commissions. The matter was laid over until tomorrow.

STUDENTS' LOAN FUND TO BENEFIT BY ARENA SHOW

For the assistance of deserving young men and women anxious to obtain education in the special schools of Boston, but who lack financial means to pay expenses, a students' loan fund is to be established. The first money will come from a benefit exhibition of gymnastics, dancing, athletics and games to be presented in the Arena on the evening of May 8. Later the alumni of the various special schools, that abound in Boston are expected to contribute. With the addition of such sums as may come from persons of philanthropic inclinations a fund is expected in a short time sufficient to relieve worthy students who have ability from much of the hardship involved in getting a training for a life's labors on a scanty income. The idea was conceived by Baroness Posse, who is personally arranging the details.

The fund will be open for would-be students of all Boston schools of music, art, physical training, elocution and so on. Scholarships will not be granted but straight loans of cash, on notes to be paid when the borrower has completed the school course and has a position with salary.

The event that will provide the foundation for the fund takes the form of an entertainment seldom presented in Boston. A feature will be the public appearance here for the first time in 10 years of a class from the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics, of which the director is Dr. E. H. Arnold. The young ladies will play a match game of basketball against a team from the Posse Normal School of Gymnastics of Boston.

GIFT OF FRANCE TO AMERICA RECEIVED AT TICONDEROGA

CROWN POINT, N. Y.—Final ceremonies in connection with the presentation of the bronze bust of "La France" by the French people to the citizens of the United States were fulfilled here on Friday. The distinguished French delegation, the guardians of the sculpture which eventually will be placed in position at the foot of the Champlain memorial lighthouse now under construction here, arrived at Ticonderoga Friday morning.

The exercises were presided over by Senator Knapp and Governor Mead of Vermont and Acting Governor Conway of New York delivered addresses. Gabriel Hanotaux, the French historian, delivered the principal address of the day. The delegation left for Montreal late in the afternoon.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Military honors were held the delegation of prominent Frenchmen who visited Plattsburg Friday after ceremonies at Ticonderoga and Crown Point in the presentation of Rodin's bust "La France" as a token of friendship from the French people upon the occasion of the tercentenary of Champlain's discoveries in this region.

TREAT ESTATE BURNS

The Treat estate, at 234 Coolidge avenue, Watertown, was destroyed by fire last night. The house was the property of the Wheelwright scientific school of Boston and was valued at \$3500.

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DR. LANGE TALKS TO LAW CLASS AT HARVARD COLLEGE

Technical problems involved in the administration of the Interparliamentary Union were discussed by Dr. Christian L. Lange, general secretary of that institution and Norwegian member of the second Hague conference, who is in this country in the interest of peace activities, before the class of international law of Prof. George G. Wilson at Harvard University today. His address at the Twentieth Century Club followed shortly after noon and a motor drive along the North Shore and about the country estates of Manchester and nearby places as the guest of Edwin Ginn was taken later.

Dr. Lange is to dine with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead at their home this evening. He is to leave this city for Urbana, Ill., on the 1:30 p. m. train from the South station Sunday.

Speaking at Emerson hall, Harvard University, Friday night, on "The Old and the New World in the Face of International Problems," Dr. Lange said: "It would be a great thing if a permanent court were organized and placed at the disposal of the states. It is important that machinery be provided by which the Hague tribunal should sit at regular intervals automatically, instead of at the summons of a President or a sovereign ruler."

"The greatest help that the United States can give to Europe is its example in solving the international problem within its own borders. We in Europe want your fine, breezy optimism, your enthusiasm, your energy, in pushing forward the great peace movement."

WISCONSIN ALUMNI ORGANIZE
Twelve local alumni of the University of Wisconsin have constituted themselves as a temporary committee to form a University of Wisconsin Club in Massachusetts. All graduates and former students are requested to send their names and addresses to Overt Sletten, 11 Howard street, Cambridge, Mass.

LISBON EATS MUCH FISH
It is estimated that every inhabitant of Lisbon eats half a pound of fish daily. The city has its fishing fleet of 46 vessels, some of which go as far as the coast of Morocco, 60 miles away, says the Denver Times.

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It will carry any kind of ink, even Higgins India Drawing Ink, the heaviest made.

It is made in the simplest manner of the fewest parts, nothing to get out of order.

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Mattapan Station, Boston, Mass.

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

Election of officers of the Friday Club was held yesterday in Whittier hall. Mrs. Florence W. Cadieu presided until the new president, Mrs. Gertrude A. Spaulding, was elected. The other officers are: vice-presidents, Mrs. Jeanette B. Chase and Mrs. Carrie W. Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. Eva F. Howard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Catherine Thore; treasurer, Mrs. Lillian W. Carter; auditor, Mrs. Mary A. White; advisory board, Mrs. George A. Byker, Mrs. Clara M. Munroe and Mrs. Kitty E. Irish. Members of departments and committees were elected. They are: Art and literature, Mrs. Nellie M. Purington; Mrs. Hattie Nichols, Mrs. Frances A. Bartlett; science and economics, Mrs. Cora L. Pratt, Mrs. Ruth W. Badger, Mrs. Alice L. Hutchins; education and social progress, Mrs. Lizzie A. Coburn; Mrs. Marjorie M. Luxford, Mrs. Stella A. Osborne; hospitality, Mrs. Carlotta M. Nunn, Mrs. Carrie Richardson, Mrs. Ada B. Bruce, Mrs. Mabelle A. Warren, Mrs. Isabelle H. Brooks; library, Mrs. Ida Lewis, Mrs. Hattie F. Colby, Mrs. Anna E. McGrath, Mrs. Mary L. Howe, Miss E. Mae Hersey; visiting, Mrs. Sarah G. Rowland, Mrs. M. Elizabeth Ellerby, Mrs. Florence E. Swan; membership, Mrs. Martha J. T. Jackson, Mrs. Ida L. Rockwood, Mrs. Maud Olsson and Mrs. Laura E. Hamilton.

Old State House chapter, D. A. R., held its annual meeting with Mrs. Edward J. Kitching of Orient avenue, Melrose, Thursday, when officers elected were: Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway; vice-regent, Mrs. Hiram W. Fisher; treasurer, Mrs. Henry E. Johnson; recording secretary, Mrs. B. G. Fleming; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Daniel W. Starratt; registrar, Mrs. Grant Drake; historian, Mrs. C. E. Seaverns; auditor, Mrs. Charles J. Barton; directors, Mrs. John Buffum, Mrs. F. A. Perkins, Mrs. William A. Jepson and Mrs. Edward S. Page. The chapter will meet May 10 with the new regent.

Melrose Highlands Womens Club will hold its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon in Corinthian hall, when officers, committee, chairman and department heads are to be elected. The nominating committee, consisting of Mrs. Cora M. Adams, Mrs. Jean A. Page, Mrs. Mary H. Ellms, Mrs. Minnie M. Carrie and Mrs. Alice L. White, will recommend the election of these officers: President, Miss Agnes L. Dodge for a second term; vice-presidents, Mrs. Ella F. Macdonald and Mrs. Adelaide W. Boynton; recording secretary, Mrs. Minnie Messenger; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Grace P. Derby; treasurer, Miss Anna S. Basford; auditor, Mrs. May T. Savage; directors, Mrs. Lillie M. Stearns and Miss Sally B. Orne. Department chairman: Art and literature, Mrs. Laura M. Magdeburg; history and travel, Mrs. Ethel G. Collins; education and domestic science, Mrs. Hattie G. Shepard; current events, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Remick.

Among the pleasant events early in the week was the luncheon of the women's auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston at the Hotel Thorndike. Mrs. Frederick L. Clements presided. The table was decorated with English, United States and Canadian flags and yellow flowers. The "Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the King" and "Canada" were sung by Mrs. B. D. Colwith, Mrs. Richard Hutchison and Mrs. Meredith arranged for the luncheon. The regular meetings of the club are held at the New England Women's Club rooms the first and third Tuesday in each month.

Clifton Literary Club held its annual social Thursday at the home of Mrs. Helen S. Morse, South Weymouth. The club entertained as guests Mrs. Edward Terhune, Mrs. Adolphe Wallestein, Miss Abbie Stevens and Miss Annie Stevens. Luncheon was served and followed by a business meeting. The members responded to roll call with quotations from Browning, in observance of his centenary. The club adjourned until October.

Members of the Cantabrigia Club held a meeting Friday under the auspices of the civics department of which Mrs. Alfred L. Darrow is chairman, and heard an address on "Civic Opportunities for Women" by the Rev. Frederick Perkins. The Cantabrigia Club tree was afterwards planted on Cambridge common by the members.

Koemos Woman's Club of Wakefield had its annual business meeting in Flanley hall Friday afternoon. Reports of officers and committees showed the most successful year the club has ever had, with a membership roll increased to nearly 400. Plans for progressive club and civic betterment work were made. The officers and departments elected are: President, Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley; vice-presidents, Mrs. Edith R. Montague, Mrs. Martha F. Blanchard; recording secretary, Miss Bertha M. Taylor; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Stella B. Dutton; treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Gowing; directors, Mrs. Lillian L. Flint, Mrs. Florence L. Bean, Mrs. Annie P. Hutchinson; department of history and current events, Mrs. Minnie R. Sopher; Mrs. Mary F. Howe, Mrs. Jessie G. Tyzzer, Mrs. Harriet E. Ridlon, Mrs. Alice D. Potter; art and literature, Mrs. Annie L. Cox, Mrs. Etta F. Tingley, Mrs. Florence L. Bean, Mrs. Emily F. Howes, Mrs. Grace Taylor; sociology, Mrs. Frances R. Pike, Miss Edith F. Foster, Mrs. Lavinia M. Crosby, Mrs. Minnie F. Ridlon, Miss Liza M. Greenwood; science and education, Mrs. Mary K. Hall, Mrs. Mary H. Woodbury, Mrs. A. Estelle Barber, Miss H. Gertrude Le and Mrs. J. Mabel Carr.

Members of the Ex-Regents Club held their third meeting Friday at the Hotel Lenox, preceded by a luncheon at which Mrs. Charles H. Bond, the newly-elected

vice-president general, D. A. R., will be the guest of honor.

Mrs. Charles C. Barney, Mrs. H. J. Boardman, Mrs. Albert Cooper, Mrs. J. P. Jordan, Mrs. Charles Parker, Mrs. Alfred Tirrell were hostesses Thursday for the Paul Revere chapter, D. A. R., in the New England Women's Club rooms, 585 Boylston street. At the business meeting a ballot was presented by the nominating committee, including Mrs. Frederick L. Mahn, Mrs. Ernest W. Osborne, Miss Ellen W. Rumrill, and these officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke; vice-regent, Mrs. Willis R. Russ; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles A. Ufford; corresponding secretary, Miss Harriet F. Wilson; treasurer, Mrs. James Gould; registrar, Mrs. John A. Keefe; historian, Miss Elizabeth M. Thatcher; directors, Mrs. Francis Webster Goss, Mrs. Frederick H. Mansfield, Mrs. Dexter T. Mills. A program followed, consisting of a paper on a "Week in Tetuan" by Mrs. L. Melano Rossi of Boston Tea Party chapter, D. A. R., and music by Mrs. T. J. Horner, pianist, and Mrs. Mary Sager, soprano.

Members of the Ladies Physiological Institute held their annual election Thursday afternoon at Tremont Temple, which resulted as follows: President, Clara E. Gary, M. D.; first vice-president, Nellie F. Merritt; second vice-president, Josephine W. Rose; recording secretary, Belle R. Clark; corresponding secretary, Alma G. Rogers; treasurer, Jennie S. Cox; librarian, Sarah M. Dunham; assistant librarian, Frances W. Wise; trustee, Pauline L. Knight. Next Thursday Adelaide M. Abbott, M. D., will speak.

Members of the Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester met Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Weinberg, 662 Washington street, Brookline. The program completed the study of the year, which has been the art of different countries, and was on American artists. Mrs. Calvin Brackett had charge of the program and the members listened with much pleasure to three papers. Mrs. Lucy B. Boulter told of the works of John Sargent. Mrs. John Weinberg followed with a paper on Whistler and Mrs. Gilmore Dickey completed the program by telling of the home life and works of Copley. Discussion followed and many pictures by these artists were shown. After the meeting adjourned the hosts invited all to the dining room, where she was assisted in serving refreshments by Mrs. Gilmore Dickey.

The annual meeting of the club will be held May 13 with Mrs. Frances Moulton, 20 Wyomington street, Roxbury.

Ladies of the Arlington Woman's Club held their seventeenth annual business meeting and election of officers in Associates hall Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin, the retiring president, presided for the last time and made her farewell speech. Following the reports of the various officers, including the secretary, treasurer and auditor, the new officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis; first vice president, Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer; second vice president, Mrs. Henry D. Dodge; recording secretary, Mrs. A. D. Woodward; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. H. Hoxie; treasurer, reelected, Mrs. Otis K. Whittemore; auditor, Mrs. E. R. Payne; directors for three years, Mrs. William H. McLellan, Mrs. Edward S. Crockett, Mrs. J. L. A. Chellis and Mrs. John R. Foster. The annual club luncheon of the Arlington Woman's Club will be held next Saturday afternoon in Hotel Lenox, Boston.

Chelsea Women's Club held its final meeting for the season in Mt. Bellingham M. E. church last evening, and elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. Angie A. Fracker; first vice-president, Mrs. Emma L. Bush; second vice-president, Miss Jessie H. Wilkinson; recording secretary, Mrs. Caroline G. Smith; assistant secretary, Miss Elsie Martin; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Jaynes; auditor, Miss Elizabeth B. Pierce; directors, Mrs. Florence J. Robinson, Mrs. Alice M. James, Mrs. Alice D. Rice, Mrs. Alice M. Coburn, Mrs. Lizzie D. Willard; trustee, Mrs. Augustus W. Dunham; nominating committee, Mrs. Emma S. Aldrich, Mrs. Helen H. Pitts and Mrs. Alice H. Davis.

RAILROAD BOARD GETS PETITIONS

Petitions were received at the railroad commission Friday from the Lexington & Boston Street Railway Company for approval of a pole location in Lexington. The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company asked for approval of grants from the towns of Hudson, Northbridge and Uxbridge and the city of Marlboro, authorizing the company to act as common carrier of express and baggage matter. The same company requested an extension of time from June 1, 1912, presumably for a year or more, on its authority to maintain crossings at grade with the Boston & Albany at Bloomingdale road, Worcester, the New Haven road in the town of Northboro and at Water street in the town of Leominster. Hearings are to be assigned later.

SEVERAL FLEE FROM FLAMES Passers-by awakened three families occupying apartments in the four-story brick tenement structure at 40 Vernon street, Roxbury, this morning, before a fire which started in the building and caused several hundred dollars damage had gained headway. The occupants were members of the families of Benjamin Lapobrich, on the second floor; Joseph Freedman on the third floor, and Harris Posner on the top floor. These included a number of young children.

MAYOR SEEKS TO PUT BOSTON DEMOCRACY IN LEAD IN BALTIMORE

(Continued from page one)

pledged to President Taft was first reported as 107. The net result of the recount adds three to this number, but the recount also showed that 232 persons in the town apparently intended to vote for delegates pledged to the President.

NORTHAMPTON—In a recount of the votes for candidates for delegates-at-large pledged to Mr. Taft, it was found that 150 voters of this city had failed to have their choice recorded because they had marked nine crosses instead of eight. Senator Crane lost three votes on the recount and Frank Seiberlich gained three. The city gave the delegates headed by Crane 403 more votes than the Roosevelt slate headed by Charles S. Baxter.

NEEDHAM—The votes cast at the presidential preference primary Tuesday were recounted. There was no change in the result.

NEW JERSEY MEN IN TAFT LEAGUE

NEWARK—About 50 Republicans from all parts of New Jersey organized the Taft League at the headquarters of the Essex county Republican committee yesterday. Senator Austen Colgate was chosen president of the league, Edward Gray was selected secretary and William Riker was made treasurer.

REAL ESTATE

At "Riverview on the Concord," North Billerica, Charles Bruce, trustee, has sold the lot 51 on the south side of Linden street, containing 2400 feet, the purchaser being Mary E. Gibbon.

The same grantor has sold to William Decker the lot 10 on the west side of Water street, containing 2100 square feet.

At "Concord River Park Annex," lots 155 and 154 on the south side of Myrtle street, with a combined area of 6560 square feet has been sold to Emma J. Charlton.

The adjoining lot 156, containing 3280 square feet, has been purchased by Harry R. Renshaw. E. M. Harrington and others of Cambridge were the grantors in the sale of the last three lots.

The Squire Real Estate Trust, operating in Arlington land, has sold to A. B. Clinton lot 113 on the east side of Waldo road, Arlington, with a frontage of 50 feet and containing 5000 square feet.

The same grantors have sold lot 200 on Waldo road containing 5000 square feet. Charles D. Fellows was the purchaser. The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold to James McGuinness, lots 315 and 316 on the west side of Wolcott avenue, with a combined frontage of 120 feet and containing 18,000 square feet. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in all of the above transactions.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Brice S. Evans to Alphonse A. Dority, Burbank st., 2 lots; q. \$1.
Alphonse Squillacioti to Emilio Grande, Charles st.; q. \$1.
Emilio Grande to Alfonso Squillacioti, Charter st.; w. \$1.
Frank Sessa to David H. Fulton, State and Commerce sts.; q. \$1.
Charles Amory Jr. to Lucian C. Amory, Marlborough st.; q. \$1.
Herbert C. Blackner to Mrs. Clara A. Sawyer; q. \$1.
Herbert F. Sawyer to El. adms., to El. bridge st.; q. \$1.
Elbridge J. Davis to Clara A. Sawyer; rel. \$1.
Harry Bornstein to Joseph Harris, Phillips and Grove sts.; q. \$1.
George Knapp to Harry Bachner et al., Poplar st.; q. \$1.
Benjamin Cohen to Harry Bornstein, Phillips and Grove sts.; w. \$1.
William Simes to Michael F. Cullinney, Beacon st.; q. \$1.
George B. Shattuck to Michael F. Cullinney, Beacon st.; q. \$1.
Michael F. Cullinney to Frederick E. Johnston, Beacon st.; 3 pds.; q. \$1.
Frederick E. Johnston to Sarah G. Stibbe, Beacon st.; q. \$1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Frances F. Pidgin to Sarah A. Chase, Middle st.; q. \$1.
Mary W. Leitch to John S. Leitch et al., Ninth and Hamilton sts.; 7 lots; q. \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Maurice I. Hime to Rose Newman, Summer st.; q. \$1.
Rosalina Ardolino to R. Ardolino Co., Inc., Orleans st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Rosina Ralmona to Giuseppe Ralmona, Franklin st.; w. \$1.
Giuseppe Ralmona to Rosina Ralmona, Franklin st.; q. \$1.
William Lowe to Fred G. Trask et ux., Waldemar ave.; w. \$1.
ROXBURY
Otis Norcross et al., mtgees., to Robert M. Gooder, Haley st.; d. \$305.
Hattie G. Johnson to Annie E. Higgins, Sherman st.; q. \$1.
DORCHESTER
Michael F. Clarke to George D. Cox, Elm st.; q. \$1.
Alexander P. Wilberg to Mary J. Farley; rear of Mallet st.; q. \$1.
Same to Goldie Segal, rear of Mallet st.; q. \$1.
David B. Flint et al. to Arthur H. Douse, Homes ave.; q. \$1.
John A. De Sogher to Patrick H. McCue, Norton and Stonehurst sts.; q. \$1.
WEST ROXBURY
Clara M. Kipp to Walter H. Kipp, Perham st.; w. \$1.
Securities Real Estate Trust to Ernestine H. Murphy, Camp rd.; 3 lots; q. \$1.
Clifford Devens to Louise B. Bleye, Bradford st.; q. \$1.
Sybil W. Weld to City Fuel Co., Marion st.; 3 lots; q. \$1.
CHARLESTOWN
Denis J. Cahill to Ernest W. Cahill, Main st. and Abbot st.; Parker and Crescent sts.; w. \$1.
REVERE
Anna Lebowich to Rose Newman, Thornton st.; q. \$1.
Anna Lebowich to Rose Newman, Thornton st.; q. \$1.



NEMO WEEK has become an event of national importance. Every progressive dealer realizes this fact and has prepared for it accordingly. Each annual recurrence of "Nemo Week" proves more valuable and instructive to women who wish to learn how to secure and retain a fashionable figure without discomfort.

"Nemo Week" appeals especially to the millions of sensible women who expect a full return for their money and who demand serviceable, well-fitting corsets at reasonable prices.

No woman—whatever her social position or the size of her purse—can afford to allow this event to pass without closely and carefully examining all the new inventions in Nemo Corsets which she will find displayed in the stores in which she is accustomed to shop.

A most interesting feature of this "Nemo Week" will be the introduction, in a few new models, of our latest and greatest invention—"Lastikops Cloth"—an elastic fabric so unique and useful that it will quickly and completely revolutionize the entire corset industry.

New "In Curve" Models Made With the Wonderful "Lastikops Cloth"

No. 506 SELF-REDUCING CORSETS, for stout and medium figures. Latest Nemo Self-Reducing front; very long skirt with vertical gores of Lastikops Cloth, which reduce hips and upper limbs to the limit, yet allow perfect freedom of movement and the utmost ease in any position; the new "In-Curve Back"—bands of Lastikops Webbing extending below the back steels and laced clear down to the end, producing an entirely new and perfect rounded effect (see cut above). Finest white coutil, sizes 20 to 36. No. 506—with low bust; No. 508—with medium bust. \$5.00

Other Popular Models for Stout, Slender and Medium Figures

With the New "Auto-Massage" Device
No. 353 SELF-REDUCING CORSETS with the new Nemo Auto-Massage construction, which not only makes the figure LOOK smaller, but actually drives away the fat so that the figure IS smaller. Very long skirt, low bust; sizes 20 to 36. \$3.50
No. 354 Same as No. 353, but with medium bust; No. 355, same with high bust; Auto-Massage device. \$3.50
With New Nemo Lastikops Bandlet
Remodeled and Greatly Improved
New No. 522 SELF-REDUCING — for stout figures with heavy abdomen. The Improved Lastikops Bandlet gives perfect support from underneath. New model, with longer skirt and improved Reducing Straps. Medium bust, sizes 20 to 36. \$5.00
New No. 523 522, but with low bust; Improved Lastikops Bandlet. \$5.00
With Lastikops-Limshaping Extensions
For Slender and Medium Figures
No. 505 For women who do not need abdominal reduction, but wish to be more slender below the waist-line. Two bands of Lastikops Webbing across the skirt in front, and one across the back, give extra firm support. Very long skirt, medium bust, sizes 20 to 36. \$5.00
No. 507 A model similar to No. 505, but with a single broader band of Lastikops Webbing across the side-front of long skirt; lower bust; sizes 20 to 36. \$5.00
With Lastikops Supporting Bands
For Slender and Medium Figures
For the many women of slender and medium form who do not require abdominal reduction but do need abdominal support. Four models:
No. 306—Medium bust, long skirt. \$3.00
No. 307—Low bust, long skirt. \$3.00
No. 308—Medium bust, long skirt. \$3.00
No. 309—Extra-high bust, long skirt. \$3.00
No. 310—Girdle top, extra-long skirt. \$3.00
KOPS BROS., 16th Street and Irving Place, New York
German Factory Cannstatt-Stuttgart General Home Offices and American Factory British Factory Bristol, England

SALARY INCREASES ARE ANNOUNCED FOR THREE DEPARTMENTS

Salary increases amounting to several thousand dollars for employees in the auditing, information and law departments of the city were announced today. The auditing department employees and the increases are as follows: Daniel J. Falvey from \$900 to \$1000, Charles E. Fitzgerald from \$900 to \$1000 and John F. Woods, from \$850 to \$1000. These take effect from Feb. 1 of the present year to the present date. In the information bureau department the raises have been granted to Timothy Mooney, chief, from \$1500 to \$1800; Josephine M. Kiley, telephone operator, \$800 to \$850, and Mary D. Calahan, telephone operator, \$820 to \$750, to take effect from April 26. Those in the law department are Roscoe P. Owen, assistant corporation counsel from \$3750 to \$4000, Charles Frank Day, \$3750 to \$4000, George A. Flynn \$3300 to \$4000, Karl Adam \$2500 to \$3300, Joseph A. Campbell \$2500 to \$3300, William P. Higgins \$2100 to \$3000, Richard M. Walsh \$2000 to \$2500, Fisher Ames \$2000 to \$2200, Elizabeth Taylor \$1920 to \$2200, Nina F. Bachelor \$1200 to \$1400, Daniel B. Carmody \$800 to \$820, Harry Connolly \$264 to \$420 and Arthur Fogarty \$180 to \$360 to take effect April 1. The appointments of Joseph P. Lyons at \$3500 and Daniel T. Eltrick \$2000 are also announced.

WORK OF STATE FARM REVIEWED

Trustees of the state farm at Bridgewater have just issued their forty-eighth annual report in which they recommend a new chapel, an appropriation to explore the farm area for a supply of water by deep driven wells and the appointment of two chaplains. The superintendent's report renews his request for an appropriation for salary and expenses for supervision for after care of probation work. The trustees report that wages and labor amounted to \$97,967.62 and for other current expenses \$235,031.64, making a total of \$333,999.26, which leaves a balance of 76 cents for the year from the annual appropriation.

FIRE AUTO GETS UNEXPECTED TEST

While S. M. Rich, chief of the fire department of Somerville was trying out his new automobile today with Mayor Charles A. Burns and Charles A. Kendall, chief of police, as guests, an alarm from box 19 was rung in. The fire was in a barn at 36 Joy street and the test of the new machine was pronounced satisfactory by the three occupants who bumped over the pavements to the scene with the indicator on the high speed notch.

MRS. WOLCOTT ENTERTAINS

Among the many luncheons given at the Assembly Club during the week was that by Mrs. Roger Wolcott for her friend Mrs. Leverett Morris. Mrs. Annie Nourse, Mrs. H. C. Harding and Mrs. Henry E. Russell were among those entertaining friends at the club.

KEEP ARCHBALD CASE FROM PUBLIC MR. TAFT ADVISES

WASHINGTON—Declaring it was "not compatible with the public interest" to make the information public and proposing that the question be sifted out by the judiciary committee, President Taft transmitted to the House today papers dealing with the charges against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States commerce court.

The charges grew out of attempts to force Judge Archbald's impeachment because of his alleged business deals with the Erie railroad. The subject was investigated by the department of justice.

FREIGHT MEN QUIT ON CHICAGO ROADS

CHICAGO—Eight thousand freight handlers, clerks and checkers on 20 railroads entering Chicago were ordered on strike at noon today. The men had demanded an increase in pay of \$5 a month, a half-holiday on Saturday and double pay for working on holidays. A strike order was sent out pending a final reply from the railroad managers. The men had announced that they would wait until noon for a favorable answer. When it did not come the strike order went into effect. The leaders say that the order was generally obeyed.

NEWSBOYS HOLD BENEFIT DANCE

In order that funds might be obtained with which to rent a cottage in Sharon during the summer season a May party and dance was held at the "Hustling Newsies" boys who sell papers every day in Boston.

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contain within themselves every element necessary to assure success to the advertisers Regular, consistent advertisers hereon secure appreciation and cooperation



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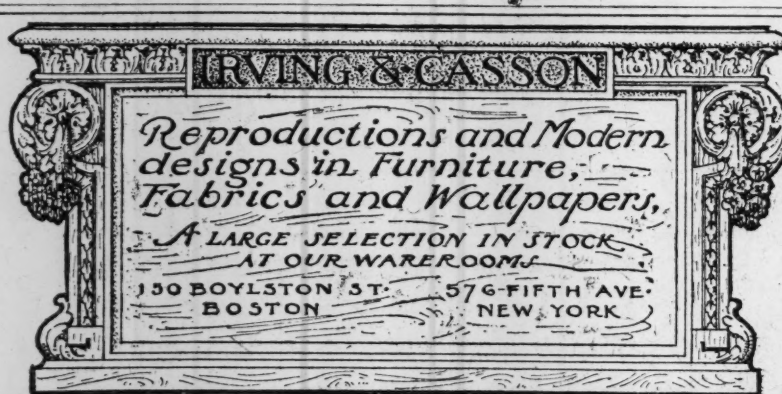
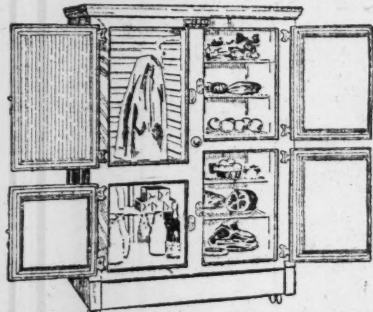
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LOOSE VENEER

When veneer (mahogany or other woods) becomes loosened on furniture, glue firmly in place, and then use a clamp on the place for 24 hours. This treatment is especially satisfactory for bureau drawers when the edges give way.—Harpers Bazar.

BEAN SALAD

String bean salad is good. Like all salad ingredients, the beans should be very cold, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Marinate them, after drying and chilling, with French dressing and place on a bed of lettuce leaves. Egg quarters or slices garnish.

NEW NECKWEAR

Plaited collars and ruffs are very fashionable at present. These are exceedingly expensive when purchased at the shops, but if made at home they are inexpensive.

The Medici collar of plaited net is very effective when worn with any dress.

The plaiting may be had by the yard. One frill stands up about the neck and the other falls down, forming a collar.

Through the center a narrow strip of ribbon velvet forms a neat finish and ties in a small flat bow at the side. Other collar-ruffs are made of sheerest linen, finely plaited.

A stunning collarette may be made of black velvet and lace.

A band of three-inch wide ribbon velvet the size of the neck is used for the collar. A turn-down edging of lace finishes this at the top.

Below sew a plaiting of lace. This is an attractive addition to the blouse.—New York Press.

BABY'S JACKET

For a baby's jacket a soft quality of flannel is dainty and attractive, especially when decorated with embroidery, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. A pretty pattern has the yoke and sleeves, cut in one, embroidered in three shades of blue, with the edge of the jacket and wide sleeves buttonholed in the darkest shade.

LIGHTING THE GAS

Few people realize that the gas bill may be very perceptibly reduced by exercising care to light the gas properly. Hold the lighted match to the burner, then very slowly turn on the gas. If you turn the gas on full force and apply the match, a slight explosion ensues, which affects the meter and sends it forward rapidly.—Harpers Bazar.

BRAID AID

Many people know how difficult it is to sew braid on the bottom of a thin silk skirt without having the stitches show on the right side. If a hatpin is run between the two folds of the hem it separates the silk, says Good Housekeeping, and the braid may be sewed on easily with no stitches showing on the outside of the skirt.

TWIST OFF TOP

Very few people, with the exception of those living in a pineapple country, know how to remove the top from the fruit. Hold the apple firmly with one hand, catch the top with the other, and twist around. It comes out easily.—Good Housekeeping.

TO PRESS SERGE

Serge, after constant wear, becomes shiny and, therefore, loses its original beauty. If it is sponged with hot vinegar and pressed in the usual manner, the shiny appearance will entirely disappear. The vinegar does not stain or leave an odor.

FASHIONS AND

COOL CLOTHES FOR WARM DAYS

Suits of serge, foulard and pongee

THE wise woman plans her wardrobe ahead and already suits are being ordered for the summer months.

White serge looks cool, but it is not any more so than blue. It is an attractive suit to have always on hand, and the woman who can afford it as a luxury in her wardrobe should do so, but it is not necessary. A blue serge really serves one much better, as it does not soil and can be worn quite late in the autumn. However, there is something about the white coat and skirt that fits in with summer, and with a white silk or muslin blouse it is available for many days out of the city. In the city itself it has its disadvantages. The soot and dust which sprinkle themselves liberally over every surface, show up on white serge speedily, and this necessitates a thorough cleaning of the whole suit.

Women who must have cool clothes at any cost are making good-looking suits of foulard, says the Montreal Star. It is only recently that this fabric has become the correct thing for a coat and a skirt. It has always been confined to the realm of one-piece frocks. Those who do not care for white blouses have a three-piece suit made, using self-tone chiffon cloth, or even white for the top of the blouse.

Foulard is not any warmer than muslin, and chiffon cloth is cooler than either, so if one likes a suit of dark blue, for instance, that can be worn from May until the middle day of October she can get a foulard that is quite plain except for a colored border, and make the skirt with a simulated tunic edged with the border, a moderately long coat, straight in the back, single-breasted and cutaway in front with long sleeves or three-quarter ones edged with the border and wide revers of the latter.

The skirt should be cut from one to two inches above the normal waist line and the edge finished with a piping of satin or thick silk cord. The former is the prettier, because it sinks into the figure better than the cord does. The blouse of foulard is without lining, is attached to a one-inch belt of tape, has a deep V-shaped gimp with stock and lower sleeves of white chiffon cloth—net will do—and revers of the border.

Down the middle of the chemise is a row of tiny blue paste buttons which

continue to the waist line and the sleeves, which are put into long shoulder lines, are gathered below the elbow into a three-inch turn-over cuff of the border.

Such a costume, as you can well see, is decidedly cool and comfortable, for there is not an inch of worsted material or cloth in it. It is not necessary to line the coat, for the seams may be bound with silk ribbon and the finishing must be so well done that it does not mar the appearance inside. If lining is preferred one should use the thinnest kind of china silk; white is a good choice, or pearl grey or Chinese blue, which is a color very much in favor with those who do not care for the white linings which soil easily.

Pongee makes a cool suit, but the usual quality that we get is so flimsy that it looks rather "shoppy" after it has been worn once or twice. It needs the tub and the iron too frequently for economy and for comfort. There is a genuine Chinese pongee that is brought over by the oriental importers that has body to it and when made up into a coat and suit holds its own with character.

SLIPPER STYLES

Slippers in rich shades of dark red, blue and violet combined with gold and silver are worn with gowns introducing those tones, says the Philadelphia North American.

These metal brocades can trace their popularity to the rich oriental effects introduced by the evening gowns.

The slippers of paler tints in kid and satin are not considered "good style" for the present in Paris.

The sandal slipper is generally well liked. With four or five shapes ornamented with cut steel buckles, richly beaded, embroidered or jeweled, they fittingly dress the feet for formal occasions.

STOCKINGS SAVED

To prevent the runs which frequently appear in our stockings, sew a piece of tape where the garters come. Attach a loop of tape to this foundation. Fasten the garters to these small loops. The stockings will wear twice as long if treated in this manner.—New York Press.

SHABBY ATTIRE WON'T DO AT SEA

Smart clothes worn, but plain ones are correct

THE person who, having never crossed the ocean before, thinks that anything is good enough to wear on ship-board, is likely to have many uncomfortable hours before the journey is over. If frayed petticoats, rusty shoes, badly hung skirts and out-of-date hats are permissible anywhere, it is not on the deck of a steamer, where the full light shows up every defect. Plain clothes, it is true, are wanted on ship-board, but old and shabby ones—never! The satisfaction derived from the right sort of traveling outfit is extreme, and without it all other pleasures will be lessened, says a New York Tribune writer.

For deck wear the wise woman will provide herself with smart, new shoes; a spick-and-span tailored suit and hat, an extra cloth skirt and, if possible, the latest thing in a heavy topcoat. One of the delights of life on shipboard is that everything is immaculately clean, and the woman who looks her best in white can indulge to the full her taste for that kind of raiment. A handsome young matron wore last summer, when "crossing," a white serge dress, a heavy white ulster, white buckskin shoes and a white felt hat. Bright chiffon veils floating picturesquely from the hat gave sufficient variety to the costume. Other travelers, less daring, have chosen tailored dresses of white serge, white silk, or rough crepe for evening wear.

Some voyagers appear in full evening dress at dinner, but not the average much traveling person. If one is feeling "fit" it is no trouble to dress for dinner. A soft one-piece foulard or taffeta dress that can be thrown on hurriedly and covered with the big coat will prove a friend indeed, and it is not a bad idea to have this little dress fasten in front, for nothing makes one more miserable than waiting for a busy stewardess to hook up one's dress or blouse when one's only thought and aim is to get out on deck as quickly as possible.

And how often affairs interfere with the coiffure! Therefore, have a little felt hat, or one of soft straw or silk, or perhaps a chic bonnet affair, to fit closely over the hair.

No traveler, of course, would think of starting off without a lightweight bath gown of some sort, not the huge flowered kimono, but a less conspicuous creation. A dark silk, with a large collar of batiste embroidery, makes a pretty robe.

Little boudoir caps, not too fussy, are most convenient, too, to slip on when going to the morning bath before the coiffure has been arranged.

Pretty stockings must not be forgotten, for when lounging in one's steamer or pacing the deck they, as well as the shoes, are conspicuous.

COLLAR CONTRAST

There is a growing fancy for the small collar (and sometimes cuffs, too) laid over the broad revers and deep cuffs, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. There is almost always a contrast provided in this way; as, on a suit of gray cloth, the revers are of coral and the overlaid pieces of black and white striped silk.

NOVEL FROCK OF BUFF LINEN

Banding of white and one-piece sleeves



BUFF trimmed with white makes some of the smartest dresses of the season. This one is simple, but it takes the smartest lines and the white banding on the buff background is charming. The design is a youthful one, and excellent for small women, as well as girls. It is easy to make and that consideration alone is an important one. The one-piece sleeves are sewed to armholes, but the tucks over the shoulders conceal the seams.

The skirt is in three pieces, but the blouse and the skirt are oddly shaped overlapped to give a distinctive touch. Linen is one of the best materials for such a dress, but it can be made from many others. It is appropriate for the picnic and other occasions adapted to the finish. It is excellent for taffeta and suits pongee well. Shantung is the much worn this season, and shantung would be both handsome and durable made in this way.

The new suiting known as ratine, which is really fine Turkish toweling very pretty in linen or cotton, and natural, or unbleached color is the most effective dress of this sort with trimming either of white or of color.

For the 16-year size will be required 5 1/2 yards of material 27, four yards 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of banding; width of skirt lower edge 1 1/2 yards.

The pattern, No. 7385, cut in 2 for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years old, can be bought at any May M. agency or will be sent by mail at dress 102 West Thirty-second st., New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SIMPLE SWEETS

For a home-made sweet, shell English walnuts, or any other nuts preferred, and lay the kernels on a waxed paper; soften sweet chocolate in a double boiler and pour this over the kernels. This is delicious, easily made and inexpensive.—Commoner.

PREVENTS FADING

Children's dresses of brown hosiery or linen may be kept from fading in a manner, says the New York Press: Put a little strong cold tea to the dresses whenever the dresses are laundered. They will never become "washed" and faded.

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOME



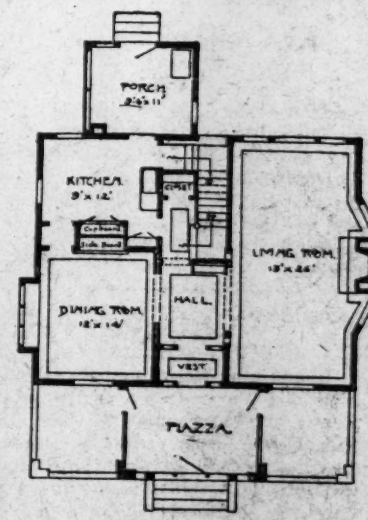
Cement and shingle combination for a house with sleeping porch and gambrel roof

THE design shown in the accompanying illustration is a pleasing combination of cement stucco from the grade line to the top of the first story, and shingles above in the gambrel. The roof being treated in the gambrel form with double pitch, brings the cornice down low over the first story windows. This treatment admits a very artistic color effect. The shingles on the walls and gables are of a brown shade, the shingles on the roof of the same color of a darker shade, the cement in the first story a light buff tint, and all of the casings, cornices, etc., painted white. The entire construction is frame with the cement stucco on metal lath. It is estimated this house can be built complete, exclusive of heating and plumbing, for \$3500, under favorable conditions.

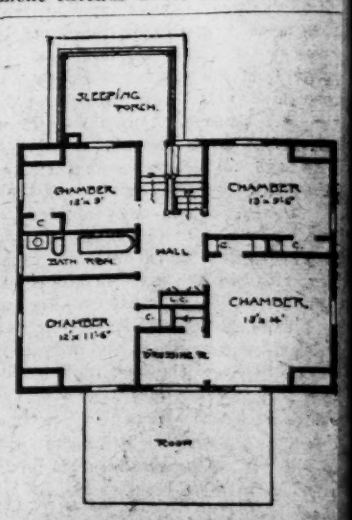
The size of the house is 34 feet frontage by 27 feet depth exclusive of piazzas, and it stands with the wide facade to the front. The front is symmetrical in treatment with a center porch 16 feet wide and a terrace on either side. One enters through a central vestibule into a hall 8 feet wide, with timbered arch on the right side which opens into the

living room, 13 feet by 26 feet, with living doors on the left side opening the dining room, which is 12 feet by 13 feet, with a wide Dutch window and at the side and a recessed sideboard at the end of the dining room. The kitchen is back of the dining room and is divided with all conveniences and meets with the front hall. At the rear an open screened porch 10 feet by 12 feet with a sleeping porch over, main stairs extend up from the rear central hall with broad platform and window lighting on the main floor. This floor is finished in Crafts style with dark mission stain and oak floors.

The second story has four charming closets, bath room, dressing room out of the main chamber and the hall connects conveniently the sleeping porch in the rear. The floor is finished in white enamel red mahogany doors and birch. There is good storage space in the attic. There are two chimneys, the chimney at one side, with a wide place in the living room, and the chimney in the rear. A complete ment extends under the entire house.



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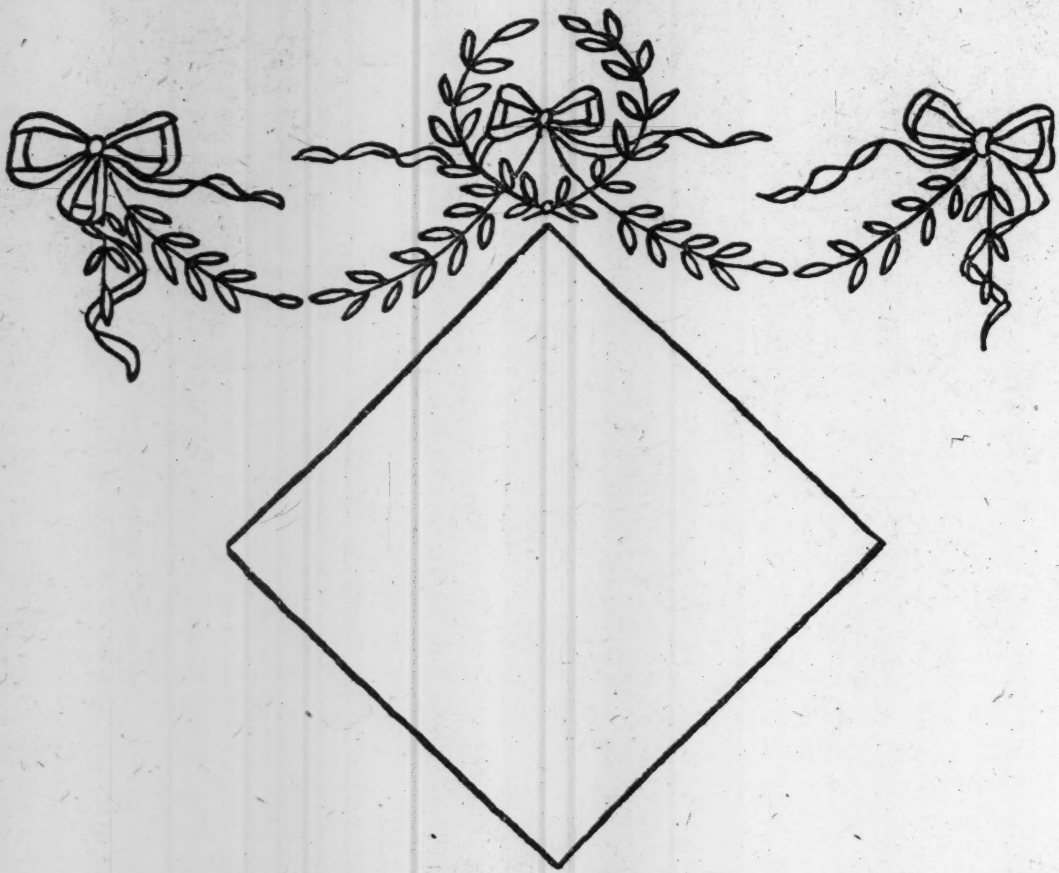
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BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

THE HOUSEHOLD

PATTERN FOR SMALL PHOTOGRAPH FRAME

Made of linen and embroidered



WATERMELONS EASY TO GROW

Choice of seeds and methods of planting

ONE fruit which every one can grow is the watermelon. It is as easy to manage as the cucumber or the squash. The home-grown watermelon is wonderfully superior to fruit of the same variety grown at a distance and purchased from the local grocer because it need not be picked before really ripe.

Watermelons will thrive in any garden soil. For best results, however, a light, sandy loam well supplied with decaying vegetable matter and as exposed as possible to the sun should be chosen. The soil must not be excessively rich because the vines may develop to a great extent but bear no fruits, or if any fruits are borne these will be of inferior size and quality.

It is important that watermelon seeds be planted too early. In the northern states and southern Canada seeding is usually postponed until after the middle of May. Nothing is gained by sowing before the weather is fairly well settled. Three ways of planting have become popular among professional watermelon growers. In the first method the seeds are sown in strawberry boxes or four-inch flower-pots filled with moderately rich light soil. Two to five seeds are generally placed in a box and covered with about half an inch of soil. These boxes are put to cold frames, spent hotbeds or cool greenhouses from two to four weeks before sowing would normally occur in the open ground.

Weather having become settled plants are watered a few hours before they are taken to the garden. This makes it possible to remove them from the boxes or pots without disturbing the roots. They are then placed in the previously prepared ground and handled the same as if started from seed sown in the garden direct.

The second method is to wait until the time for outdoor planting is only a few weeks or perhaps only a week off, then to soak the seeds in tepid water for 12 to 18 hours before they are sown in the open ground. The water is then poured off and the wet seeds thoroughly mixed with an equal quantity of dry seed. This mixture is sown in the ordinary way described below. The advantage of this method is that the soaked seed will start into growth sooner and will thus produce plants a week or 10 days earlier than the dry seed. Then if the weather is favorable these early plants will rush ahead and reduce the earliest melons. If the weather however, be not favorable and for any reason the soaked seed should not grow or the early plants be killed by frost, the dry seed will still be intact and the gardener need not go through the trouble of making a second sowing.

The common way of sowing watermelon seed is merely to plant six to a dozen dry seeds in a "hill" as soon as the weather and the soil have become warm. These hills should be not closer than eight feet apart each way. An ounce of seed will produce about 30 hills of two seeds each. When plants appear, or even if they are just pushing through the soil they should be liberally dusted with lace-powder to keep off the little riped beetles which eat the plants. After the plants have developed their high leaves these creatures are much less troublesome, so the inferior plants could all be nipped off and only two, or most three of the best plants allowed to remain. This rule applies also to the methods outlined above.

Previous to plowing a liberal application of well-decayed natural fertilizer would have been applied, so as to be turned under. Preferably this should have been spread in the fall and allowed

to remain as a winter dressing. In addition to this general application, there should also be another application in the "hills." A liberal forkful or two, well mixed with the soil, will do wonders for starting off the plants. If such fertilizer is not available a few shovelfuls of compost or a liberal handful of bone meal will do perhaps as well.

From the start cultivation should be very thorough but very shallow. A common garden rake if used every week or oftener should do all the necessary weeding. It will prevent the growth of weed seedlings.

In order to have plenty of space in which to walk while gathering the fruits the main vines should be gently moved so as to run as nearly parallel with one direction of the rows as possible. This can be done only at first. Later nearly all the space will be filled with vines but less thickly than if the vines were not trained at all.

Watermelons should be gathered before they have begun to warm up under the sun's rays.

It is highly important in watermelon growing to avoid certain varieties and choose others. No northern amateur gardener should choose a southern commercial sort.

Florida Favorite, though a southern variety, is early enough to do well in northern New York state. Ice Cream or Peerless, a white-seeded kind, is excellent. Sweetheart is equally good. Phinney's Early is a small popular good quality northern variety. Kluckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo, is considered the sweetest of all watermelons. Halbert Honey ranks high also. Other good varieties are Fordhook Early, Round Light Iceing, Dark Iceing, Mammoth Iron-clad and Mountain Sweet.

CEDAR-LINED BOX

Housewives who have longed for a cedar chest, but have never felt they could afford one, may be glad to learn that they can have a cedar chest in all but external appearance, by getting from the nearest large lumber yard enough of the southern red cedar to make a bottom for any ordinary chest or box they happen to have, says Good Housekeeping. While this wood is two or three times as expensive as ordinary lumber, enough to completely line an ordinary chest may be bought for about a couple of dollars. Such a box makes an ideal moth-proof place to store furs, and is also a fine place to keep anything such as handkerchiefs or table linen, to which one likes to have imparted the delicate fragrant cedar smell.

FLOWER CARDS

If you cannot afford to pay 50 or 75 cents for place cards, get the desired number of cards in any preferred size and decorate one corner of each card with artificial flowers. The little forget-me-nots, tied with blue ribbons, are just as dainty as can be, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Get only very small flowers.

TO SWEEP MATTING

In sweeping a matted floor it is a good plan to cover the broom with a piece of cotton flannel, says the Louisville Herald. This takes the dust up readily and will be found to save the matted floor much wear. A bare broom splinters the straw badly and soon makes it rough.

WORN TABLECLOTH

A worn tablecloth may be so repaired that it will look quite new, or at least will show no sign of wear, says the Ladies Home Journal. This is how the repair should be made: When holes begin to come on the edge of the cloth pull a thread each side of the worn place and cut off carefully. This will leave the cloth without a border. Now place the raw edge of the border about an eighth of an inch above the edge of the cloth and carefully seam together. Next, turn the edge under and stitch again, making a flat seam. Your cloth will be very presentable and good for considerable use.

LUNCHEON DISH

A novel and tempting luncheon dish may be prepared from a small quantity of well seasoned corned beef hash, filled into halved green peppers that have been carefully seeded and boiled in salted water for 15 minutes, says Today's Magazine. Cover the tops with browned bread crumbs and cook in a hot oven for 10 minutes. Serve with a brown gravy. This is an excellent method of utilizing a small portion of good material that might otherwise be wasted.

FOR HOT DISHES

To keep the heat of hot dishes from penetrating to the polished table, when using doilies, take two pieces of tablecloth and in between place a piece of oilcloth, says the Woman's Magazine. Then sew all together and bind around the edge.

FRESH BREAD

To keep bread fresh, cut the loaf through the middle first, says Suburban Life. Then from the center toward the ends. Place the cut ends together. Lining the bread-box with brown paper will also keep the bread from molding.

BROILERS AND VEGETABLES

Dishes both seasonable and pleasing

SPRING chickens, young, tender, succulent, are now in the pink of perfection and greatly in demand by all who can appreciate delicate feasting, says the Woman's Magazine. The bird should be young enough to cook within 35 minutes.

Kentucky's fried chicken—Directions say a chicken should be dressed and kept in the refrigerator for at least 12 hours before cooking it.

Cut in six or eight pieces, dust them lightly with a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper, then dredge them with flour, shaking off all that is superfluous. The frying pan should be half full of fresh sweet lard which is smoking hot when the chicken is put in. Cover and cook slowly for one-half hour, turning it frequently.

When it is done remove the chicken to a heated platter, pour the fat from the pan, put in a generous lump of butter and let it brown, then stir in a tablespoonful of flour, pour in half a pint of thin cream, season palatably with pepper and salt and cook until creamy. Serve the sauce in a bowl apart.

Paper-bagged broilers—Split the chicken down the back, rub over with vegetable oil or melted butter, season with salt and pepper and tuck into a well-greased paper bag, breast down. Seal the bag, and put on the oven grate, having the seam of the bag on top. Bake 35 minutes, and serve with potatoes also baked in a paper bag, hot buttered bread and a good salad.

Asparagus with cheese—Tie the asparagus stalks together in bunches of six, trim them to an even length, set upright in a saucepan, and cook in rapidly boiling water for 10 minutes. Then put in layers in a buttered pudding dish with rich white sauce and grated cheese between. Lightly brown

one tablespoonful of chopped onion in two tablespoonfuls of hot butter and pour over the top layer. Sprinkle with grated cheese and brown in a hot oven.

Spinach with toast—Wash in two or three waters a peck of spinach, put it in a saucepan with half a cupful of water and cook for 15 minutes.

Drain it thoroughly, let cold water from the faucet run over it, drain again, press all the water from it that is possible, turn into the chopping bowl and chop.

Put it then in a saucepan with a tablespoonful of butter and toss and stir until heated through, then add a tablespoonful of butter creamed with two tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, a grating of nutmeg and one cupful of rich milk. Cook for five minutes, stirring oft-n, and then pour over small squares of buttered toast.

Beans in Brittany style—String two quart of tender green beans, stringing both sides of the pod. Then cut up and put into a saucepan with a small lump of butter, sprinkle with salt, white pepper and a teaspoonful of sugar, cover closely and let them cook for 35 minutes.

Put one heaping tablespoonful each of butter and chopped onion over the fire and cook until the onion is faintly colored; then dredge in one tablespoonful of flour, cook for a moment, and add two cupfuls of weak stock; let boil up, add the beans, cook them for 10 minutes in the broth, then serve hot.

WITH MAPLE SYRUP

A delicious way of serving oatmeal is with maple sugar and cream. Shave the sugar and pour the cream round it. This may be eaten warm or cold.—Minneapolis Tribune.

DON'T BUY ANTIQUE VACUUM CLEANERS

The market is full of antique Vacuum Cleaners, many of them of the brake or lever mechanism, making it necessary to use two persons while operating. Machines of this type are what the market now calls antiques, because of the burden in operating them. It is no pleasure for even an athletic man to operate a machine of this type, and it is beyond the strength of the housewife or maid.

If you are going to buy a Vacuum Cleaner, buy the up-to-date type, the "DOMESTIC," the original one-person-operated, ball-bearing Vacuum Cleaner, whose efficiency and ease of operation is equal to any \$125.00 electric made. Make us prove the above facts by giving you a free trial of the "DOMESTIC" in your own home, which places you under no obligations to purchase.

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TRIED RECIPES

VEAL DANDY

SEASON a pan with butter, salt and pepper, and a little sage (to give but the mere intimation of its flavor). Then place in the pan tiny strips of thinly cut fat salt pork, then about a pound and a half of the veal steak which has been cut quite thick, and from which all outer edge and bone have been removed; then season, and add squares of thinly cut bread; season again and place more strips of pork—a half pound of pork is enough—add a good inch of water; start in the hot oven, then turn fire low as in other recipes. If this is rightly cooked the veal should be a deep rose color, very tender and no trace of the pork remaining.

CARROTINA RICE

Put one and one quarter cupfuls of the best rice (picked but not washed) in covered stevpan with two tablespoonfuls of butter, one half of a tablespoonful of paprika (Hungarian pepper), and one teaspoonful of salt. Mix well. Place, covered, in hot oven for ten minutes, take out, add a good sized carrot cut into cubes and six cupfuls of chicken or mutton broth; cook slowly, one to two hours, in a double boiler. Any herbs put in must be removed before serving.—Good Housekeeping.

CARAMEL SYRUP

One cup of sugar, one cup of boiling water. Melt the sugar in a frying pan, carefully, with constant stirring. When the sugar has become a light golden-brown syrup, add the water gradually and very carefully, as it will cause much bubbling. The syrup is far hotter than boiling water and must be most carefully handled. Boil the caramel in the water 10 minutes, let cool and serve. Be careful that the syrup does not boil too fast and so become too thick.

TOMATO BOUILLON

Cook together a can of tomatoes, three pints of bouillon, a tablespoonful of chopped onion, a half of a bay leaf, six cloves, half a teaspoon of celery seed, half a teaspoon of pepper corns and cook 20 minutes. Strain, cool and clear. Add parboiled oysters, a pint, and serve in bouillon cups.

POTATO CONES

Season mashed potato with salt and pepper and finely chopped parsley. Moisten with cream or milk, then beat light and foamy, mold in an ice cream dipper, place on buttered paper in a baking pan, brush with melted butter and brown in the oven.—Janeville Gazette.

PAPER WRAPPINGS

Paper wrappings should never be left on meat or any other damp kinds of food longer than is really necessary, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Paper (being a compound of rags, lime, etc., with acids and various chemicals intermixed), is clearly not fit for keeping such things in for any length of time.

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EVENTS AT OLD FORT VANCOUVER

Romantic and Picturesque Features in History of Place Once Center of Hudson Bay Company's Trade West of the Rocky Mountains

ON A BROAD, sloping plain, on the north side of the Columbia, near the mouth of the Willamette, rose, in 1825, the first buildings and palisades of Ft. Vancouver, for a quarter of a century the center of the Hudson Bay Company's trade west of the Rocky mountains, from Alaska to California.

A more magnificent site can hardly be imagined. Douglas, the naturalist, in 1825, called it "sublimely grand," and so it was, with the broad river winding through the low rolling hills, their groves and clumps of ash, poplars and other leafy trees along its banks, rising into the endless forests of the dark firs and spruces on the mountains beyond, while Mt. Hood's white summit towered over all. Miles wide at this point the mighty river swept by the fort, bearing along at times the gigantic forest trees, uprooted by its waters.

The romantic and picturesque element at Vancouver was stronger than at any other post. Watchmen were always on guard, and when the high water came in June they were on the alert for the downcoming brigade, made up from the express which crossed the mountains for the east, gathering force and wealth in men and furs at every post on the line of communication and joined by the brigade from the north.

For miles up the river the fleet of canoes could be seen, and the warning shout was given. "The brigade! The brigade!" while every man, woman and child rushed to the river banks, to catch the first faint notes of the voyageurs, singing the quaint old chansons, in time to the dip of the paddles. Nearer and nearer came the full-voiced chorus, while the fresh breeze caught the ends of the gaudy ribbons, the plumes and scarf ends, fluttering their brightness against the deep blue of the broad river dotted with its islands of tender green and against the dark forests and the glistening peak of Mt. Hood.

Busy Weeks at Fort

When in front of the fort the brigade, sometimes 20 canoes abreast, turned in perfect alignment and paddled in unison toward the shore. And the men sprang ashore with shouts and cheers after a long year of toil and danger in the wilderness, to be greeted by shouts and cheers and salutes of musketry. There were two or three busy weeks for the fort people, of fun and frolic and brag-gart display by the voyageurs, until a bright morning when the partners met with the majestic Dr. McLoughlin in the great hall and the boats were loaded and off again. Down-stream they floated a short way; then, turning in the center of the stream, swept past the fort upstream in perfect line, again singing to the dip of the paddle until there was only the distant flutter of a ribbon, the faint echo of a song and the rippling of the blue water against the shore.

The other great event of the year was the arrival of the annual ship from London, with the home letters, and the new supplies of trading goods, a ship awaited eagerly always, and always with anxiety on account of the bar in the Columbia. As the time drew near and Indian rumors of the ship in the river reached the fort, expectation was at its height until the children, on the alert, and the guards shout. "The packet! The packet!"

The all-important bearer of the London letters entered the Governor's house, received a hearty handshake and was promptly taken to the most welcome of places, the kitchen. Clerks and employees crowded informally about the stately, white-haired man, towering head and shoulders above all, and awaited their letters. They leaned and crowded about doors and windows while the mail was being sorted. And sudden silence reigned as each one read his yearly letters, oblivious of his neighbors, and even of those who turned solemnly away to wait until another year, unless a special express might happen to bring them some missives over the mountains.

Ft. George Abandoned

Ft. George had been abandoned in 1824 as a central post, three years after the Northwest company merged with the Hudson Bay company, under the name of the more famous company, and Governor (afterwards Sir) George Simpson and Dr. McLoughlin, the new chief factor, came down the river to reorganize the affairs of the Columbia. Ft. George, or Astoria, had been regarded as too damp. Vancouver, in a distinctly different climate, because 100 miles from the mouth of the river, was just that much nearer to the interior posts, and yet accessible to ocean-going vessels. There were great agricultural possibilities

TREE EDUCATION IS THE MOTIVE OF BROOKLINE SHOW

Brookline is conducting a campaign of education on the varieties of trees which may be found within the town limits. Through the courtesy of George W. Lee there is a large exhibit of alips and sprigs of trees in the rooms of the public library.

Many of the specimens come from large estates, especially "Holm Lea" and the Arnold arboretum. Near each specimen is a description of the tree with all the information regarding it. Photographs are also on exhibition.

The exhibition is an annual one in Brookline and is designed to instruct the school children in knowledge of trees. The display will continue through next week.

there and none at Ft. George. Moreover, the great beauty of the Vancouver location had a bearing on its selection.

It was the largest fort of any, and within the space enclosed, 450 x 750 feet, palisaded with 20-foot fir logs, were the storehouses for furs and trading goods, shops for mechanics, the great Bachelors hall, contain the main dining room, where the "gentlemen" were seated by rank; Dr. McLoughlin's house, a story and a half high, built in French-Canadian fashion; the dwellings for the assistant factor and the clerks, the chapel, and in later years, a guest house.

Outside the fort, between its walls and the river, lay the Indian village, the home of the "people" and their Indian wives, laid out in regular streets. Beyond, toward the rear, were the large granaries and the extensive gardens and orchards under William Bruce, the Scotch gardener, whose apples, peaches and vegetables of all kinds were his pride. The first apple seeds are said to have reached Ft. Vancouver in 1827, brought in a captain's pocket, the result of a lady's jest at a London dinner. The first peach seeds came in 1829. Grape vines covered the front of Dr. McLoughlin's cottage.

Center of Civilization

Thus at a time when the Pacific Northwest was utterly unknown to Americans, from 1825 onward, Ft. Vancouver was the center of its civilization, of a wholesome, civilized life, with not only the necessities but the luxuries of life, books, newspapers, musical instruments and other things brought to them in their yearly ships. And over all the whole Northwest, a country larger by far than England, ruled Dr. John McLoughlin, the "father of Oregon," as he has justly been called, with absolute, military rule, and with judicial powers. After him came James Douglas, later made baronet.

The trade of the fort comprised not only the outfitting of the regular brigade for the interior posts, but also the management of the coasting trade, to aid which he built Ft. Nisqually on the lower sound as an intermediate fort between the Columbia and the upper sound. In the large dairies on Sauvie's islands and on the mainland were put up the butter and cheese supplied to Russian Alaska, and later, wheat raised by the company and bought from the early settlers went north to fulfill their contracts. Around Ft. Vancouver, in the small, fertile prairies, were raised the great herds of cattle, needed for agricultural work, and oxen, as well as horses for the fur trade. For those herds the settlers had reason to be grateful.

SEWING CIRCLE IS AT WORK IN COMMONWEALTH AVENUE



Approaching summer brings women and children to comfortable benches and grass plots

With the approach of the summer season the groups of women and children which gather about the seats along Commonwealth avenue daily for the outdoor sewing circle are increasing in numbers and the available seating accommodation is taxed to capacity. The women and girls do artistic crochet, embroidery and other kinds of fancy needlework while the children romp and play.

PREMATURE COUNT SPOILS RECOUNT

Primary recounts in the towns of Athol, Barre and Millis are held to be illegal and the first count will stand. When the town officials read in the papers that a recount was to be asked for they immediately set about recounting the ballots without waiting for the formal petitions to be filed. This invalidated a recount after the petitions were filed. The recount made by the officials, however, showed no appreciable change in the standing of the candidates.

JAPANESE WOMAN TO SPEAK

Woman's Board of Missions (Congregational) will hold its annual children's May festival in Union church, Columbia avenue and West Newton street, tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. Miss Marion Allchin of Osaka, Japan, a Japanese missionary, will speak.

J. F. CORCORAN HELD

John F. Corcoran of Charlestown was arraigned before Judge Dodge of the United States district court today on a charge of attempting to influence a juror in the trial of Victor M. Weil, the former broker. He pleaded not guilty and was held for trial.

ful. From Ft. Vancouver also went the yearly trapping expeditions through the Snake river country, and through southern Oregon and California.

Shelter for Missionaries

To the fort, on the other hand as to a natural shelter, came the missionaries and their families, entertained for weeks at a time without price. Here came also such enthusiasts as Wyeth and his men, rivals of the company, endeavoring to establish American trade but driven out both by accidents and by the company. To Wyeth, Dr. McLoughlin gave his personal friendship, and the first copy of Carlyle seen in the Northwest came from Wyeth at Boston to his friend on the Columbia, but McLoughlin ruined him financially, as he was in duty bound to do. Yet he bought from him Fort Hall, when Wyeth's failure was apparent, which was more than the Americans would have done. To this fort also came distressed trappers, such as Jedediah Smith, who had barely escaped with two of his men from the Indians. To Smith the "White-headed Eagle," as the Indians called him, gave emphatic aid by sending a picked brigade to demand the lost furs, to punish the Indians and to warn them that outrages on white men, whether "Boston men" or "King George men," would not be tolerated. To the Methodist missionaries, who plotted incessantly against him, he loaned money to the extent of \$40,000 and sent to Washington by his own brigades the letters which they wrote against him. Had Whitman heeded the warnings of McLoughlin, the massacre might never have occurred. When it did, it was only the firm control of the Hudson Bay Company that saved the survivors, who were ransomed by Hudson Bay Company stores and blankets with threats of punishment by the company.

It was the presence of the great English company, as typified by Ft. Vancouver and Dr. John McLoughlin, which, hoping to hold old Oregon for the British crown, that made the rapid settlement of Oregon possible to the Americans and American sovereignty certain, paradoxical as this may seem.

No other settlement in the United States, perhaps, has more of romance, picturesqueness and beauty than had old Ft. Vancouver, now replaced by a military fort, looking across the Columbia and the farther Willamette to the city of Portland, not so very far away. But the great river still flows by, the islands are still tender with green in the spring and early summer and above the dark forests towers Mt. Hood, rising high among its soft blue mists over the rippling blue waters.

TAUNTON BOYS' CLUB ASSURED OF A NEW HOME



ARNOLD BARNES

TAUNTON, Mass.—Members of the Taunton Boys' Club are soon to have a handsome new home in which they will have their sports and receive instructions that will prepare them for trades.

The efforts of 335 citizens who organized and carried on a campaign to raise funds have been successful, for more than the sum sought has been pledged; \$25,000 was desired but \$27,122 was secured. Superintendent Arnold Barnes, who has labored for four years with the club now takes up a much greater work.

SENATOR WORKS CRITICIZES SENATE TITANIC INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Protest against the lengths to which the Titanic investigation by the Senate sub-committee has gone was expressed by Senator Works of California on the floor of the Senate, who took "the view that the investigation was unwise; that the revelation by the committee of the unpleasant details might well have been omitted; and that the investigation should have been made first by the British government."

The occasion for the remarks of the senator was his presentation of the statement of Mrs. Walter C. Clark of Los Angeles, giving her personal experiences in the wreck.

"Personally, I deplore the fact that this investigation was entered upon at all," said the senator.

"This was a British ship, manned by British officers, and subject to British laws, and the inquiry has been undertaken by the British government."

"The investigation has gone to unwarranted and unreasonable lengths in undertaking to ascertain the details of the disaster. The things that the Senate ought to know might have been ascertained in a very few hours without going into these harrowing details."

MADERO'S ABDICATION PREDICTED BY NATIVE AUTHOR AND AGITATOR

WASHINGTON—Predicting abdication of President Madero and success of the Mexican revolutionists within four months, I. Gutierrez De Lara, Mexican author and agitator, is here to oppose American intervention. He is protesting against intervention to many congressmen.

"If the United States intervenes, every Mexican, federal and revolutionist, will turn to a man against American invaders and fight to the finish," said De Lara today. "The crisis of the revolution will be a battle within two weeks near Torreon. I came from there just a few days ago after touring Mexico and personally conferring with General Orozco."

"The revolutionists have an army of 12,000 to 14,000 men, fairly well armed and with several field guns. The federals under General Huerta can mass only about 8,000 to 10,000. The revolutionists are sure of success. Most of the federal soldiers are unwilling fighters, impressed into military duty. Many desert to General Orozco when opportunity avails."

Senor De Lara and his wife recently saw the battle of Rellana. They said several field guns were captured.

"The revolutionists are having little trouble smuggling in their ammunition and arms across the American border," said De Lara. "They also have plenty of money and are fairly well disciplined. They are well fed, buying cattle from the big ranchmen in Chihuahua."

Red is the insignia of the rebels, De Lara says. They have few uniforms but wear red bows, rosettes, ribbons and sashes on their hats or clothes.

"Americans are perfectly safe at the hands of the revolutionists," said De Lara. "Most of the stories about Americans being endangered are lies. The American engineers and firemen on the railroads who struck because they were ordered to speak the Mexican language are responsible for fomenting trouble."

NEW TRACKS TO BE BUILT AT NIGHT

Tracks are to be replaced by the Elevated at Massachusetts and Huntington avenues and at Uphams Corner. On account of heavy traffic at these places most of the work will be done at night.

Plans are now under way to build a concrete ballast, replenish the ties and build drains under the rails on Commonwealth and Brighton avenues.

Work was commenced on the outward rail of the Cottage Farm bridge last night. Rail is to be replaced with a seven-inch T rail on the bridge and approaches to bridge to be laid in a concrete base and to be paved with brick.

GINGHAM WEAVERS PLAN FOR STRIKE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Weavers in the employ of the Barnaby Manufacturing Company, gingham manufacturers, have voted to go on strike next Monday unless a demand for 10 per cent advance in wages is granted. They claim that they did not share in the general advance of 10 per cent in wages of operatives made at the mill, and that nothing has been done after four weeks' waiting. Other operatives of the plant have been advanced, but not 10 per cent.

LYNN SOCIALISTS TO MEET

LYNN, Mass.—Socialists of this city will hold a parade and mass meeting tomorrow in the Olympia theater in protest against the high cost of living and the political parties now dominant.

MR. BYRNES DENIES PURCHASE

Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven railroad, denies the report that his road has bought the Dominion Atlantic railway.

SPARROWS FLY WITH TRAIN ON WHICH ARE NESTS

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Sparrows Friday migrated from here by train—that is, many rode on the train, while others flew in pursuit of it. The story was told by employees in the Lackawanna station here. They said hundreds of sparrows had built their nests under the eaves of an old water tank that is being torn down.

Workmen who found the nests took care not to damage them and placed them on the roofs of a string of freight cars near by. It was believed the cars would stand there for several weeks, covering the nesting season of the sparrows. But the train dispatchers did not get the news, so when a locomotive was sent to haul the string of cars to Hoboken no one could interfere.

Departure of the sparrows with the train was one of the strangest sights ever seen, say employees. The birds, in hundreds, flew along with the train, they said, and alighted occasionally to rest. Afterward, they said, they were informed by a brakeman that when the Bergen hill tunnel was reached many of the birds remained on the train as it ran under ground, while the others soared high over the hill to rejoin the train on the other side.

MRS. MADISON'S PICTURE RECEIVED

WASHINGTON—Presentation to the White House of a portrait of Mrs. James Madison, wife of the fourth president of the United States, was the feature of a reception given by Mrs. Taft to the Colonial Dames yesterday afternoon. The picture is a copy of the portrait of Mrs. Madison by Gilbert Stuart, now hanging in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. It was presented by the Virginia Society of Colonial Dames.

Among the women who have presided in the White House and whose portraits now hang on its walls are Mrs. John Tyler, Mrs. Van Buren, daughter-in-law of President Van Buren, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

GARNEAU STATUE GIVEN QUEBEC

QUEBEC, Que.—A number of American and Canadian newspapers have published a report to the effect that the Garneau monument, the work of the French sculptor, Paul Chevre, which is exposed at the Paris Salon, had been purchased by the Canadian government.

Mr. Chevre states that the report to a certain extent is erroneous, as the monument, although at present exposed at the Paris Salon, has not been purchased by the Canadian government.

The order was given to Mr. Chevre by the Hon. G. E. Amyot, who also paid for it and will have it erected opposite the provincial parliamentary buildings, the Quebec government having consented to give a certain space for it and having accepted the Hon. Mr. Amyot's offer.

MUCH GOLD COIN SENT FROM HERE

Four million dollars in gold coin has been shipped from the federal treasury in Boston to New York during the past week. It is the largest amount ever sent out from this office under one order from Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury. England is its destination.

HOUSE REFUSES TO CUT MILEAGE

WASHINGTON—By an overwhelming vote the House refused on Friday to cut down the mileage allowance to members. During a debate on the economy program upon which the House has entered Representative Page of North Carolina introduced an amendment to the pending Legislative bill to reduce the mileage from 20 cents a mile to 5 cents.

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CHARLES M. HAYS' BODY FOUND BY STEAMER MINIA

NEW YORK—The following wireless was received this morning from the commander of the Western Union cable ship Minia: "The following bodies are on board—C. M. Hays, Sigurd H. Moen, A. H. F.—probably engineer—Italo Bonatti, waiter; A. Stanbrooke, fireman, born in New York; Edward Elliott, fireman; C. Howell, steward; T. W. King, assistant purser; Yousif Circo or Semen Petrosch of third class; man initial, H. R., evening dress, gold cuff links marked S. G.; Joseph A. Wicklum, a Finn, third class; Whitman Stewart, Joseph Finney, second class, of J. Finney Company, Liverpool; Thomas A. Mullin, steward, of Southampton."

"Expect to arrive at Halifax Monday afternoon."

ONTARIO IS SAVED

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Merchants & Miners' liner Ontario, which was beached off Montauk point in the early part of April, was towed into New London harbor Friday. Experts say that the hull is practically intact. She will be taken to New York soon.

RAILWAY FIRM TO ADD STOCK

PITTSBURGH—The stockholders of the Philadelphia Company, which controls the Pittsburgh Railways Company, have authorized the issuance of \$25,000,000 additional capital stock and \$10,000,000 additional debentures, convertible at the option of the holder into cumulative preferred shares of the company. This will increase the capital stock of the company from \$18,400,000 to \$73,400,000.

The increased capitalization will be issued as conditions warrant. The new stock is preferred as to dividends, and will carry 6 per cent annually out of the net earnings of the company before the dividend is paid upon the common stock, of which there is \$42,400,000.

The issuance of these debentures will provide \$10,000,000 additional working capital to be used for extensions, betterments and improvements to the property. The larger part will be used for improving the car service, almost \$6,000,000 being set aside for that purpose. Fifty steel double-truck cars of the 400 type and 50 steel trailers of the side-door type are to be purchased.

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114 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY HAS REST AND REFRESHMENT PLACE

ON the sixth floor of the Copley building, overlooking Huntington avenue and the Boston public library, an attractive apartment was fitted up last October for the rest and refreshment of women and girls who had no desirable place to go during the noon hour or between the closing of shops and the time for evening engagements.

This work was undertaken by the social service committee of the Girls Friendly Society in Massachusetts, and so well has the rest room met the need for which it was designed that it already has 225 members. Many more could easily enjoy the hospitality of the apartment with its overlooking on any one day, but it is likely that a large number have not yet heard of the existence of the rest room.

The membership fee is \$1 a year, and the place is open to associates and members of the Girls Friendly Society, members of working girls' clubs and to other women who give satisfactory references. Members may also bring with them as visitors any two of their friends, but the same visitors are not allowed the privilege of the rest room more than twice unless they become members. The wisdom of this provision is evident, it may be said that the privileges are well worth the sum paid for them.

There are four rooms, the rest room proper, reading room, dining room and kitchen. The furnishings were donated by the Girls Friendly Society and are restful and in excellent taste. Copies of masterpieces adorn the walls, easy chairs and divans invite repose, and a piano offers opportunity for merry tunes or the quiet melodies of the twilight hour. Magazines and papers are there in abundance for those who care to read. In the dining room are two small tables where the members can spread out their lunches if they have brought them; or go into the kitchen and prepare beef tea, cocoa or tea or one of several kinds of soup that are kept on hand, paying at a very moderate rate. Four girls, for instance, are allowed to prepare a lunch of tea and crackers for 30 cents. The shelves in the kitchen are lined with pretty dishes and tiny teapots, and all the equipment necessary for preparing an inviting lunch and care of the dishes afterwards.

The rooms are open daily, except Sundays and legal holidays from noon until 8 in the evening. They are in charge of Miss Eileen Stanton, who acts as superintendent. Application for membership may be made to her or to Miss Elizabeth B. Ely of 207 Beacon street.

The Girls Friendly Society, which established the rest room, has a membership in Massachusetts of 5000 girls. It originated in England, being an institution of the Episcopal church, but already has branches in the Episcopal churches throughout America, the majority being in Massachusetts and New York. The purposes of the organization as set forth in its records are mutual help, sympathy and prayer, and to encourage purity of life, dutifulness toward parents, faithfulness in work and thrift. A member who removes to another city or town is given an introduction to the branch of the society in that locality and thus finds herself at once among friends.

D. U. CHAPTERS MEET TO ELECT

Meetings and election of officers of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, first district, will be held today in the chapter houses at Harvard University and Technology. The fraternity is holding its annual district convention, the first session of which opened yesterday with Harvard, Technology and Tufts as the entertaining chapters.

A business session opened last evening at the Tufts chapter house on Sawyer avenue, with Harold E. Sweet, Tufts '98, president of the district, in the chair. Chapter reports were read from each of the following chapters represented at the convention: Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, Harvard, McGill, Middlebury, Tufts, Tufts and Williams.



Rest room proper of the Girls Friendly Society—Miss Eileen Stanton, superintendent, is seated at the desk



Reading room of the Girls Friendly Society, comfortably furnished place where current literature is available

TARBELL PAINTING EXHIBIT ATTRACTS LARGE ATTENDANCE



Portrait of "Little Miss C." by Edmund C. Tarbell

Large attendance is marking the Copley Society's special loan exhibition of Edmund C. Tarbell's paintings in Copley hall.

The collection covers over 20 years of

the artist's professional career, and offers an unusual opportunity, not only to see the growth of his style, but also to view in a single visit works which belong to public and private galleries in many cities of the East.

One of Mr. Tarbell's latest works, and still unfinished, is the portrait of "Little Miss C." reproduced in the accompanying illustration. The authoritative drawing, clever posing and solid qualities of composition are evident in the reproduction. The animation of the pretty child, the inviting lines of the woman's face and arms, and the delicacy and sympathy with which the whole is painted are qualities that make the picture one of the most admired among the 64 on view.

MANY CHURCHES REPRESENTED
BROCKTON, Mass.—Nearly 50 churches were represented at the annual convention here Friday of the Brockton district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association, at the First Congregational church.

NEW CUSTOMS PORTS FORMED
OTTAWA, Ont.—Porcupine has been established a port of customs under the survey of North bay and La Tuque, a port, under Quebec.

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DIRECTOR OF MINT PROPOSES A 3-CENT COIN WITH HOLE IN IT

WASHINGTON—Speaking of the report of the House committee on banking and currency in favor of the coinage of a three cent piece, George E. Roberts, director of the mint, said today:

"As a general rule, the attitude of the treasury department has been one of opposition to the making of new coins but after looking into the present question, we have decided to offer no objection. It will be for Congress to determine whether there exists a commercial demand sufficiently great to justify the disturbance to the business equilibrium which an addition to the petty cash denominations would bring about. I appeared before the House committee while it was considering the bill which now has been favorably reported, and offered as many propositions as possible to aid the committee in arriving at a conclusion."

"What form would the proposed three-cent piece take?"
"That would be determined in due time. I proposed to the committee either a coin with scalloped edges or with a hole in the center. That would sufficiently differentiate the new coin from those already in existence so as to prevent confusion. You will remember that years ago the government coined a 20-cent piece with smooth edges, but otherwise similar to the 25-cent piece, for which it was frequently mistaken. In the end the 20-cent coin was withdrawn from circulation. Similarly, the old nickel 3-cent piece was a failure, because it was mistaken for the silver 10-cent piece. Scalloped edges or a hole in the center would prevent a recurrence of these difficulties."

"But it has been proposed that to put a hole in the center of the new coin would make it resemble certain Chinese coins and so lead to confusion."

"I think there is nothing in that point. We have no commercial contact with China, to speak of, and there are almost no Chinese coins in circulation here. Besides, there are several countries which have coins with holes in them, and in those countries the experiment has been proved a success. One of these countries is Belgium, which has a series of coins with holes in them. There are or two other European countries which also have them, but their names have escaped me for the moment. Great Britain has a series of coins with holes in them for use in China, and they have proved to be popular. If there were danger of having such coins mistaken for the coins of India, but no complaint has been made by that country, so far as I am informed."

"Is the demand for a 3-cent coin general?"

"I am not informed on that point. The demand originated. I am informed, in Cleveland, O., where there is a 3 cent street car rate. It has been endorsed by the city councils of Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and other Ohio cities, and by several cities east of the Alleghenies. I believe nothing has been heard from the big department store proprietors of the country on the question, however, but if they do not openly oppose, it may be taken for granted that they are favorably inclined toward the measure. There has been something of a demand for a 2½ cent piece, but the 3 cent piece would do just as well as the 2½ cent piece."

Of course, there will be objections to making the 3-cent piece, and they will all be carefully weighed by Congress prior to legislation. The 3-cent coin would, obviously, increase the facilities for making change, but it would for a time at least somewhat seriously disturb the balance of business transactions which are adjusted by custom and convenience to price making suited to present means of exchange.

The 3-cent coin, in all probability, would stimulate the demand for 3-cent street-car fares in many American cities. The chief obstacle in the way of the proposed legislation hitherto, as has been stated, was the opposition of the treasury department, but that has now been removed, as Mr. Roberts points out.

It is believed that the outlook for the legislation is rather good. Whether anything can be done at the present session of Congress, however, is uncertain. It rather looks as if it would not be possible to reach it at this time, especially if the session is to adjourn by the middle of June.

SEVEN PUPILS IN PIANO CONTEST

Seven New England Conservatory students on Monday afternoon will enter a contest for the \$1000 grand pianoforte now offered for the third time through the courtesy of Henry L. Mason. The contestants this year will be Martha H. Aiman, Blanche F. Brookbank, Bernard Levin, Marie Lyons, M. Louise Seymour, Charles Shepard and Maude B. Wesson. The competition takes place in Jordan hall at 3 o'clock. Each competitor will play three prescribed pieces and in addition one individual choice. The judges will be Max Fiedler, Harold Bauer, Harold Randolph and George W. Chadwick.

WING FAMILY IS TO MEET
George W. Wing of Kewaunee, Wis., announces a reunion of the Wing family in Chicago on Aug. 27, 28, 29 and 30. This Cape Cod family has previously held its reunions in New England, but this year's gathering is expected to interest thousands of descendants of the Rev. John and Deborah Wing now living in the West. The family is incorporated in Massachusetts.

For the ordinary person who cannot play the clever shots, we should say that the use of a driver an inch longer

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Women's 1.00 2-Clasp White French Lambskin Gloves—Overseam sewn; Paris point embroidery. Special price 85c

Women's 2.50 16-Button White Lambskin Gloves—1 row embroidery. Special price 1.95

VALUE 1.25 { Women's 16-Button Milanese Silk Gloves—Double tipped fingers, Paris point embroidery } 98c

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

There has been a good deal of discussion lately about the advisableness of using shorter clubs. It is said that the drivers of most professionals are not as long as those of amateurs. Several professionals have expressed their views on the subject, advocating the shortening of drivers and conducive to lengthening the drive. It seems to me it is a matter for each man to decide for himself, and the natural conclusion (based on the principle of a weight on the end of a string swung in a circle) is that the greater the orbit which can be kept in absolute control the greater the power of impact. The vital point is keeping control. Two sides of the question appeared in the World of Golf. The first that of the amateur represented by Mark Allerton and the other the professional as given by Josh Taylor. Allerton says:

"It is hard to believe, however, that in connection with a pastime like golf, there is wisdom in placing so much faith in these deductions which are obtained with the help of lineal measurements. It is no more possible to make a man drive well by giving him a club of 41 inches than it is to make him lay an approach dead by telling him that the hole is 83 yards in front of him. Once a person has taken up the game and thereby qualified to communicate to himself what he thinks is best for himself, his instincts must predominate. He cannot work out his golfing salvation by means of a tape measure. The proper length of the driver is the length which the player fancies; just that and no other."

The whole debate seems to us to have been built on a faulty premise. What originated it was, we believe, the circumstance of Tom Ball hitting very long drives with a club only 41 inches long. We venture to say that Tom Ball obtains his admirable distances, not because he has a master of the modern method of playing the tee shot, which consists of keeping the ball low and imparting pull to it. He does this almost as cleverly as anybody we know and the result is naturally a long shot.

It may be that the diminutive club, being easy to control, helps him to secure the desired end. The main point is that the average player simply cannot depend upon his ability to execute the intentional pull shot of low trajectory. He has to obtain his distance in the simplest manner that presents itself, which is a swing devoid of artifice. We fail to see how, with an unsophisticated sort of swing, a short shaft is going to increase the length of the shots. Far more likely it is to have the opposite effect, since the clubhead makes a shorter circuit and therefore has less time in which to develop a high velocity.

For the ordinary person who cannot play the clever shots, we should say that the use of a driver an inch longer

than that used by a skillful professional is desirable. The extra inch may make the implement a trifle harder to control, although that depends largely upon the weight of the head, but it will help to obtain distance. A heavy head is good for a player with a half swing, but it is usually a handicap to one with a full swing. As regards the length of the shaft, however, individual preference is the best guide. It is sometimes laid down that a short man should use a long driver, the argument being that the extra inches of the implement will make up for those which he lacks in stature. This is all right where the golfer and the club work in perfect unison; that is to say, where the golfer has a perfect swing. Ben Sayers is a monumental support to the theory. He wields a driver almost as tall as himself; when he takes up his stance, it looks unmanageable in his hands. Yet his swing is so good that the club is always under his command; it does not even lift him off his feet at the finish of the follow-through. Tom Ball, another man of short stature, prefers a little driver. Such is the importance of personal fancy.

At the Mid-Surry Club they used to have—and probably still have—a driver about 55 inches long. It must have been the property of a giant (or a dwarf, if we believe that the smaller the person the lengthier should be the implement) and it was retained as a curiosity. With that ponderous weapon we once saw James Braid make some splendid shots. Possibly Ben Sayers would have done even better with it. First class players know so much about the game that they can accommodate themselves to any measurement of club. The shorter shaft is perhaps easier to control, and control is more than ordinarily necessary when a golfer desires to play international slices and pulls, which the first class professional are constantly executing. The average man about the links has as much as he can do to hit the ball a respectable distance in a plain way. An extra inch of shaft is not very hard to master, and it helps in gaining length in artlessly-executed strokes. Consequently, if it is common, there is the reason; and if it were bad, would the professionals stock so many clubs of the 43-inch size? Surely they would endeavor to induce their patrons to believe that 42 inches were enough.

WING FAMILY IS TO MEET
George W. Wing of Kewaunee, Wis., announces a reunion of the Wing family in Chicago on Aug. 27, 28, 29 and 30. This Cape Cod family has previously held its reunions in New England, but this year's gathering is expected to interest thousands of descendants of the Rev. John and Deborah Wing now living in the West. The family is incorporated in Massachusetts.

MINNEAPOLIS, A CITY OF LAKES AND DRIVES, PLANS GREATER PARK

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In its twenty-ninth annual report, just issued, the Minneapolis park commission gives illustrations of the four bridges which span the lake connections and a description of the improvements at Lake of the Isles and Lake Calhoun.

According to the report the Minneapolis park system was increased by the addition of 293 acres the past year, making the total area 3686 acres, including lakes, lagoons and canals.

The Minneapolis park board has before it several big projects which are already under way. The "Grand Rounds" will be a parkway circuit which will swing around the circle of the city and all the necessary land but about five miles has been acquired. The beautifying of the gateway to conform to the plans already projected for the city beautiful, the completion of the lake connections and the building of the boulevards around Lake Calhoun and Cedar lake, the erection of the Calhoun bath house and the building of the Logan park field house complete the list.

All of these projects were well advanced in the park improvement activities last year, the report shows. Where actual work has not been started, preliminary plans have been made and considered, and the ultimate improvement is well developed in the minds of the commissioners.

Minneapolis is shown to be a city of large, natural lakes, surrounded by landscape features which have not required anything from the architect's or gardener's art to make them beautiful, and a city as well of beautiful drives, affording magnificent views over river, lakes and treelined hills.

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DRAWS LESSON FOR BOSTONIANS FROM THE SPLENDID PARK SYSTEM OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Remarkable Development of
Playgrounds Since Field
Was Viewed by a Pioneer
in American Landscape Art

DREAM GIVEN FORM

People Led to Understand
That Outdoor Recreation
Places Are Real Benefit
to Them and the Children

Recently a Rochester, N. Y., newspaper man was invited to explain in Boston the popularity of the parks of his own city. He came, obtained a glimpse of Boston's magnificent parks, and studied Boston's park problems. Here is his answer to the question of "How can the parks of Boston be best made popular with all the people of Boston and best conserve the welfare of this and coming generations?"

By JOHN DENNIS

TWENTY-FIVE years ago Rochester, N. Y., barring a few not too well kept city squares, was a parkless city.

Like many other towns, the city had grown slowly and conservatively and the necessity for playgrounds for the people was not felt. A few far-seeing citizens, notably such men as the late Dr. E. M. Moore, physician and surgeon, and George W. Elliott, realized the needs of the coming generations, when the city should have extended its area and increased its population; but they found few sympathizers with their advanced ideas. The vast majority of the people were apathetic, if not openly hostile to the proposed purchase of their outlying parks and the project languished, regardless of efforts to arouse enthusiasm.

Then in the summer of 1888 came Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. The distinguished landscape architect had been invited to go to Rochester and examine an outlying farm on the banks of the Genesee river, which had been proposed as the beginning of a park system. A small party of gentlemen including Mr. Olmsted, Dr. E. M. Moore, George W. Elliott and C. C. Laury, Rochester's park superintendent, embarked on an ancient steam barge and sailed away, far beyond Mount Hope. The writer, at that time a reporter on Rochester's leading newspaper, was assigned to cover the routine features of the voyage to the outlands. It was by no means a cheerful party, and even the genial Boston landscape architect felt the general depression. The land under view was an ordinary farm, the beauties of which were not discernible to the layman. It was a typical Genesee valley farm, no more, no less.

What Olmsted Foresaw

As the slow barge plowed its way up the river, Frederick Law Olmsted relieved his pent-up feelings by indulging in a landscape artist's dream. It was interesting, for the landscape dreams of Frederick Law Olmsted were never otherwise, but it failed to arouse enthusiasm. In answer to a perfunctory question by the newspaper reporter regarding the ownership of the parks, in case the dream should materialize, the man artistic replied:

"The parks of Rochester will extend in a ring around her border. They will be the property of all of the citizens of Rochester. The people will in time come to realize the verity of that ownership, and you will live to see those parks thronged with tens of thousands of happy men, women and children; and within 25 years those parks will be the envy of the stranger within your gates."

That dream on the hurricane deck of the ancient barge has been more than fulfilled, and his monument is the most beautiful parks to be found in any city of its size on the western hemisphere.

Progress Slow at First

Rochester's park system developed slowly at first. The farm viewed by Mr. Olmsted was ultimately purchased after much opposition, and lay dormant for a time. The first real impetus to the Rochester park system was in the year 1889, when Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester's pioneer nurserymen, donated a valuable tract of land in the Pinnacle hills range and built upon its highest elevation, adjacent to the first city reservoir, a pavilion for the children of Rochester. This was the genesis of the present Highland park and its widely celebrated botanic gardens. It is a substantial, three-story building and from its upper balconies may be seen five of the most fertile counties of western New York.

The story of the Ellwanger & Barry children's pavilion can be given best in the words of Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid, who indulged in a prophecy which has been happily fulfilled. The pavilion was dedicated, in September, 1890, on which occasion Bishop McQuaid, who presided, said:

"It is a beneficent work which is inaugurated today in the presence of so many of the young of our city. It is one which will carry along their education on many lines. The view from the summit of this hill, extending over the city, reaching to Lake Ontario on the north and stretching far away to the



Rhododendrons in Highland park, Rochester, N. Y.—A vista that sheds light on the possibilities of landscape gardening

hills on the south, will delight the eye; the pure air will fill the lungs. Recreation and exercise in such a locality, under its many favorable conditions, will conduce to morality as well.

"Rochester citizens and their children, in particular, owe much to Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry. It was a gracious and graceful act to close a long and honorable career together by providing for the erection of this spacious and beautiful pavilion. It may well be called a memorial pavilion."

Leaders in the Way

"They but lead the way, let us hope, along which others will follow. Other large-hearted and public-spirited citizens will in time imitate and rival this first gift to the parks of Rochester. A spirit of laudable pride will arise among them here, as it has risen elsewhere, to spend for the people's instruction and improvement a portion of one's accumulated wealth. It strikes a sympathetic chord in the poor man's heart when his richer neighbor helps him in a manly way. When capital and labor come pleasantly together, it is better for both."

"This pavilion will invite to its shade and rest and invigorating atmosphere, many a weary mother. The young will gambol on these hills as only they can; the old will revel here in the quietness of the place, disturbed, if disturbed at all, only by the bubbling fun and frolicsomeness of the young."

"Who will follow the example of civic generosity set by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, and make additional provision for our boys and girls? They are worth talking about. Many of them will yet be men and women of mark. It is not wisdom to reply that already their opportunities are greater than ours ever were. Let them have the baseball and the tennis grounds, the outdoor gymnasium, skating in winter and bathing in summer. They will be better for all that is done for them, and the citizen who links his name with such popular amusements will be better in the memory of his good work."

"Rochester delayed too long in acquiring park lands. She made the mistake other cities have made. With her remarkable natural advantages of river and falls, of the nearby inland sea, Ontario, of her hills and woods and charming agricultural country, she imagined that a rural town she was always to be. But the last 10 years of rapid growth have opened the eyes of her citizens to her yet greater possibilities of manufacture and varied industries demanding a much larger population. The suburbs of Rochester will be rural, with houses far apart and shade and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers everywhere, but the center of the town will have to house in close proximity large numbers of the laboring classes. These will need breathing and recreation places to be furnished by our park system. It is wise to repair one's blunders when seen."

Saw Hopes Fulfilled

Bishop McQuaid, as an honored and active member of the board of Rochester park commissioners, from the first to the last, saw his thought fulfilled. And more, he saw a large acreage added to the Highland park and a botanic garden established therein which, even before his demise, ranked only second to Boston's great Arnold Arboretum. What is, perhaps, more important, he saw Highland park, the most popular of all of Rochester's parks, and rejoiced that it was a possession of the people and that

the people realized and enjoyed the possession in the fullest measure.

Highland park, which is the smallest of the five large parks, now contains 74½ acres. This area includes the Highland park reservoir and the recent addition of the beautiful Warner property, extending through the park from South avenue to Mount Hope avenue.

Since the opening of Highland park the territory between its northern border and the city has been almost entirely built up with handsome homes with beautiful grounds and well kept lawns and rear yards, following a law of park attraction which seems akin to the law governing the magnet.

Highland Park Arboretum, with its famed pinetum, is akin to the Arnold Arboretum save in area, to which, indeed, it owes much of its well planned and popular educational attributes. This park is in charge of a committee of the park board, of which William C. Barry is chairman. It is under the immediate supervision of John Dunbar, assistant superintendent of parks.

In Highland park are situated the great Lambertson Memorial conservatories, presented to the people by Miss Mary Starbuck, and named in honor of Alexander B. Lambertson, president of the Rochester park board. They are open to the public every day in the year and every evening excepting Saturday and Sunday.

Genesee Valley Park

Genesee Valley park, on the south border of the city, is the largest of the city parks. After strong opposition to the expenditure of money for park lands, which culminated in a mass meeting at the city hall, the farm which has been alluded to in connection with the visit of Frederick Law Olmsted was purchased. To the original 313 acres was added later, until, by the gift of 101 acres abutting on the south along the Genesee river, by Miss Frances A. Baker, the total area is now 536 acres.

Genesee Valley park is essentially pastoral, but it is pronounced a "thing of joy and beauty" by all who visit it. It is paralleled in many respects by Franklin park in Boston, but it has the advantage of the long stretch of the Genesee river running through it. It will be bisected by the Erie barge canal, which will be spanned by ornamental bridges, I hope, patterned after some of those I saw in Boston. Thus the great waterway from the lakes to tidewater will be made to add beauty and interest to the park.

On the river are held great water carnivals, and in season hundreds of canoes and motor boats ply the lovely streams. Golf links are provided for the people, as well as a spacious bandstand, and no more beautiful walks and drives can be found in American parks. The ground for the now grand and picturesque Genesee Valley park was acquired only after a battle royal with the then enemies of park purchases. But the shibboleths of Frederick Law Olmsted and Bishop McQuaid—the parks for the people and all of the people—prevailed. There are now no enemies of the park system. And the survivors of the original enemies of the system are now its devoted friends.

Seneca Park

Diametrically across the city from Genesee Valley park, on the north, lies the magnificent Seneca park, with its spacious groves, its trout lake, its choice shrubs, flowers and plants, its long Indian trail, its magnificent views of the Genesee river gorge, its Memorial grove and its multitudinous other at-

tractions. Since an undeveloped link has been transformed into a parkway much resembling portions of Boston's beautiful Fenway, it is possible to drive at the top of the river bank from the middle falls of the Genesee to the northern extremity of Seneca park, three miles below as the bird flies, but much farther by the winding roads.

The Seneca park, which contains something more than 220 acres, is romantic in all of its features. It contains a bandstand, a children's playground on a grassy knoll west of Trout lake, baseball diamonds and many other attractions, which make it extremely popular with all of the people. Among the stated events at Seneca park are the celebration of Arbor day by the school children, miniature yacht races on the lake and music festivals. Up to this the zoological garden, with its increasing herds of bison, elk and deer and rare birds, has found a place in Seneca park, but now has been removed to the spacious zoological gardens at the Durand-Eastman park, fronting directly on the shore of Lake Ontario.

Maplewood Park

The stately Maplewood park lies across the Genesee river from Seneca park, and begins at the lower falls of the Genesee, the river gorge at this point being spanned by a beautiful steel arch bridge which rises 212 feet from the surface of the stream. This park was for several years called Seneca Park West, but with the addition of a beautiful bit of wood called Maple grove it was given its present name.

Perhaps the most striking feature of Maplewood park, when viewed for the first time from Driving Park avenue bridge, is the long stretch of river bank covered with evergreens. As has been said, from this point northward the Genesee river, after taking its last plunge over the lower falls, moves majestically through a deep, wooded gorge, on its way to Lake Ontario. The Seneca park lies on the right, or at the east, and Maplewood on the left, at the west. A trail, used by the Indians when Rochester was a village, also skirts the river bank for a long distance through Maplewood park. The park is visited annually by descendants of the tribe, who pass solemnly over the trail used by their forefathers before the advent of the white man in the valley of the Genesee. The park contains baseball and tennis grounds, the remains of an Indian fort, the famous Buell road, cut from the rocky cliff from the top of the bank to the old Hanford landing, to which, within the memory of the writer, Lake Ontario steamers passed up the river. The gift of a comparatively small but very valuable tract of land at the lower falls by Walter B. Duffy and George Eastman, brought the area of Maplewood park to 111 acres.

Durand-Eastman Park

An important recent addition to Rochester's park system is the Durand-Eastman park, fronting on Lake Ontario. It has an area of 484 acres, all of which was a free gift to the people of Rochester by Dr. Henry S. Durand and George Eastman. It has been decided to devote 200 acres of this park to a zoological garden proper, while the entire park will be treated as a preserve and refuge for all kinds of animals and birds. This does not mean that a departure will be made from the basic idea that all of Rochester's parks are possessions of all of the people. It has already been made extremely attractive.

Popular Features

Aside from the floral and scenic features of these parks the entertainments and features provided for the people in season are noteworthy. They include the annual water carnival in Genesee Valley park in July; the annual music festival in Seneca park in August; band concerts in rotation at the different parks during the summer; tobogganing, skating and coasting in winter; golf, tennis, canoeing, motor boating, baseball, swimming, the use of picnic grounds in each of the parks and other amusements in their season.

The water carnival in the summer of 1911 at Genesee Valley park drew an attendance of 100,000 people, large numbers coming from surrounding towns. The music festival also attracted large crowds.

By way of a parting word: As the writer views the situation, Boston may well take a leaf from Rochester's book in the matter of making its magnificent parks still more attractive, and rendering them popular with the people.

U. OF P. MUSEUM EXPEDITION READY

NEW YORK—Plans of the University of Pennsylvania museum for its South American expedition have been definitely arranged. Algot Lange, whose experiences several years ago with a wild tribe of Indians on the Amazon caused great interest in this country and in Europe, will lead it.

His party, which will consist of five men, will remain in South America for three years. The expedition will be furnished with a steamer which will carry the party from New York to the mouth of the Amazon and up the Amazon to the tributaries which will be the scene of operations.

In that remote wilderness the only fuel to be obtained for the boilers will be wood, and the steamer will be employed to carry the party as far as possible into the territories of the Indian tribes to be studied and to transfer the collections down to Manaus, from where they will be shipped to New York and Philadelphia.

ARBITRATION TREATIES TO BE CHIEF TOPIC AT MOHONK CONFERENCE

Director of International
Peace Bureau at Berne to
Be One of Speakers at the
Meeting in May

DR. BUTLER TO LEAD

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.—Arbitration treaties, the proposed international court of arbitral justice and other like subjects will be considered at the eighteenth annual Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, to meet by invitation of Albert K. Smiley at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., May 15-17, the members of which will include distinguished men from many countries.

Prominent among the speakers from abroad will be Dr. Christian L. Lange, secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, and Dr. Albert Gobat, director of the International Peace Bureau at Berne, who will discuss the work of their respective organizations; Dr. Otfried Nippold of Germany, professor of international law in Berne University, who will speak on the third Hague conference; Abdul Baha of Persia, leader of the Bahai movement, and J. P. Santamarina of Buenos Aires, who will discuss pan-American international arbitration.

Public interest aroused by the Senate discussions concerning the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France will make especially timely that portion of the program devoted to the question of arbitration treaties. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, Justice William R. Riddell of the Ontario high court of justice, William C. Dennis of Washington, and others will speak on this subject, while Peter W. Meldrin of Savannah will make an address on the proposed court of arbitral justice. Some of the latest developments in international law will be described by Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University and Prof. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania.

The presiding officer of the conference will be President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. Other speakers will include Henry Watterson of Louisville, Judge Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis, Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, and Hamilton Hilt, managing editor of New York.

Forty or more prominent chambers of commerce and boards of trade will be represented by official delegates and several business men will have a part in the program. The relation of the press to international arbitration will be considered.

Among Bostonians who will attend the conference will be Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor; Samuel B. Capen, Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the World Peace Foundation; E. F. Merriam, editor of the Watchman; Frank Foxcroft, editor of the Living Age, and John H. Fahey, who will give an address on the subject of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce. Boston business organizations will send delegations as follows: Massachusetts State Board of Trade, Richard L. Gay, secretary; Boston Chamber of Commerce, Edwin Farnham Greene; National League of Commission Merchants, A. Warren Patch.

ANOTHER NAVAL SHOW IS BEING ARRANGED FOR COMING AUGUST

NEW YORK—Another great naval mobilization, greater in every respect than the fleet that was received by President Taft last summer, will take place in the Hudson river in August of this year. Every battleship of the Atlantic and reserve fleets, will be included in the mobilization, as well as all of the armored cruisers and scout cruisers in Atlantic waters.

The battleships and armored cruisers alone represent nearly half a million tons of naval strength, and if the various torpedo flotillas, naval auxiliaries, submarines, and unprotected cruisers also are brought to New York, there will be three naval columns that will stretch from the soldiers' and sailors' monument to Spuyten Duyvil.

The combined fleets will be under the command of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, who will have under him at least five other rear admirals.

The battleships that will be assembled in the Hudson are the Connecticut, Florida, Delaware, Michigan, North Dakota, Utah, Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Vermont, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Maine, Wisconsin, Alabama, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Kearsarge and Kentucky, and the new dreadnoughts Arkansas and Wyoming, if they are in commission. The armored cruisers Montana, Tennessee, North Carolina and Washington and the scout cruisers Chester, Birmingham and Salem also will be in the mobilized fleet.



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JERSEY BANKERS HEAR MR. M'VEAGH

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—New Jersey Bankers Association's annual convention closed with a dinner on Friday night, at which Secretary MacVeagh spoke. He said that the House banking and currency committee, investigating the "money trust," would find an evolution in financial affairs tending toward a concentration of large power in the hands of a few institutions or even of a few men. He complained of the plan of the national monetary commission because it did not forbid absolutely the ownership of national bank stock by another national bank. He said that he had been recently told that some of the "strong men of New York" felt that any more monetary legislation was wholly unnecessary "because they could themselves handle all the difficulties growing out of our system."

FELLOWSHIPS AT YALE PUBLISHED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Fellowships carrying \$400 a year or more were announced at Yale on Friday as follows: Loomis fellowship in physics, A. N. Chorbajian, Marash, Turkey; Currier fellowship in history, D. C. McBride, Fredericksburg, Va.; Ives fellowship in philosophy, Josephine H. McLatchy, Moncton, N. B.; Loomis fellowship in chemistry, B. H. Nicolet, Kansas City, Mo.; Currier fellowship in history, R. J. Purcell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Bulkeley fellowship in history, W. A. Robinson, Palouse, Washington.

"MONEY TRUST" FUNDS VOTED
WASHINGTON—After listening to caustic criticism of the "money trust" inquiry, the House on Friday adopted a resolution appropriating \$25,000 to permit of the judiciary committee prosecuting its part of the investigation.

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ADD MORE CONTESTS TO THE LIST OF AUTO EVENTS SCHEDULED

Fourteen Arranged Definitely
and 22 Proposed by Con-
test Board of American Au-
tomobile Association

CHOOSE MILWAUKEE

NEW YORK—A number of motor car contests were added to the list of scheduled events at the last meeting of the contest board of the American Automobile Association. The first big event on the schedule will be the road races at Santa Monica, near Los Angeles to-day. These will be followed by a track meet at the Los Angeles Motordrome Monday. Fourteen events have been scheduled definitely and 22 proposed. The latter have not been assigned dates officially because of the failure of the promoters to comply with the requirements of the contest board.

The Vanderbilt cup and Grand Prize races will be decided at Milwaukee between Sept. 1 and 20, but the actual dates have not yet been selected. The definite dates and proposed contests follow:

May 4, Santa Monica road race; 5, Los Angeles Motordrome; 15 to 18, commercial vehicle run, Chicago Motor Club; 20, speedway 500-mile race, Indianapolis motor speedway; 20, track, Salem, N. H., Rockingham park.

June 8, track, Northerly, Pa., Quaker City Motor Club; 20, Algonquin hill climb, Chicago Motor Club; 20 to 22, reliability run, Portland, Me., Pine Tree Motor Contest Association.

July 4, 5 and 6, beach races, Old Orchard, Me., Old Orchard Auto Association; Aug. 8, 9 and 10, beach races, Galveston, Tex., Galveston Auto Club; 23 and 24, Elgin road races, Chicago Motor Club.

Sept. 2, speedway, Indianapolis motor speedway.

Oct. 7 to 11, reliability run, Chicago Motor Club.

PROPOSED CONTESTS
May 12, track, Salt Lake City; 17 and 18, track, Denver, Col., Colorado State Auto Association; 20, track, Washington, D. C.

June 6, reliability run, Washington Post; track, Baltimore, Md.; reliability run, Auto Club of St. Louis.

July 4, track, Petersburg, Ind.; 4 and 5, track, Taylor, Tex., Taylor Automobile Club; 5 and 6, road race, Tacoma, Wash., Montanara Presto Auto Commission; 15, reliability tour, Wisconsin State Auto Association; reliability run, Cleveland News.

September, track, St. Louis, Mo., Universal Exposition Company.

Oct. 5, Fairmount park road race, Quaker City Motor Club; 12, track, Salem, N. H., Rockingham park.

Nov. 6, track, Shreveport, La., Shreveport Auto Club.

Road race, Wichita Falls, Tex.; track, Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee Auto Club; Vanderbilt cup race, Milwaukee auto dealers; hill climb, Forestville, N. Y.

WHEN NUTS RESIST REMOVAL

Not infrequently dust is a factor in preventing the removal of nuts which have been subjected to moisture. In this case the application of a little heat, either from a gasoline torch or from some gasoline which has been soaked up in a piece of cotton waste and wound about the joint, will aid. However, if the thread is coated with graphite before tightening, it will always be easily removable and will never give any trouble in the direction of rust.

TO STOP SPRINGS SQUEAKING

Mysterious squeaks sometimes issue from the underpart of a car, and are bothersome to locate. Two of the commonest arise in the springs and the universal joints, and are both promptly curable by lubrication. To lubricate springs not fitted with greasers or oilways, jack up the axles, and introduce grease between the leaves with a knife blade.

NEW FEATURES OF THE 1912 BAKER COUPE

- Interior is more roomy, inside body dimensions having been increased without making the car look bulky.
- Wide, comfortable steps, permitting easy entrance and exit.
- Fenders are full skirted; made of patent leather, which is more flexible and elegant than metal and will not rattle under any conditions.
- In the construction of coupe body aluminum panels are used. These are more lasting than wood, lighter than steel; are unaffected by weather.
- Battery capacity is greater, still further increasing the mileage radius for which Baker Electrics have long been pre-eminent.
- Wheels are over-tired. Longer tire life and lower cost of maintenance have been secured by a liberal increase in size of tires used, whether Motz Cushion or pneumatic.
- Odometer is mounted on a flexible shaft and so placed that its reading is constantly in view of the driver inside.
- These refinements, enlargements and improvements have added considerably to the factory cost of the Baker. They are in accord with a well established manufacturing policy to keep Baker Electrics, regardless of cost, in the very forefront of electric vehicle construction.

The Baker Motor-Vehicle Company

MANUFACTURERS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Electric Vehicles.

BOSTON DISTRIBUTOR

A. F. NEALE 21 MOTOR MART

FREE CLOTHING GIVEN WORKMEN BY AUTO CONCERN

The R-C-H Corporation of Detroit Announces Novel Feature It Advocates in Bettering Help Conditions

Innovation after innovation has come in the automobile shops of Detroit and there seems to be no end to them. The R-C-H Corporation, which makes the R-C-H car, last week announced that it will hereafter supply its men with their working clothes. Each employee received two suits of overalls and these will be kept cleaned and repaired for him.

A statement made at the time of this announcement by R. C. Hupp, the head of the company, regarding wage increases is interesting in view of the several increases given to the employees of some of the biggest motor car plants.

Mr. Hupp says: "It has been repeatedly impressed upon me that men in our employ should be rewarded according to their individual merits and not by a general raise as in other factories."

"That this idea is thoroughly grasped by the superintendents of various departments is proven by the fact that since Jan. 1, 317 individual increases have been recommended or asked for, and each of these has been granted. In this way the daily average wage of these employees has been raised 22.6 cents."

"We also have a system of hint boxes, in which the men are requested to place slips of paper bearing ideas by which they feel the efficiency of the manufacturing end can be increased."

"The reward for this does not come from the payment of any stipulated sum for any hints accepted, but rather in the way of raises and better positions. It is a system which I believe brings better results and is favored by the men above a general increase to all."

VANDERBILT CUP WINNER FOR SALE FOR FIRST TIME

For the first time in the history of motor racing, the Vanderbilt cup winner is offered for sale, at catalogue price. The Lozier four-cylinder car, which won the Vanderbilt this year, in the fastest time ever recorded on the cup, is now on exhibition at the Lozier showroom, 646 Beacon street, and can be bought by anyone for \$4700. The Lozier Motor Company is the only company which offers its stock cars, which are used for racing, for sale, either before or after the race, at catalogue price. The car is just as it was at the close of the race.

After it has been exhibited for the balance of this week, it will be shown at the garage of the Harvard Automobile Company in Cambridge, sub-agents for the Lozier in that territory. The handsome Vanderbilt trophy is also on exhibition with the car.

CARE IN SELECTING MATERIALS USED IN AUTO TOP FABRICS

Must Be Well Chosen to Insure Satisfaction—One of the Most Important Accessories of Motor Car

SEVERE SERVICE

Assuming that the automobile top is properly constructed and of suitable and becoming design, its value is entirely dependent upon the material with which it is covered, says Douglas E. Bonner in Motor Print.

The severity of the service to which a top material is subjected is not one quarter realized by the average motor car owner. Let us see what a top material must withstand.

Frequent folding, creasing and bending. Rough usage, hurry-up and careless handling—the average owner or driver handles his top without gloves. Vibration and pitching. With a car in motion, it is subjected to enormous wind pressure, which must be resisted without stretching. A top is exposed to great variations in temperature, which it must withstand without cracking or chipping or losing any of its resiliency.

The outside of the material should have a surface so smooth that dirt and dust cannot collect and become imbedded in it. A top covered with a material having such a surface can be cleaned as easily as window glass—the other kinds defy cleaning and cleansers—they become saturated with dirt.

In short, the qualities that a top material must possess are even more numerous than the qualities from which it must be free. You spend hours working on the mechanism of your car to keep it in good order. You don't devote minutes to the top. Therefore, it is up to the top material to keep in good order. Very well, let it be so, as long as you realize that the top, which has to stand up under such severe conditions must be made of the best material that can be produced by long experience in this specialty, and by an intelligent study of the conditions and dependable manufacturing methods.

A top is the most important accessory of a motor car. Unfortunately, many purchasers look upon it as a minor detail. While in the showroom the top receives little attention from the purchaser, either as to material or construction. It is fresh and new and in harmony with the new paint and polished trimmings of the car.

MUCH CARE USED IN MAKING GOOD MOTOR TRUCKS

Manufacturer Knows His Permanent Business Depends on Putting Best Production on the Market

"The average business man, unless he has studied the question," says Gleason Murphy, vice-president of the General Motors Truck Company, "is surprised to learn with what care the good motor truck is built and how thoroughly the work is done, both in the engineering department and in the construction. From the time the first line is drawn in the draughting room through the various divisions of foundry, machining and assembling, mechanical efficiency is uppermost in the minds of the manufacturers. The reliable maker has no desire to flirt with his reputation. He is not only doing everything in his power to build the best truck, but he knows that the permanency of his business depends on the actual results obtained and the policy of his after-sale service."

"In the matter of the care exercised take for instance the construction of the 3½-ton model of our own company. The frame side members are six inches wide and made of heavy steel channel. This construction not only insures necessary strength, but absolute rigidity under all conditions. The elastic limit of the front and rear axle material has to exceed 90,000 pounds per square inch or it is not desirable. Three and one half per cent nickel titanium steel, having from 35 to 40 point carbon is used in the construction of the axles."

"The governor regulation which is provided on the motor puts a check on the careless driver who wants to speed with a heavy load or through poor roads, thereby sacrificing his truck. The cylinders are made from a special reverberating air furnace iron, and after casting are set aside for aging to eliminate distortion due to casting strains."

"The items mentioned above are only a few of the important ones entering into the construction of the truck, but they give a good idea of the exactness required and the minute care taken by the manufacturers. The commercial power wagon, after being assembled, undergoes a more severe road test than the pleasure motor car. The truck is driven on all sorts of roads, the idea being to use it in the same way as when it is in actual service. The tests, therefore, are of a practical nature, carrying capacity loads and covering for a certain number of days the same mileage as it would under normal conditions."

"It will be seen from this that by the time a new truck is installed the machinery has been sufficiently tested and worked, so as to insure satisfactory, efficient service from the beginning."

Standard Model
\$850 F. O. B. Detroit

Fully equipped with top, windshield, generator, side curtains, 5 lamps, horn, tools and tire repair kit, long stroke motor, 3 speeds, enclosed valves, Bosch magneto.

R-C-H

"Twenty-Five"

Model E E
\$900 F. O. B. Detroit

Equipped with 32x3½ tires, demountable rims, extra rim, Bosch magneto, gas tank, windshield, lamps, horn, tools and kit; and the famous Jiffy Curtains, which can be adjusted in an instant and make the car entirely weather proof. Long stroke motor, three speeds, enclosed valves.

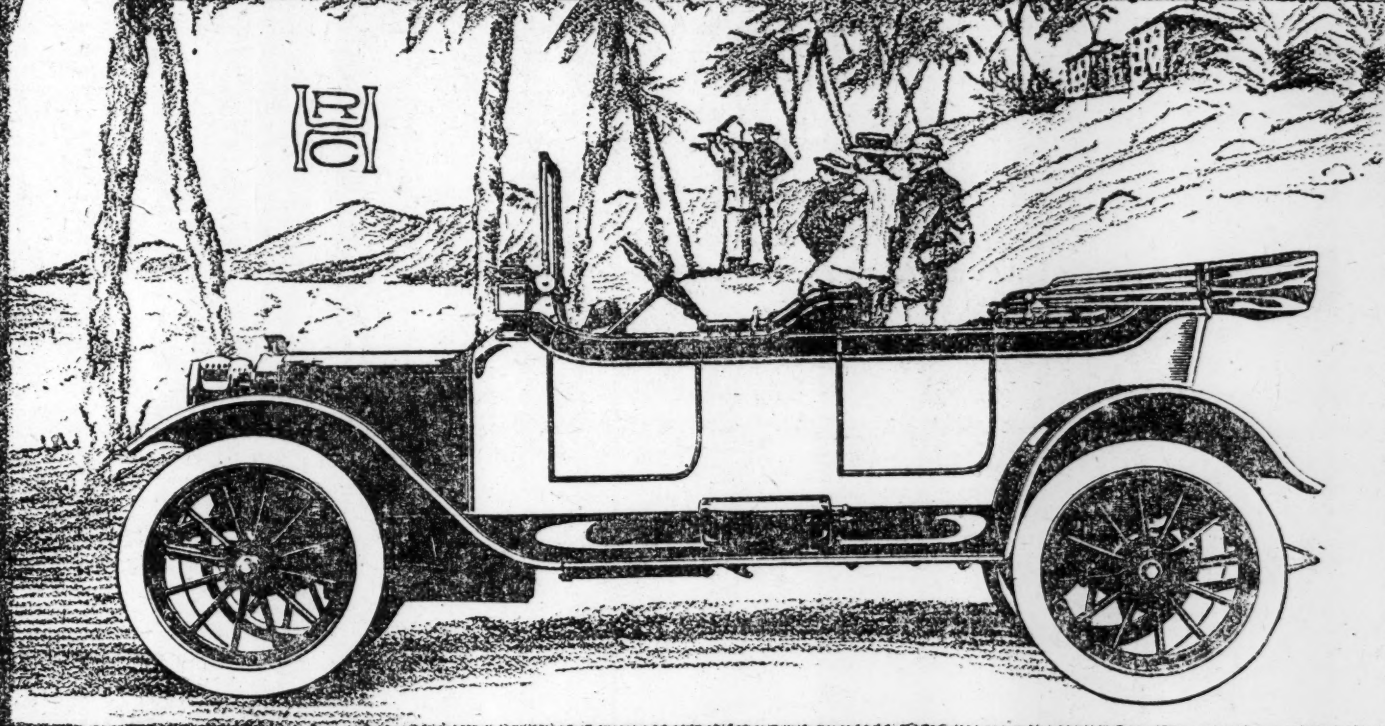
5-Passenger Touring Car—110 Inch Wheelbase

THE English-type body, used on the R-C-H exclusively among popular-priced cars, is admitted to be the most artistic body construction which the industry has developed. It is a much-admired feature on cars of quality abroad; and a few of the very highest-priced American cars have recently adopted it. Write, telephone or call on nearest dealer.

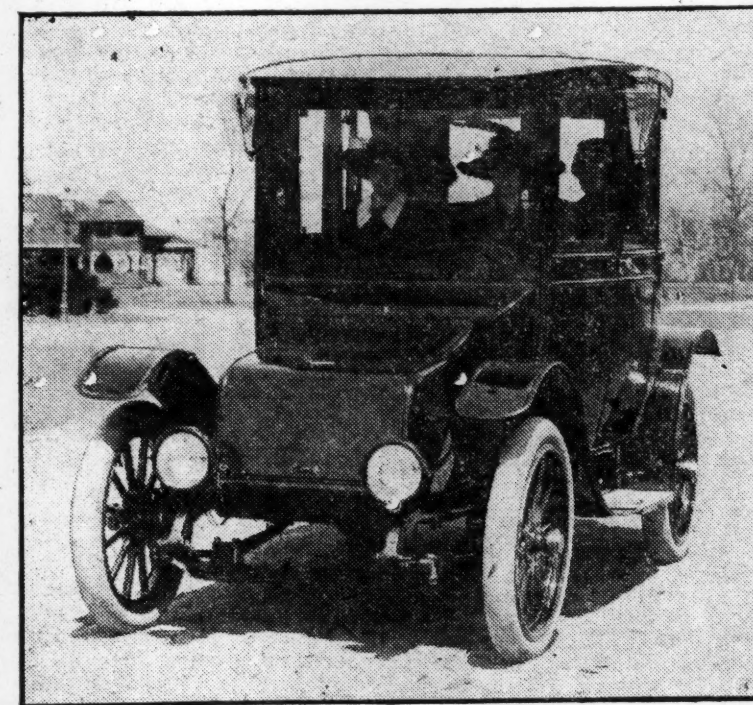
General R-C-H Specifications
Motor—4 cylinders, cast on block—3¼ inch bore, 5-inch stroke. Two bearing crank shaft. Timing gears and valves enclosed. Three-point suspension. Drive—Left side. Irreversible worm gear, 16-inch wheel. Control—Center lever operated through H plate, integral with universal joint housing just below. Springs—Front, semi-elliptic; rear, full elliptic and mounted on swivel seats. Frame—Pressed steel channel. Axles—Front, I-beam drop forged; rear, semi-floating type. Body—English type, extra wide seats. Wheelbase—110 inches. Full equipment quoted above.

R-C-H CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan
BOSTON BRANCH, 563 BOYLSTON STREET. Phone 5394 B. B.

<p>C. E. WHITTEN, Lynn, Mass. E. E. WHIPPLE, Providence, R. I. PALACE AUTO STATION, Worcester, Mass. CONCORD AUTO SALES CO., Concord, N. H. SHEAN AUTO STATION, Springfield, Mass. CENTRAL GARAGE, Quincy, Mass. MORTON & EDGETT, Malden, Mass.</p>	<p>A. W. SIBLEY, Attleboro, Mass. WARD & CONVERSE, Arlington, Mass. CENTRAL GARAGE, Athol, Mass. CHARLES LARSON, Brockton, Mass. H. E. SHAW, Greenfield, Mass. HENRY GOLDEN, Fall River, Mass. W. H. CARL & SON, Rochester, N. H. A. LAUZON & CO., Burlington, Vt.</p>	<p>RUTLAND GARAGE CO., Rutland, Vt. H. H. HEWETT, Augusta, Me. J. H. NASH, Bangor, Me. IRVING & TAYLOR, Caribou, Me. FRED D. MORSE, Portland, Me. S. H. FROST CO., Pittsfield, Mass. FORT HILL GARAGE, Hingham, Mass.</p>
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A NEW TYPE ELECTRIC AUTO



THE BAKER BROUGHAM FOR 1912

The Baker Motor Vehicle Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, has recently put on the market a brougham which is expected to prove to be very popular and a competitor of the limousine type of car.

The Baker brougham is strong in the belief that the new broughams, differing so radically in design and construction from the broughams and limousines produced in the last two or three years by other electric vehicle makers, will soon popularize themselves universally as they are not exceptionally high-priced to maintain and with their large battery

equipment they have proven their capability of rendering service quite comparable with cars of much lighter construction.

The Baker broughams are built on drop frame chassis which accounts for their low-hung appearance. This company did not produce these large models in a hurry as it has been its aim from the start in the production of these new models that they should have quite as great a revolutionary effect on the electric vehicle industry as did the introduction of the shaft-drive.

RENEWED CARS TAKING PLACE OF SECOND-HAND

N. H. Halliday, manager of the Thomas Motor Car Company of Boston, analyzes the second-hand car situation in Boston today as follows:

"The wise buyer of used cars appreciates fully, I believe, that unless he is a mechanical expert, he is liable to be sold a coat of paint rather than a serviceable automobile. Since this is true, and the second-hand market is so overloaded with useless cars, the reputable dealer has taken it upon themselves to preserve their name as business men and to protect their product by introducing what is known as the rebuilt second-hand automobile. This car may or may not be newly painted, but in either case the purchaser is reasonably sure of a motor that is almost as good as new. Strangers to the automobile industry do not seem fully to appreciate the meaning of the guarantee that goes with these cars as more of a clever advertisement than a business reality."

With the Thomas Motor Car Company the guarantee and service that go with the rebuilt car are the same as that given

with our new car, embodying not only technical service, which we maintain for all Thomas owners, but a service which perpetuates the operation and necessary care of the car. With this service on our rebuilt product is not theory, but a practice. There is also the feature of other cars of various makes which a concern often takes in trade. Whereas, we are not in a position to guarantee cars of other makes that have been rebuilt in our shop, nevertheless, it is one of our most stringent customs to put these cars in excellent operating condition before offering them for sale, renewing badly worn parts, and giving them a thorough mechanical test before delivery. For although the purchaser of one of these cars does not become a Thomas owner he is a Thomas customer and that in itself insures him a square deal.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
May 4, 1912, From 7:17 p. m. to 4:04 a. m.
May 5, 1912, From 7:18 p. m. to 4:03 a. m.
May 6, 1912, From 7:19 p. m. to 4:02 a. m.
May 7, 1912, From 7:20 p. m. to 4:01 a. m.
May 8, 1912, From 7:21 p. m. to 3:59 a. m.
May 9, 1912, From 7:22 p. m. to 3:58 a. m.
May 10, 1912, From 7:23 p. m. to 3:57 a. m.
May 11, 1912, From 7:24 p. m. to 3:56 a. m.

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

Used on 200,000 Cars

This new-type tire—the sensation of Tiredom—now far outsells every other tire.

Over one million have been tested out, on some 200,000 cars.

Some 200,000 separate users have proved them the most economical tire.

The present demand—which results from these tests—is three times larger than one year ago.

The 13-Year Tire

No-Rim-Cut tires are the final result of 13 years spent in tire making.

In formula and fabric, in materials and making, they represent the ultimate in tires.

In our opinion—based on 13 years' experience—tires can never be built much better.

The Patent Tire

These tires are made so they can't rim-cut. The method of making is controlled by the Goodyear patents.

Other devices for making tires of this type have proved unsatisfactory. That is why this flood-like demand for tires that can't rim-cut centers on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

These tires are also made 10 per cent over the rated size.

This is done to give an over-tired car. It means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio.

This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

(583) Boston Branch, 669 BOYLSTON STREET.

Telephone Back Bay 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338.

This saves the blow-outs due to overloading.

Save 48 Per Cent

Statistics show that 23 per cent of ruined old-type tires are rim-cut. This patent tire saves that 23 per cent.

Experience shows that 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features together mean an average saving of 48 per cent.

Yet No-Rim-Cut tires now cost no more than other standard tires. They used to cost one-fifth extra. That's why 200,000 users have come to Goodyear tires.

GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Our 1912 Tire Book, based on 13 years of tire making, is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

Mea Magneto

Costs no more than the old "horseshoe type" with its coils and batteries.

THE KIMBALL MFG. CO. Agents

Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston, Mass.

Tel. Oxford 2520

STUDENT would like position as CHAUFFEUR with private family; experienced; references. C. G. T., 159 E. Chicago ave., CHICAGO.

Autos for Hire

Packards, Peerless, Pierce-Arrows.

TELEPHONE OXFORD 996

Allen C. Woodside, 222 Elliot St., Boston

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING and OVERHAULING

Honest work at honest prices. All work has my personal attention.

FRED W. SMITH
Tel. Tre. 400. 31-33 STANHOPE ST.

Studebaker
FLANDERS Automobiles EMF
Two Models

If You Were an Expert, What Car Would You Buy?

The time has passed when automobiles can be sold to you on their appearances or claims. This is a day when you and every purchaser must be shown what the car for which you pay your money will actually perform; what it will do. Beware of an automobile salesman who attempts to beguile you with a pleasing story. Tell him to show the goods and PROVE to you that his cars are worth the money. Find out whether his car is a real car or only an assembled automobile built to sell.

You have a right to your money's worth, but it is up to you to see that you get it. Deeper than all appearances, there are a few expert tests which ought to be applied to every car.

Who makes the car? Is it an assembled car or made from top to bottom by one manufacturer? What kind of a guarantee is on it? Does the manufacturer respect his own product with a real guarantee, or does he want you to take the chance? What do parts cost you and how conveniently can you get them? How many cars of this make are in service and how many are giving satisfaction? Questions like these go deep into the heart of the case, and if you put them rigorously upon any car you will find out with a certainty whether or not that car is worth its price.

We are selling Studebaker E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars because we know that, dollar for dollar, their equal is not sold in the market today. The records of many thousands of cars in all kinds of service have convinced us absolutely. Studebaker E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars are built to run, and because they run they sell. If we cannot prove to you under the most searching test that Studebaker cars are absolutely the best automobile values in the market, we do not want your business; but we CAN prove it, and your neighbors who drive these cars will tell you the same thing.

Be an expert when it comes to buying a car. You can, by getting from us some further ideas on real tests of an automobile. Clip the attached coupon and send it to us now because we have something new to tell you which you ought to know, whatever car you have in mind.

The Studebaker Corporation
Detroit, Michigan
BOSTON RETAIL BRANCH, 889 BOYLSTON STREET
Telephone 4440 Back Bay

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION
Dear Sir: Please send me a copy of the Studebaker E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars. I am interested in buying a car. If I have not heard from you within 10 days, please write to me again. Name _____ Address _____

News of Interest to Automobilists

PREDICTS STANDARD AUTO BODY DESIGNS WITHIN TWO YEARS

Says People Will No More Buy New Car Than New House Because of Changing Style

MANY WILL BUY

"In two years more I believe that the automobile will have become so standardized that the seasons will show little change in design," says H. R. Radford in Motor Print.

He then goes on to add that the general form door type of touring car as it has been developed and is being shown this year is the most practical year in and year out body that can be desired. Just about everything which could be wanted has been embodied. The type is not the product of one designer either. It is an evolution which has come from the general necessities of motoring. Features like the present ventilators on cars were not thought of until the need was made apparent by usage. So it is with the many other little features about the 1912 cars—experience has demanded them, and the improvements have been made, until today the cars are about perfect.

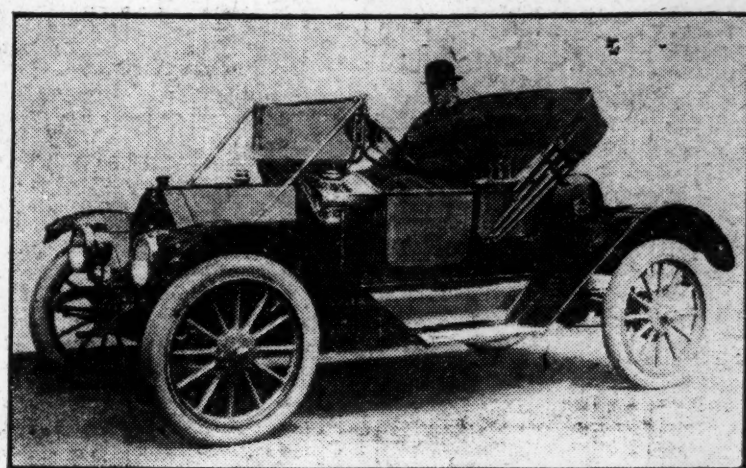
Another reason why he feels that this prediction is right is that it is a useless waste to make it necessary for any one to buy a new car purely from the standpoint of style, when their machine is but one or two years old.

Automobiles are built today so that the mechanical parts will last for years. When an owner can buy a car and use it for from five to ten years there will be no difficulty in convincing thousands of persons that they can afford to buy a good standard automobile.

To persons in some towns, where property is not quite as valuable as in New York, an automobile practically means a house and lot. These persons use automobiles in their work and in their pleasure hours. They need them even more than the city man, because their distances between neighbors, towns and communication with the general outside world are greater. And they have the money and are willing to buy a good automobile costing up to as much as \$2000. When they face the idea of buying a new car every year they think:

"Suppose we bought a new house every year or two in order to be up to date?" The result is that they put off buying the car. They know what "style" means just as well as the rest, but to make them as automobile owners standard designs must be adopted. Automobile manufacturers will realize this fully in the near future and settle down to a general standard type.

NEW 1913 MODEL ROADSTER



THE BUICK 36 WITH JAMES R. BRADFORD AT THE WHEEL

BOSTON BRANCH OF RAMBLER HAS PRIZE WINNERS

E. J. Wall of Local Force Is Awarded First Prize Over All Other Salesmen of Jeffery Company

Four leading members of the Rambler sales organization in Boston have acquired distinction within the past week, and the Boston branch of the Jeffery Company has been established as a leader among all branches of the organization.

In a sales contest in which 150 salesmen in all sections of the country participated, the branch here, under the direction of C. P. Rockwell, took first place among the branches, while E. J. Wall, head Boston salesman for the Rambler, was awarded first prize over all the salesmen in the organization.

Two other men in the Boston branch, M. E. Lebon and F. H. P. Lowe, were awarded prizes in the contest, Lebon taking fourth place in the contest of all salesmen, and Lowe winning tenth place.

Rockwell and Wall will be awarded diamond rings, while Wall becomes president of the One Hundred Point Club, which is an organization of Rambler salesmen who have shown 100 per cent efficiency.

"Rambler sales during the past three months have doubled over those of last year," says Mr. Rockwell.

Now that the good weather is here the problem of making deliveries rapidly enough to suit the customers is troubling us. One day last week we delivered 15 cars.

New England conditions are very favorable this spring. The cross country model has taken hold very firmly and with the new service building under way, together with the 10,000 mile guarantee which we give with every Rambler car, our business has doubled over one year ago.

EVERITT SHOWS A VERY POPULAR RUNABOUT MODEL

Has Many Features Which Are Not Generally Considered in a Car of This Type

One of the latest runabout creations shown in Boston is the 6-48 Everitt. There is an appearance about it that would indicate power and speed. Owners of this model are loud in their praise of the easy riding qualities and simplicity in both construction and operation.

The Metzger Motor Car Co., makers of the Everitt, had intended to build only a few of this model. The popularity everywhere has made it necessary to increase the original number, and there is a question now in the minds of the Boston agents whether or not they will be able to supply the demand, judging from the interest that is being shown by automobile buyers.

This runabout has met with general approval because it has so many features that are usually not considered in a car of this type. It is extremely easy riding, has speed for those desiring the pleasure of fast driving, the ability to run slow on high gear and take hills at a moderate rate. The Everitt Six has a 127-inch wheel base, 36-inch wheels and oval gasoline tank of large carrying capacity, standing close to the seat back, giving room for the two demountable rims with shoes and the trunk rack on rear deck. If the trunk and tires are removed a finished deck is exposed which offers space considered valuable by the man who is going on a camping or fishing trip or long tour. The location of the tires and trunk on the rear gives the car large and substantial lines.

J. S. Harrington says the extremely easy riding qualities are obtained by an even distribution of weight and the use of full elliptic coil springs on the rear. All of the springs are made of vaudium steel, with the leaves wide and thin.

ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

E. B. Ellis, F. A. M., commissioner at Berkeley, Cal., is endeavoring to have the local motorcycle club affiliate with the Federation of American Motorcyclists.

When an acetylene lamp lights quickly with a yellowish flare it is a sign of a leak somewhere. A lamp in good order should light up slowly with a hissing noise, followed by a pure white flame.

Valves should be kept in good trim by occasional grinding whether they seem to need it or not. When a valve gets a burnt place in it, a lot of hard work is necessary to get it back to a good fit and by occasional grinding this trouble can be obviated.

W. R. Mickle of Plano, Tex., is the first farmer to enter the first farmers' automobile tour ever held in the world. He read the announcement of the \$1000 prize offered by the Farm and Ranch and Monday morning early he motored into Dallas and entered his machine, a Chalmers "30" touring car.

In adopting modern business methods the people of our island possessions would appear to be fully as abreast of the times as those of this country. As an instance of this the Oahu Ice & Electric Company of Honolulu has just placed in commission a Pierce-Arrow worm-driven motor truck of five tons capacity.

The Universal Motor Truck Company, manufacturers of the well-known Universal two and three-ton trucks, have established a direct factory branch in Boston for the handling of their New England business, and have placed Charles A. Malley, heretofore well known in local automobile circles, in charge as manager.

Two important announcements just made by the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., are quite certain to create widespread interest among motor car men and motorists in general. One is to the effect that a magnificent new factory is being built at Hartford to supplement the manufacturing energies of the Pope company, and the other announcement concerns a new car that will be brought out.

Among the most recent orders received by the Baker Motor Vehicle Company,

Cleveland, was an order from the American Express Company for 28 more two-ton electric trucks for city express service. At the present time 78 Baker trucks are in the service of the express companies. These 78 have all been ordered in the past six months, after three trial trucks proved their worth in a thorough testing which endured for a period of three years.

An automobile toll road with specially constructed automobile bridges is one of the latest novelties encountered in touring. Two college men who recently made a tour of the Southwest have reported among their many other experiences, a run of over 100 miles on a road of this kind. The highway connects the towns of Roswell and Vaughn in New Mexico and as the other roadways of this district run through stretches of almost impassable sand this toll road, in spite of the fee of 5 cents per mile, is very popular with tourists.

Clement Studebaker, Jr., vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation, was plainly amused the other day when a friend remarked that the quality of labor gathered in American automobile factories could never compare with that available in similar enterprises located in Europe. "That idea has been current so many years that I suppose it has come to be a sort of fetish," said Mr. Studebaker. "As a matter of sober fact, though, American automobile factories

REPUBLIC TIRES

Staggard Tread
This is the Staggard Tread—the first of its type—five years old, and not an experiment, like its myriad imitations.
Republic Rubber Co. of N. Y.
735 Boylston Street, Boston
"Staggard Tread," Pat. Sept. 15, 22, '08.

KEROSENE AS FUEL FOR THE MOTOR CAR; ITS POSSIBILITIES

Principal Difficulty Is Liquid Will Not Vaporize at Ordinary Atmospheric Temperatures—Consider Benzol

IS HARD TO START

Almost any stationary or approximately constant speed, internal-combustion engine can be run on kerosene without much difficulty, says George V. Garson in Motor Print.

In fact the only trouble lies in the starting up; for this gasoline has to be relied upon during the first few minutes, or else an external lamp is required to heat up the chamber in which the liquid kerosene is converted into vapor—for the crux of the matter lies in the fact that kerosene will not vaporize at ordinary atmospheric temperatures.

Were it otherwise, kerosene would have to be handled with as much care and under as many restrictions as gasoline, and the price would consequently advance far above its present low level. Once an engine is running, the heat from the waste exhaust gases provides a simple means of vaporizing the liquid fuel, and the kerosene will be consumed without any objectionable results in the way of smell, smoke or deposit—always provided that the engine speed is maintained above a certain figure.

Therein lies the difficulty, for an ordinary motor vehicle it is constantly required to run the engine slowly, both when the vehicle itself is at rest and when proceeding at a low speed in traffic. When this condition occurs the supply of hot exhaust gas is diminished, the vaporizer cools down, and the kerosene passes through to the engine in a partly liquid state. This follows incomplete combustion, with consequent smoke and smell and uneven running. It is this problem of securing proper vaporization at all speeds that is exercising the minds of many engineers; the difficulties of the task may be judged from mention of the fact that one prominent experimenter has already spent, over three years of trial and study on this research work, and although excellent results have been obtained on individual cars, a satisfactory standardized carburetor for general use is not yet within sight.

So it will be realized that there is more in the problem than appears on the surface, and hence the frequent tales of "a hundred miles for 10 cents" must be accepted with due qualification. On a car, specially arranged and driven by an expert, it is quite possible to run on kerosene; as a general proposition for all motor cars and all kinds of drivers, kerosene is one of the possibilities of the future. Benzol would seem to offer greater attractions just at present, to the foreigners who have also the use of alcohol to be kept in view as a no remote possibility.

WHEN THE CLUTCH SLIPS

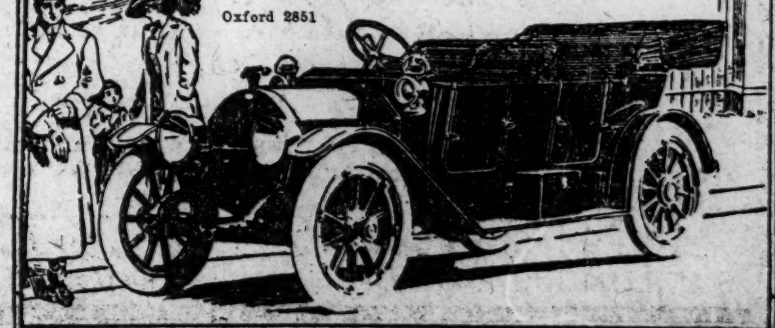
In a leather-faced cone clutch, slipping may be due to want of adjustment and consequently remedied by tightening up the clutch spring. Often, too, slipping is due to the presence of grease, oil or something of the sort on the leather, in which case the leather should be thoroughly washed with gasoline and then slightly roughened. Injudicious driving, such as slipping the clutch continually on the high speed on a hill, instead of changing to a lower speed frequently results in badly burned clutch leather, for which there is only one remedy—new clutch leather.

MARMON The Easiest Riding Car In The World

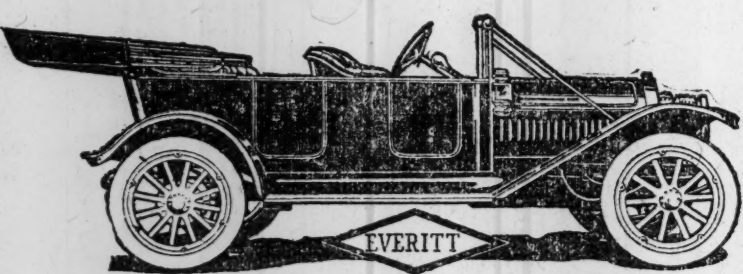
Marmon design and manufacture are the results of years of successful experience. They mean years of satisfactory service.

The perfect balance that gives the Marmon its unequalled easy riding qualities and tire economy is not a thing of chance. It is the result of expert engineering ability, combined with unsurpassed facilities for manufacture, backed by sixty years of experience. The Marmon car is distinctive—our literature tells why it is better—service proves its value.

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Touring Car, \$2750
F. E. WING MOTOR CAR CO.
New England Distributors
12 Columbus Avenue Motor Mart
Oxford 2851



The EVERITT Six



48 H.P. 6 Cyl. Fully Equipped. \$1850

SIX cylinders, instead of four—six cylinders possessing power vastly more easily controlled, more easily and smoothly developed, more flexible in its application. Increased efficiency on the level, on the hills, in traffic; more perfect balance; less wear on tires; ability to get under way—to pick up—without delay or preparation.

In its mono-block cylinders, the Everitt Six presents the further advantages—almost exclusive to itself among American sixes—of less weight, a shorter motor, perfect alignment of cylinders and exhaust manifolds, facilitating the induction and expulsion of fresh and burned gases.

Chrome-nickel steel construction throughout, large, well upholstered bodies, self starter, demountable rims, top, windshield, speedometer, gas tank and tire irons.

\$1850

J. S. Harrington and Company

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CAUSES OF THE JERKY THROTTLE

One of the causes which come under the head of jerky throttles may be that, while the throttle can be manipulated throughout the greater part of its movement without jerks, the beginning or the end of the motion is interfered with because the connecting lever of the bell crank pattern, has to work at such an acute angle that the spring, however strong it may be, has no chance to exert any effective pull, whereupon it sticks a little, and subsequently flies past the point it should stop at.

When one considers what a very small difference in the angle of a butterfly throttle is required between a point at which the engine will run and that at which it receives nearly all the gas it wants to run at full speed, it is obvious that the motion which actuates should be absolutely reliable throughout its entire range, instead of which it is sometimes faulty at the most critical portion of its sweep. Undoubtedly the revolving cylindrical throttle, when properly designed, has great advantages over the butterfly type, but unless the slots which form the opening are graduated, the effect is almost worse than with the latter pattern.

COOLING OVERHEATED ENGINES

An engine naturally gets hot with increasing degree when climbing hills. Although the fan is running all right, the driver oftentimes, to get more exposure, opens the bonnet, for by so doing he thinks more air will get to the heated cylinders. As a matter of fact, the effect is the reverse of the desire. When the bonnet is open the action of the fan is rendered inoperative, the air channels as current conveyers cease, and the air instead of being drawn through the radiator tubes and distributed in the neighborhood of the engine, passes over and not round the cylinders.

The Reason You Are Using Another Make OF SPARK PLUG

Is because you do not know the "E. Z." Adjusted in 4 seconds without a wrench positively holds full compression. Designed for Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Motor Boats and Motor Cycles. Complete Plug \$1.25; Core Socket 50c. Interchangeable Core 75c. Your dealer or write.

THE AUTO PARTS MFG. CO.
4810 Westside Ave., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Value of the Reserve Power in An Auto

EMPHASIZES VALUE OF RESERVE POWER IN THE AUTOMOBILE

One Third More Than Habitually Required Is Good Margin, Says Writer—No Excessive Strains Then

INCREASES SERVICE

Even the most modest motor-car traveler runs his car "all out" on occasion, with the result that the wear is much more quickly observable than if he were content to run along at a speed well within the capabilities of his vehicle, says L. P. Dale in Motor Print.

It is a well recognized fact among railway and steamship men that if a locomotive or steamer is used to its utmost speed all the time it must be thoroughly gone over every trip. On the other hand, and in contrast to this hard usage, is the moderate use to which slow vessels and trains are put.

Many of the former make a speed of perhaps 15 or 17 knots on their trial trip, but are usually run at nearer 10 or 12 an hour. At such easy speeds the engine and boilers require no forcing whatever, require little overhauling as to bearings and boilers, and last the season out without the slightest hitch from the mechanical plant.

For the same reason it is desirable to have an engine in a car that is capable of developing, say, a third more power than it is the intention to require habitually. No part of the vehicle is then under excessive strains. The engine runs smoothly and quietly. When called on for power for a few minutes to mount a hill or a bad stretch of road, it does so without effort and without reduction of speed. A large touring car made to run at 40 or 50 miles an hour ought to last years if used at reasonable speeds—say, an average of 20 to 25 miles an hour. In contrast to this is the moderate-powered car, with a maximum speed of 20 or 30 miles. If a driver takes that speed out of it all the time it soon develops "knocks," worn gears, etc.

Only one possible objection can be raised to running an engine below its normal load, and that is in reduced economy of fuel consumption, but the increased cost of gasoline is a low price to pay for the added comfort during the ride and the low cost of upkeep. If a motorist thinks it desirable to travel habitually at 20 miles an hour, then he ought to buy a car capable of doing at least 35 miles. If he wants to travel 15 miles an hour, then a car capable of 25 or 30 miles will give the best service and continue to give it for a long time.

KNOCK CAUSED BY FLYWHEEL

In cases in which flywheels are fixed on the crank shaft by means of a key and two lock nuts, if the nuts become ever so slightly loose the key will wear rapidly, and the flywheel, working backwards and forwards—perhaps only half a millimeter—makes a "knock" which is very deceptive, being very much like a main bearing "knock."

TWO PROMINENT AUTO MEN



R. E. BENNER
Lozier Motor Car Company



G. S. DE LANY
Matheson Auto Company

LOZIER DECIDES ON SIX-CYLINDER TYPE MOTOR CAR

First Automobile Factory in Detroit to Be Devoted Entirely to Manufacture of This Class

Detroit's first motor car factory to be devoted entirely to the manufacture of six-cylinder cars, is the new plant of the Lozier Motor Company, which recently celebrated the second anniversary of its establishment in that city. This announcement was made this week by an official of the company in verifying the rumor that the Lozier had discontinued the construction of four-cylinder cars.

"It is only a few seasons back since some of the most prominent automobile manufacturers pronounced the six-cylinder car a mere fad," says C. A. Emise, sales manager of the Lozier, in commenting on the change in his company's plans. "Today it is generally acknowledged that a six-cylinder motor is a necessity on a high-powered car. Our decision to discontinue the building of four-cylinder cars was reached several months ago, and when we announced our 1913 models the manufacture of four-cylinder cars was discontinued."

"The trend of popular taste in motor cars has been well illustrated in the past two years by the decreasing sales of high-priced four-cylinder cars. Our own experience along that line is an example. Last season we sold, on an average, five cars of the six-cylinder type to every one of the four-cylinder models and this settled any doubts we may have had as to the abandonment of the fours in 1913."

"By reason of being early in the field, our six-cylinder car was the first of that type to win a big event in American motor car racing. Until the Lozier six won the 24-hour race at Brighton beach in 1908, the six-cylinder machine was an

unknown quantity in racing events. Even in 1909, very few sixes were entered in the large events, but when two Lozier sixes finished first and second in the record breaking 24-hour race that year, the manufacturers began to realize the efficiency of the six in competition and other six-cylinder motors appeared in races the following year. The 24-hour stock car record made in the second year of its existence is still held by the Lozier six."

"The six-cylinder motor, however, owes its favor in the minds of the public, not to its racing record but to its superiority in meeting conditions of city traffic and touring. The four-cylinder motor is undoubtedly suitable for the smaller cars, but where long trips are to be undertaken and additional power is required, six cylinders offer a satisfactory solution. Its flexibility of control renders it most perfect for town and country use as with the better grade of sixes, it is possible to secure from four to 60 miles per hour and upward on direct drive, thus eliminating the constant changing of gears formerly necessary."

THINGS THAT MAKE FOR MISSING

Any one of the following things may cause missing in the ignition: Oily sparking plugs, plug points too far away or protruding; distributor shorting; a wire broken; distributor disc set wrong; center wire making bad contact; magnet weak or the points set wrong; exhaust and inlet valves being open together, or "blowing;" gasoline jet stopped up or too much gasoline; one of the induction pipe joints loose, or the coldness of the motor.

USE CARE WITH VALVE STEMS

Valve stems often are bent and the whole valve thus made useless by carelessness in prying up the spring in order to remove the pin so as to release the spring when the valve is to be removed. While it is not always possible to have proper valve removing tools when they are needed, it is possible to be careful and not bend the stems which are quite soft.

ENGINE NOT HURT BY STARTING ON SPARK SAYS INVESTIGATOR

Writer in Trade Journal Declares Stresses on Parts Much Less Than When Hand Cranked

EXPLAINS MISTAKE

Once more the old agitation of the injury to motors by starting on the spark, which was discussed pro and con in the automobile journals some six years ago, is being brought up by the use of gas starters, by means of which motors are started on the spark after being properly charged with an explosive mixture, says the Automobile Trade Journal, which argues that no damage is done.

The question is whether a motor which is continually started on the spark will give out prematurely and show a great decrease in length of life over one which is always rotated or in motion when the spark is applied.

There is one general misconception in the minds of the average user in regard to this subject, and that is the opinion that damage must be done owing to the piston and connecting rod and crank being practically in line at the time the pressure occurs. This of course is a fallacy, as in any well-designed and properly lubricated motor the engine always comes to rest with the crank shaft arms practically in a horizontal position, or at the most a few degrees out of the horizontal. This is the feature which lessens the difficulties that might arise from starting on the spark.

Grant that the explosion is practically instantaneous. If the engine is being started by the usual hand cranking the spark takes place when the piston is at or very close to the head end dead point in other words, when the piston, connecting rod and cranks are virtually in line. The very slow motion of hand cranking would not move the piston, connecting rod and crank but a very small fraction of an inch, while the explosion was taking place. Thus with hand cranking, the explosion pressure is transmitted through the connecting rod and the crank arms directly to the shaft, the greatest component of this pressure being absorbed by the shaft and its bearings, while owing to the position of the crank and connecting rod, only a very small component is utilized in turning moment. Of course, almost instantly the crank and connecting rod change their position, but we are now speaking of the effect of the first shock of the explosion.

When the engine is started on the spark, however, as just pointed out, the connecting rod and crank are almost at right angles, or, in other words, the position most advantageous to starting, that is the largest component of the force passing along the connecting rod is utilized for turning moment and almost none of it is transmitted through the cranks to the crank shaft bearings. Another feature which reduces the pressure which comes upon the parts when starting on the spark is the fact that the charge is not fully compressed, as the piston has moved down in the cylinder, and the combustible charge is in an expanded condition in which the explosion is less instantaneous and produces considerable less pressure.

TERM "SOLID GOLD" CALLED MISNOMER

Commercially speaking, the term "solid gold" is a misnomer, since such gold has not been used for many many years, says the New York Herald. Some of the ancient Roman jewelry and some of that of the renaissance period was, indeed, made of pure gold, worked up by hand with the crudest of tools, but since the old day there has been a constantly increasing employment of alloys, for the reason that jewelers found that the harder the gold was rendered by good alloys the greater its wearing qualities and the more secure, therefore, was the setting of the gems it contained.

Nowadays jewelry is of 18, 14 or 10 carats, according to the design and character of the article, and it is much more frequently 10 than 18 carats.

SAYS MOTOR TRUCK IS NOW NECESSARY TO HOLD BUSINESS

Must Be Harmony Between Owner, Driver, Manufacturers and Shipping Clerk, However

SERVICE POINTS

The year just past has impressed upon the manufacturers and owners of motor trucks more than in all the previous years of their production the one point on which satisfaction hinges—namely, service, says A. N. Bingham in Motor Print.

The owner must keep the truck running by an intelligent arrangement of his transportation service, and by reasonable care of the truck itself.

The manufacturer must keep the truck running by having on hand an ample supply of repair parts and be ready to install them at a moment's notice. A motor truck is a piece of machinery and as such is always liable to breakage. A driver is not unlikely to be prone to carelessness and accident. A shipping clerk also requires some supervision from the man who pays the repair bills of the truck, and in whose interest the delivery is operated.

In order to obtain the best results there must be harmony between the three interests, the owner, represented by the driver, the manufacturer and the shipping clerk. The former must take a personal pride in the truck he is driving, for without this he had better be digging a ditch. Only when the personal interest is displayed and the driver is willing to do a little overtime work when required, is the maximum of efficiency reached. The manufacturer or dealer must second this disposition by a readiness to send a mechanic promptly to the rescue when the driver gets into serious trouble, and the shipping clerk must have his goods and packages ready when the truck calls.

Roughly speaking, if the wheels of a motor truck can be kept turning six hours out of a 10-hour day, leaving four hours for loading and unloading, the results will be profitable. If only four hours of the day are utilized and six hours given over to loading and unloading, the benefits will be doubtful.

The motor truck made more advances in 1910 and 1911 than in all the previous years, and the interest shown among the present users and prospective buyers makes it a certainty that this year will be the greatest year in the history of the motor truck. The time has arrived when merchants have to buy motor trucks to hold their trade. Competitors putting motor trucks into service reap immediate benefits, and the far-sighted business man has seen the necessity of following their examples.

Secretary Gibson of the F. A. M. competition committee is busy sending pamphlets about the country containing the federation's competition rules.

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Fifteenth Year

FIAT

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR
(NOT NINETY DAYS)

6 Cylinder
50 Horsepower
\$5500

4 Cylinder
35 Horsepower
\$4500

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED

The Only Standardized Car on the Market
No Yearly Models

Just Our Latest Product at All Times

The owners of FIAT cars are not continually annoyed by the introduction of a new type, which naturally depreciates their present car.

FIAT Cars are further advanced in design, style, appearance, material and workmanship than any other car, and will last for years.

More FIAT Cars of our 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th year productions are still in use by their original owners than any other make.

The FIAT SIX-CYLINDER 50-H. P. is the best designed car in the world. Ask any mechanical expert his opinion.

Easiest riding, smoothest running, quietest, easiest controlled; can be handled with greatest degree of comfort in city or country.

Those who seek the best in everything—refinement, quality, serviceability, comfort and dignity

Buy Fiat Cars

DEMONSTRATIONS AT YOUR PLEASURE

Fiat Automobile Company

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PHONE BACK BAY 4100

HARVARD VARSITY WINS

The Harvard Varsity crew had little trouble defeating the Union Boat Club and Harvard freshmen eights on the Charles river basin Friday afternoon, finishing about two lengths in front of the Union Boat Club, which was three quarters of a boat ahead of the 1915 men.

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION

Anderson 7, Greenville 4,
Charlotte 4, Winston-Salem 3,
Greensboro 2, Spartanburg 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

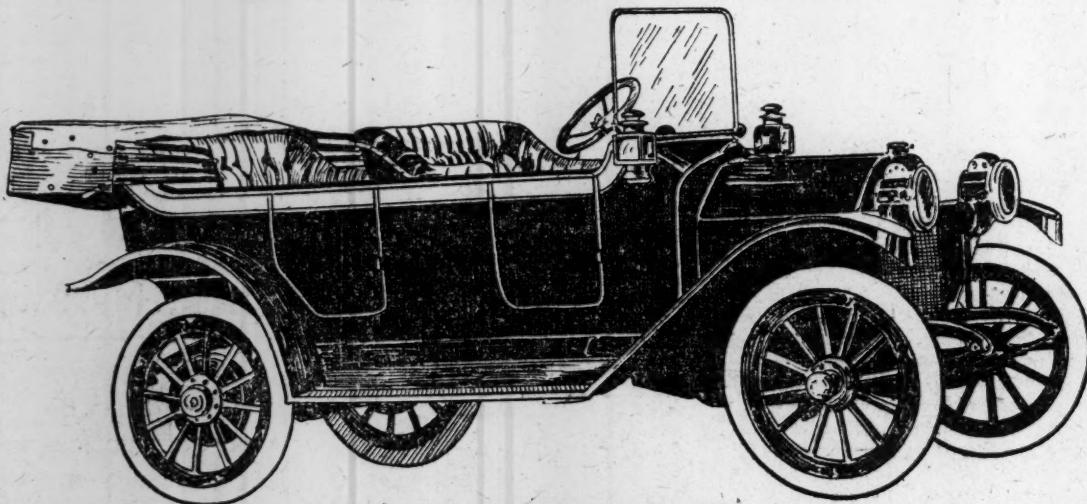
Minneapolis 4, Louisville 2,
Indianapolis 3, St. Paul 6,
Milwaukee 7, Columbus 2.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

Springfield 6, Hartford 5,
New Haven 6, Holyoke 2,
Bridgeport 10, New Britain 6.

The Detroit—\$850

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Long Stroke Motor—Four Cylinder—Cast En-Bloc—Enclosed Valves—Three Point Suspension—Unit Power Plant—Multiple Disc Clutch—Platform Rear Springs—Full Floating Rear Axle—Extra Large Adjustable Bevel Gears—Pressed Steel Rear Axle Housing—Left Hand Drive—Center Control—Adjustable Worm and Nut Steering Gear—Drop Frame—Extra Large Tires—Bosch Magneto.

SEE THIS CAR AND BE CONVINCED THAT IT IS AN EXTRAORDINARY VALUE FOR THE PRICE. DEMONSTRATIONS BY APPOINTMENT.

ANDREWS-DYKEMAN CO.

18 COLUMBUS AVENUE.

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"More!—More!!"

There has never been a season when the demand for Goodrich Tires did not exceed by thousands the utmost capacity of our factories.... This year we have met the issue by a tremendously increased capacity which will enable us to care for dealers and users to the fullest extent.

GOODRICH TIRES

MADE OF REAL RUBBER

have always supplied a natural, unforced, intelligent demand—caused solely by the service which these tires give to users.

Such a demand concerns itself very little with technical talking points—but it is mightily interested in the answers to straight forward questions like: "Did your tires wear well?" and "How did the Goodrich Company treat after sale."

Will you buy "just tires"—or will you invest in Goodrich Good-Will Service—a rock-ribbed assurance of pleasurable, satisfactory mileage; and a Square Deal?



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B.F. Goodrich Company
Largest in the World

Akron,
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BOSTON BRANCH, 851-857 BOYLSTON STREET

News of Music, the Stage and Players

MODERN ACTING BECOMING NATURAL

Declamatory Style of Stage Speech and Gesture Is Changing to the Ways and Speech of Every Day Talk and Action

ACTING has changed during the past two decades in a manner that we are but slightly conscious of, so steady has been the transition coincident with the change in the style of plays from the theatrical formulas of 1800 to the dramatic naturalisms of now.

The cause of this change may be found as far back as 1870, when Robertson wrote the first English plays which sought to represent life exactly. While Robertson's tea and toast comedies have not lived, the effect of his naturalistic methods is still felt in the drama of today, for Pinero, the leading modern English dramatist, undoubtedly began his work where Robertson left off. The tradition is easy to see in "Sweet Lavender," Pinero's first work of wide note.

A good part of the nineteenth century English drama was modeled on the florid, rhetorical works of Bulwer Lytton and Sheridan Knowles. The latter wrote "The Hunchback" and "The Love Chase"; the former "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu." These writers were purely formal romanticists, writing long passages of dialogue which wore the thought out with the embroidery that was put into it, but nevertheless had considerable literary beauty.

Then came Tom Taylor, who gave the English drama another push toward reality with his "Ticket of Leave Man," a type of adventure melodrama that Boucicault was later to use frequently, from 1850 to 1870. This Taylor drama is perhaps the first modern English play, and the writing of it was undoubtedly considerably influenced by a study of the methods of Scribner. Taylor's famil-

arity with French works is evident from his composition of "The Fool's Revenge," undoubtedly inspired by the Victor Hugo tale which later was drawn on by Verdi's librettist for "Rigoletto." Boucicault probably did more than any other one Englishman to change acting methods. The enormous number of plays which he passed through his adapting mill at the rate of two or three a month, came out with characters requiring quieter acting than the roles in other plays of his period. Boucicault insisted that his actors mean the lines they spoke. His demand for sincerity called for giving over a vast quantity of flowery gesturing and declamation.

There is an anecdote about a favorite leading man in the Boston Museum stock company who refused to read his lines in the natural manner demanded by Boucicault. With mock anger Boucicault insisted loudly, "I won't," retorted the actor in quiet, intense tones that brought a thrill to the playwright and the players. Turning quickly, Boucicault looked at the actor and said, "There, you see what I want?" The actor did see and from that time was one of the best known of the new actors.

The older style of acting was a conventionalized school wholly appropriate to the declamatory style of the plays of the period. In a way, too, the style fitted well into the Shakespeare tradition, for good blank verse reading is a vocal feat that is as rarely combined

with varied acting as first-class singing and good acting are combined in modern opera. The most thought was given to the reading of the lines, resulting in a declamatory method which was really not acting speech at all; exalted nar-

ration of emotions rather than impersonation of them.

This method often developed voices of rich timbre. Voices so produced and now heard on the stage are those of John Mason, John Drew, E. S. Willard, James O'Neil, Nat Goodwin and W. S. Ferguson.

The last-named actor's work illustrates another feature of old-time acting, elaboration of the actor's personal stage business. Comedians had many stock tricks to catch laughs, and each comedian usually had little tricks of his own. Watch Mr. Ferguson next time he is in town and see the wealth of comic detail with which he decorates his part. Or hear James O'Neil read Mercutio's speech on Queen Mab, and see him show every idea in representative pantomime. We don't do that now. It is acting true only to the stage.

To characterize the change briefly, the best new acting springs out of mental states, with little conscious thought given to the physical manifestations of the emotion. The older school was more physical in its conscious manipulation of the organs of expression. Remember the extraordinary facial play of William H. Crane?

What would the old-time actors think of a performance of a modern realistic play, acted in a theater no larger than a good-sized room, with voice and manner of the actors only slightly accentuated above the conditions of real speech? "Why, they aren't acting. They barely get their points over, the best of them, and the others might as well have walked in off the street upon the stage."

'SPRING MAID' AGAIN AND MORISON SEASON OPENS NEXT MONDAY

Miss Christie MacDonald returns to the Tremont theater Monday evening in "The Spring Maid," the graceful operetta from the German which Boston liked much last season when it was produced here. Miss MacDonald appears as a princess, who, to teach a lesson to a butterfly baron, masquerades as a spring girl at the Sprudel spring in Carlsbad. The baron idles there instead of participating in the social events of his circle in the peerage. He comes, he sees, he is conquered. There are pictorial, sentimental and comic songs and choruses, sung by a large chorus and talented principals to much pleasant music by Heinrich Reinhardt.

MORISON STOCK COMPANY
Lindsay Morison will open his second Majestic theater summer season of stock productions, with a Monday matinee and evening performance of "The Witching Hour," easily the most stirring of Augustus Thomas' plays. Henry Mortimer and Miss Anna Cleveland take the leading roles, while the other good acting parts will be distributed among Miss Rose Morison, Miss Edna Oliver, Miss Frances Woodbury, James A. Bliss, James R. Pittman, William de Wolfe, Wyrley Birch.

CASTLE SQUARE THEATER
The John Craig stock company will give 12 performances of "Seven Days" next week at the Castle square theater. This farce has been one of the most popular in recent years, and played for 10 weeks at the Park theater last season. The action involves a group of persons who do not care to meet each other, yet who by chance are shut up in a single house on a mistaken police order. With them is a burglar, who hides in a dumb waiter, and his way of avoiding detection by hauling himself from floor to floor adds greatly to the hilarity. The long cast calls for practically the whole Craig company.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS NEXT WEEK
Boston—Second week of Julian Eltinge in "The Fascinating Widow."
Colonial—Final week of Donald Brian in "The Siren," Viennese operetta with the best musical cast of the season, including Julia Sanderson.

Hollis—Final fortnight of Frances Starr in "The Case of Becky."
B. F. Keith's vaudeville—Mme. Bertha Kalich and company in a one-act tragedy of religious appeal, "The Light From St. Agnes"; Linden Beckwith, singer; Charles Mack and company in a comedy; the Holdsworths, musicians; Pero and Wilson, equilibrist; Rice, Sully and Scott, athletic glows.

Plymouth—Continued engagement of H. B. Warner in his intense impersonation of a youth who tries to live down a prison record, and finally saves the child of his employer by his safe-opening skill. Professional matinee Thursday.

South End—Stock company production of "The Two Orphans," a melodrama that always appeals.

Shubert—"Hanky Panky," summer musical show, for two more weeks.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Bernhardt's performance of "Camille" for the moving pictures will be shown Monday for the first time in Boston at the Theater Comique, Scollay square.
Mrs. Butler's annual May festival is held in Mechanics hall this afternoon

you to approach Him in the true spirit of devotion and reverence.

Speaking of the changes Mendelssohn made before "Elijah" was published, Moscheles notes the terzet in D major for two sopranos and one alto, adding, "All seems now combined to make this work as varied as it is great." When Mendelssohn directed the rehearsals he used to say, "Out with the vowels." "The hea—thens, the waa—ters." In No. 5 he said, "Rather err on the side of vigor than of drowsiness." In No. 20, "I want to hear tone—what one would call music."

Soon after this the long cherished plan was carried out under Mendelssohn's guidance, of establishing a conservatory at Leipzig with Moscheles as director. This work Moscheles carried on for 25 years after the founder had laid it down: "The last birthday festival ends the volume with a joyous note. A stage was set in the Moscheles drawing room and all the family took part in the entertainment; during which Mendelssohn so roared with delight that at times the actors could not be heard—this especially when the sedate professor Moscheles appeared in the guise of a cook. Joachim was there, adorned with an eccentric wig and taking part with a toy fiddle in a concert of the juvenile members of the company, each of whom was provided with some instrument. At the supper that followed 37 candles burned on the cake, and at the foot of each was a motto describing the progress of the musician, from the cradle to the piano and to the conductor's desk, from his first attempt to compose to "St. Paul" and "Elijah" and the symphonic works.

Toward the close appears his tribute to his sister who passed away just before him. He says that she had all his life "seemed present to me at all times, in every piece of music and on all occasions, whether of joy or sorrow."

and evening, 500 children participating in elaborate ensemble and solo dances.

George M. Cohan as Kid Burns in his own play with music "Forty-Five Minutes From Broadway," comes to the Colonial May 13. The play has often been acted in Boston, but the author appeared in it for the first time recently in New York. Miss Sally Fisher plays Mary.

Motion pictures of incidents in the Paul J. Rainey African expedition will be shown at the Park theater beginning May 13. There will be stereoscopic views additional and one of the Rainey party will lecture.

"The Commuters" is the second attraction for the Morison stock season at the Majestic.

Avery Hopwood's farce-comedy, "Nobody's Widow," is in preparation at the Castle Square.

John Craig has been invited to play "The End of the Bridge" and other dramas in Chicago during a special season with his own company.

EMERSON COMMENCEMENT
The program for commencement week of the Emerson College of Oratory will begin with the baccalaureate service at Union Congregational church tomorrow morning at 10:30. Monday at 2:30 in Huntington Chambers hall, senior class day will be observed. Tuesday at 9:30 there will be a graduate recital in Huntington Chambers hall. At 11:30 the annual meeting of the Emerson Alumni Association will be held in Emerson College and at 7 p. m. there will be the annual alumni banquet. Wednesday at 2:30 in Jordan hall there will be the senior recital, and at 8 p. m. the post-graduate play, "The Taming of the Shrew." Thursday at 2:30 there will be a physical culture exhibition, debate and pantomime in Jordan hall. At 9:30, Friday, the commencement exercises will be held in Huntington Chambers hall and at 11:30 there will be the faculty reception.

BELASCÓ STAGES QUICK LUNCH IN 'GOVERNOR'S LADY'

An epilogue showing a "Childs" restaurant in full operation, with every detail even to the hot waffles in view, is the most talked of feature of "The Governor's Lady," a new comedy by Alice Bradley, produced by David Belasco in Philadelphia Wednesday evening.

The play tells a simple story of romance between two people who have been married 30 years, says the New York Telegraph. Years before the opening of the play, Slade, one of the principal characters, has been a rough, hard-working young miner in Colorado. His loyal little wife, Mary, had been his sole encouragement and the single object of his affection. Through years of hardship and self-denial, which each met smilingly shared equally, they arrive at a time in late middle life when success is so sudden that Slade becomes a multi-millionaire almost overnight.

Their sudden wealth affected each differently. Daniel Slade aspired to every position hitherto denied him. They left their humble little home, and he built a fashionable mansion in the city. Then men of power began to recognize his strength, and talked of him for Governor. Mary Slade had been her husband's helpmate, but had not developed with him. She disliked the costly mansion, avoided her husband's new friends, and allowed him to go alone to places in which she had no interest.

Presently the thought came to him that the wife of his humble days was quite unsuited to his large and powerful new world. He had gone abroad, she had stood still. She was, in fact, an obstacle in the path of his political ambitions. They separate, but finally discover there is more in life than real money.

SERVANT PROBLEM IN FRENCH PLAY

"On Naft Escape"—"We Are Born Slaves"—the humorous little three-act anecdotal sketch of human nature by Tristan Bernard and Jean Shlumberger, brought out with considerable success at the Vaudeville theater, proves that in some instances at least the masters of the servants are the masters, says C. I. B. in the New York Tribune Paris letter.

The play is divided into three "tableaux." In the first of these we find M. and Mme. Petit-Lubin, wealthy middle class and somewhat commonplace Parisian citizens, who have an uncle who is member of the Institute and who now and then entertains a cabinet minister at dinner. M. and Mme. Petit-Lubin are tyrannized by their butler and by their cook, who is the butler's wife. The butler imposes upon his master and mistress his own routine customs, preferences and fads. The butler is the captain of the household and the cook is his first mate. There is marvelous humor in the dialogue, and the episodes are animated and witty, especially when a snobbish, arrogant spinster who fulfills the functions of music teacher crosses arms with the butler, who "puts her in her place" with quiet, delicious irony.

M. and Mme. Petit-Lubin at last dismiss the butler and cook. In the second tableau we find a new butler, a new cook and a new chambermaid, who are the exact reverse of their rigid predecessors. The obsequious servants let everything into the house, and a state of domestic disorder, waste and extravagance ensues. The master and mistress, utterly discouraged, pine for their old habits and for their former quiet comforts of bourgeois routine. In the last tableau we are at the suburban cottage of

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Man Who Will Broaden Department of Music in Boston University Work



JOHN PATTON MARSHALL

the butler and his wife, and in a scene of delicious humor and observation the master and mistress persuade their old butler and cook to come back to them. After some hesitation these "high-class servants" consent to do so.

Four one-act plays completed the season of the Amateurs at Whitney hall, Brookline, Friday evening. George Middleton's "Embers" was given for the first time on any stage. Then came "The Real Q," by Maverick Terrell and H. O. Stechham. Mrs. Frederick H. Briggs' pantomime, "The Locked Door," followed and the evening closed with "A Tragedy Rehearsed," adapted from Sheridan's "Critic."

In "Embers" A. Washington Pezet, Mrs. Benjamin Pitman and W. Graydon Stetson did a creditable piece of acting in a rather weak and unconvincing play, which strives to portray the influence of an ideal upon life.

"The Real Q" is an amusing little piece of the "Amateur Cracksmen" type, in which Timothy Sprague, Borton R. Miller and Robert W. Frost shared honors in the acting.

The treat of the evening was Mrs. Briggs' work in her pantomime. Every movement, every gesture told. She was precisely the type of Frenchwoman that she wished to be. The music with the piece was excellent. What plot there is comes from a stolen necklace, Mme. Silvie Gallipaux's husband does not return one evening, and at 12 o'clock she throws the key away. At last he comes, and she bids him explain his delay. He does not wish to blame her, but she has been careless with a necklace of pearls, his gift. It has been stolen, and he has been called to identify and reclaim it. He has them safe. She would forgive him and unlock the door, but is unable to find the key. The stage set in this piece deserves particular commendation.

The classic burlesque which finished the evening was originally written in three acts. Augustin Daly produced a one-act version at Daly's theater. The present version is a further adaptation made by the players for this performance.

BENNET SCHOOL WORK EXHIBITED

Citizens are being admitted to the annual exhibition of the North Bennet street industrial school in the school building on North Bennet street today.

The exhibition, which opened yesterday and will continue tomorrow, marks the close of the 1911-12 evening classes and is an exposition of the results of the school's educational and industrial work.

ABINGTON CHURCH IS 200 YEARS OLD

ABINGTON, Mass.—Services in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the organization of the First Congregational church will commence tomorrow and will continue three days. The church has had four edifices and 14 pastors, the ministry of the first three covering a period of 99 years.

PLAN IS TO ENLARGE BOSTON UNIVERSITY'S MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Enlargement of the scope of the music department at Boston University to bring the Glee Club and college choir under the direct supervision of the music department, to extend the courses in public school music, to increase the lectures and concerts open to the public in the winter and probably to inaugurate courses in applied music has been planned by the music department, according to Prof. John P. Marshall of that department. The plan will go into effect next year.

Professor Marshall in giving a brief resume of the history of his department said that the course in the history of music given by him in 1903 became so popular that it was repeated in 1904 and he was then elected assistant professor of music. The following year it was decided to add to the regular college curriculum courses in the history of music and harmony. In 1906 he opened classes in advanced harmony, counterpoint and appreciation of music. With the advance in the number of courses there has been a corresponding advance in the number of students and this year about 300 students registered.

Mr. Marshall spoke of the courses given this year and said they included: 1, appreciation of music, lectures and private reading, study of the masterpieces, and history of music from the beginning of the Christian era; 2, harmony, a study of chords, their construction, relations and progressions; 3, advanced harmony, a course presupposing; 4, theory and practice of teaching music in schools, designed for school music supervisors; 5, counterpoint course presupposing.

Professor Marshall alluded to the series of lectures which he and Olin Downes had given last year on the history of dramatic music and which was illustrated by selections rendered by members from the Boston opera company. Professor Marshall was born in 1877. He studied music in Boston with B. J. Lang and E. A. MacDowell and composition with Norris and Chadwick. Later he pursued his studies abroad. He has been successively lecturer, assistant professor and full professor of music at Boston University. He is also organist for the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the First church. For the past 10 years Mr. Marshall had been in charge of the music department at Middlesex school, Concord, Mass.

NOVEL PLAN USED FOR GEOGRAPHY

KANSAS CITY—Virgil Jaudon, principal of the Emerson school, has a unique plan to teach commercial geography to the pupils of his school. Several months ago he addressed cards to all the American consuls in the world. He asked them to send some small article showing the most important product or industry and literature and pictures descriptive of any important enterprise product, event or scenery of every district. He has received enough material in return to stock a large display case.

The children of the school are busy before and after school making a commercial map of the world with the samples sent. When this is done Mr. Jaudon will ask the board of education for a case in which to put the display.

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World of Boston Choral Season Reviewed for Music Lovers

CONCERT managers spend all their time studying the public. How much time does the public spend studying concert managers? Inevitably the listening part of the community regards events which occur in the musical world as manifestations of its own artistic consciousness, when it has a number of local musical organizations. A successful symphony orchestra in Boston seems to be a spontaneous expression of civic sentiment. But it is so only in the idea of superficial enthusiasts. Actually, and truly it is a product of brilliant concert management, and nothing else.

Choral music has been on the decline in Boston for some years. What is the reason? Is it because the people have lost their interest in the singing of choruses and will listen only to Strauss tone poems and Puccini operas? No, indeed. Choral music is below the level of former days, simply because it is not expertly managed.

There is at least one man who understands this and that is Charles A. Ellis. Mr. Ellis is now on the way to Paris and other musical capitals of Europe where he will study the choral problem, as well as the symphony concert problem, in order to strengthen the musical defenses of Boston next season.

Mr. Ellis took a hand in improving the singing situation two years ago, when he brought the Cecilia Society and the Boston Symphony orchestra into alliance. During one season he had Max Fiedler conduct the Cecilia society in association with the entire symphony orchestra. The concerts did not revive the art of choral music to its old flourishing estate. During the last season Dr. Mees has conducted the Cecilia society with a part of the symphony orchestra. Mr. Ellis assisting in the management. These concerts have not revived choral art to its former standing either.

Situation Changed

But the choral community has had an awakening. A flanking move caused it. Mr. Ellis brought the Toronto choir to Symphony hall the last day of February. The concert manager who could

Cecilia Officer Who Is Enthusiastic Over Prospects of Society



FRANCIS A. SHOVE

not coax civic pride to assertion succeeded tremendously in putting it to shame. There was not the satisfaction for him, which alone usually counts with concert managers. There was no financial gain in the enterprise. The Toronto choir concert was an entire success, so far as public interest in it was concerned. But the expense, even with a packed hall, is said to have been greater than the receipts for a large number of performers who brought to Boston from two points far off on the American musical highway. There were 225 singers from Toronto and 60 orchestral mu-

sicians from Chicago. It cost something to prove to Bostonians that their choral singing was below the mark; but the proof was convincing. Why was the expense of bringing the Theodore Thomas orchestra added to that of bringing the Mendelssohn choir? That can only be explained in the light of Mr. Ellis' variable purpose to make a new attraction completely effective. Between Toronto singers and Chicago orchestral players there was artistic understanding, and that, he must have argued, was worth paying extra for.

Organization Questioned

The Toronto choir stirred the choral conscience of the town. Bostonians were persuaded in a moment that they were backward in an art wherein once they excelled. The impression with their choral leaders is as to what method to pursue to make things better, for better they must be. Everybody knows that there are singers in town who can do Toronto work. How organize them? Some are for organizing them the Toronto way, having new examinations each year and selecting only the voices that are up to a high standard of technical excellence. Others are for keeping the present methods of organization on the ground that they suit the social genius of the town. They who hold this view think that a little more rehearsing will bring Boston singers to a standard nearly as good as that of the Mendelssohnians of Toronto and probably just as good. "You must not make the conditions so hard," they say, "that you take all the pleasure away for the performers." Many a New England school organization has been devised in recent years under the influence of an argument like this. The Canadian singers may have suffered much loss of pleasure through Dr. Vogt's severe rehearsing but they were evidently none the sadder for it when they appeared in public. A more joyous, consciously triumphant body of performers than they certainly never interpreted music of the choral masters in Symphony hall.

Popular Classes Succeeded

Frederick W. Wodell, director of the People's Choral Union, believes that Bostonians could have a chorus of the same ability as the Mendelssohn choir of Toronto if two rules were inflexibly adhered to by the musical administrators and loyally accepted by the singing fraternity. First, vocal and musical ability should be the invariable requirement of every candidate for admission to a chorus; and secondly, fidelity to practise engagements should be the condition of a member's taking part in concerts.

"We have the voices," said Mr. Wodell, "selecting them and getting them to do the necessary work are the problems. Certain economic and musical influences have been at work which have brought about a lack of interest in choral music in Boston. The city has been developing from a provincial to a more or less cosmopolitan town, and the interests of the people in general who have leisure to go to choral concerts and money to spend on them have become more diversified than they used to be. Formerly people who liked vocal music were ambitious to join choral choruses and singing societies, but that idea has fallen somewhat out of favor. Moreover, the quartet choir divides the field and lessens the opportunity for singing in choruses. In Toronto there are many people of English, Scotch and Welsh antecedents and they have a traditional fondness for choral singing. The city supports three large choral societies and a flourishing People's Choral Union. In Toronto schools, I am informed, the tonic sol fa method of reading music, applied to the staff, keeps up the popular technique. The success of any singing society depends largely upon the willingness of the members to do what the director wants. The Mendelssohn singers are willing. I am told, to carry out Dr. Vogt's ideas of interpretation down to the finest detail of execution and color."

It would probably imply a different kind of paper to make the music printing clear. Innovations come slowly in Symphony orchestra management, and the thematic guide would be an innovation requiring a good deal of mechanical reorganization. But it could not fail to enlarge the usefulness of a very useful publication and to make the concerts more intelligible and enjoyable to the listeners.

NOTES

Harold Bauer, the pianist, appears at a subscription concert given for the benefit of the South End Music School at the house of Mrs. I. R. Thomas, 303 Commonwealth avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, May 7, at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Bauer's program is as follows:

Beethoven, Sonata Appassionata; Schumann, Des Abends, Aufschwung, Warum, In der Nacht, Tocatta; Chopin, Nocturne in E; Scherzo in C sharp minor; Schubert, Impromptu in A flat; Saint Saens, Etude en forme de Valse.

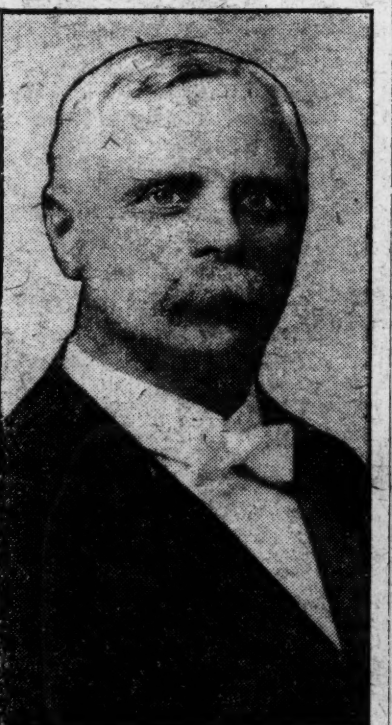
The Boston opera managers in offering the second balcony subscription seats at a lower rate for the fourth season than formerly, will push the transient ticket buyers next year down into the first balcony. On the nights of especial attraction there will not be so many cheap seats available as heretofore, because they are likely to be sold for the year before the curtain rises in November. The reduction in the subscription price for locations in the upper part of the house has appealed widely, say the men in charge of the opera house box office.

The Kubelik and Bonci concert of Sunday, May 5, in Symphony hall beginning at 3:30 o'clock p. m. Mr. Kubelik, violinist, presents the Vieuxtemps concerto, with Ludwig Schwab accompanying at the piano, and the following short pieces: La Folia, Corelli; I Palpitanti; Paganini; Mr. Bonci sings the following tenor solos: Aria from "Così fan tutti"; Mozart; Barcarolle; Rossini; Aspirazioni; Mont. More; aria from "The Girl of the Golden West"; Puccini. Messrs. Kubelik and Bonci perform together the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," with piano and organ accompaniment.

School Work Continued

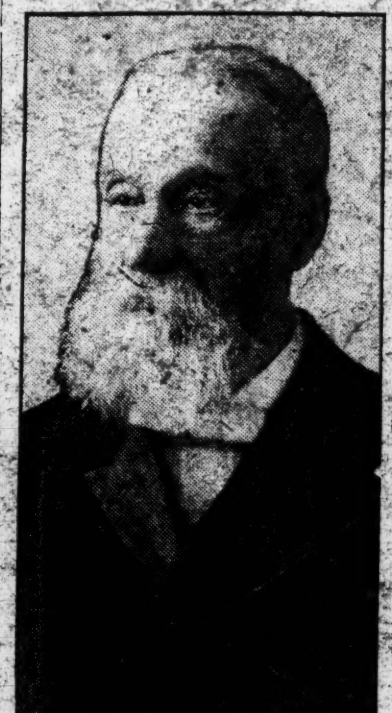
"As to my own work in the Choral Union," Mr. Wodell continued, "it is

Director of People's Choral Union Praised for Results of Year



FREDERICK W. WODELL

President of Handel and Haydn Society Is at Work on Hall Scheme



WILLIAM F. BRADBURY

based on the idea of giving opportunities for musical development to every one, rich or poor, who desires it. We admit to the Choral Union those who have some note-reading ability and (in our elementary classes) those who do not know how to sing by note at all. We wish on the one hand to carry along the young men and women who have a foundation of musical knowledge from their study in the public schools; and we mean on the other hand to get hold of those who come from places where music is not taught in schools and instruct them in the elements of note-reading.

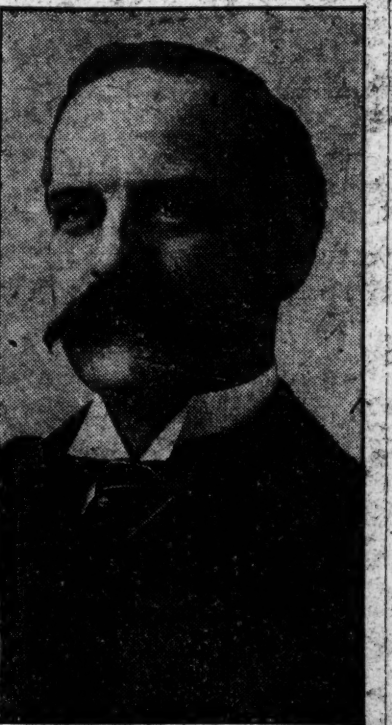
"The teaching of music in the public schools is in all respects successful as giving young people a start. But boys and girls after leaving school have little opportunity to make use of what they have learned without an organization like ours to turn to. A young man who goes into business from school loses his ability to read notes unless he can exercise it. The Choral Union and its

paratory classes open the way for him to use and improve this ability. "In the days of church choruses, singing schools and singing conventions, everybody who could sing could keep up his training. With the coming of the quartet choir and the discontinuance of the singing school, choral art as a popular pursuit declined. We are endeavoring to supply the opportunity which is lacking in the new conditions of civic life."

"I am trying to carry the membership of our choral union to as high a point of musical intelligence and skill as is possible under the conditions inherent in our plan of organization. Our members are intensely in earnest and love the work. This has been an important factor in securing such a measure of success as we have attained. My own desire is to afford these genuine music-lovers educational means and opportunities to enable such as can do so to climb very high indeed the mountain of musical attainment in choral singing. The past season we have done much extension work for our note-reading classes, giving free concerts with a chorus of 50 in Dorchester, Somerville and the South End."

"While our public is our own, the listeners at our concerts being chiefly friends of the members, we are glad of the interest and support of the general public, and particularly of people of means who are on our list of associates (non-singing) members and hope to see their number increased."

President of Apollo Club of Boston, Which Maintains Its Success



COURTENAY GUILD

reached the highest artistic level of performance it has yet ever attained at its last concert, when it presented Haydn's "The Creation." Financially the union is considered to be on the safest kind of basis. It is said that the 10 cents a lesson paid by each member all through the year is practically a sufficient guarantee, with audience of reasonable size at the concerts. At the last concert there was nearly a full house in Symphony hall and the year's financial record is said to be handsomely to the good. "The union goes on with its work next season with the same officers as the year just closed, except that H. L. Clark, instead of E. T. Fillebrown is first vice-president. William F. Bradbury, president of the Handel and Haydn Society, presided over the work of the union at its last concert. "Mr. Wodell's work," said Mr. Bradbury, "is one of the best things that could be done for the city."

Thus a representative of a historic choral group appreciates a man taking a comparatively new company of workers into the field. It seems that Mr. Wodell, making his strike from the inside, no less than Dr. Vogt making his from the outside, aroused the old singing societies to a realization of the possibilities of their art in modern Boston.

Unquestionably a result of the visit of the Mendelssohn choir was to determine the officers of the Cecilia Society on a new move. They have adopted a method of selecting their chorus for next season, which is a departure for them. Dr. Arthur Mees, the Cecilia conductor, was in Boston Thursday and Friday evening candidates at Huntington Chambers. Those who desired admission to the chorus had to submit to a more exacting test than the old one of singing a prepared song. The exercises in ear training were improvised by the pianist. The passage of music sung had to be read at sight. The tests were brief, but were regarded as thorough and are said to have been satisfactory all around.

"We have as good bass and alto sections as they have in the Mendelssohn choir," said Mr. Shove, one of the Cecilia officers. "We need tenors. Local singing teachers do not encourage their pupils to go into a chorus. They do not realize that the disadvantages are slight compared with the knowledge gained. We feel that the Cecilia society has done as much as any other influence in Boston to give the city its musical standing. Louise Homer, Earl Cartwright and Lambert Murphy are former Cecilians. We have produced more than 75 new works in the 32 years we have been organized. Next year we shall probably go back to our old plan and manage our concerts on our own hook. We shall give two concerts and possibly three. The chorus is enthusiastic over Dr. Mees."

Dr. Mees during his short visit had time to say a word about the choral prospects of the city. "I believe the possibilities for an excellent chorus in Boston are unlimited," he said, "if the singers can be got together and made to work in rehearsal there is no end to what they can do. The chorus that has worked under me in Boston this year is extraordinary for its musical intelligence; its rapidity in catching points of interpretation has been most gratifying to me. The problem in organizing an efficient chorus is to get all the good available singers at work together under one head."

The Cecilians gave two concerts this season, presenting the Berlioz "Faust" at the first concert and giving a miscellaneous program of part songs and motets at the second. One of its services to the city was to permit to be heard in solo pieces the Metropolitan opera soprano of beautiful voice and masterful vocal style, Mme. Alma Gluck. The men's division of the chorus was augmented at the "Faust" concert by members of the Schubert Club of Malden.

Plans Affected

The remarkable performance which the tenors and basses of the Toronto choir gave of male choruses caused the members of the Apollo Club of Boston to compare methods of organization and rehearsal with those of the visitors. "The social quality of the Apollo Club," said Horace H. Phipps, the secretary, "would not be possible under the regulations of the Mendelssohn choir. Permanency of organization is our idea; one year at a time is theirs. Dr. Vogt's demand for two rehearsals a week would not be practicable with us. Mr. Mollenhauer calls on one evening a week for practice, and we find that sufficient for mastering our four annual programs."

"The club gives its concerts in Jordan Hall this winter with practically a complete subscription list. The 80 active members take a part of the tickets for their friends, and the associate members buy for the rest of the season. The club comes out well at the end of the year in regard to receipts. The men are not assessed. The income from the regular concerts, from out of town concerts and from the associate members for expenses. We look for a good subscription next year. We shall probably confine our Boston appearances to Jordan Hall, as we did this year, and not undertake anything on a large scale in Symphony hall with an expensive soloist."

The Apollo Club holds an election at

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the end of every season, and the custom is to elect the old officers. By the automatic device of distributing artistic responsibility, one new place falls vacant every year on the music committee and two places on the voice committee.

The president of the Handel and Haydn Society, keen in praise of all good choral endeavor, looks on the Mendelssohn choir's visit as valuable for the ideals of tone and technique it gave Boston singers. "Yes, they did things," said Mr. Bradbury, "their singing will inspire the members of all Boston choruses to do better work than they have done before."

The Handel and Haydn Society has presented, under Mr. Mollenhauer's lead,

Bruch's "Arminius" and Mendelssohn's "Saint Paul," besides giving its usual Christmas performances of Handel's "The Messiah." Its officers have entered energetically on a campaign for raising money to purchase a site for a rehearsal hall. The society already has a fund which will take care of the expense of the building, as soon as a lot of land is acquired. The men of the organization assemble in annual meeting on May 27, to elect officers, notably a secretary. The present holder of that office, Charles A. Call, has moved to New York. At the annual meeting the directors will propose for discussion a musical program for next year.

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Including all Odd Garments, incomplete size assortments, small quantities and all other such lines, still in their season, but which they do not wish to carry longer in their regular stocks

Women's Tailored, Semi-Dress and Dress Suits

The season's best favored styles, colorings and materials in four widely varied collections at sharp reductions. 18.50, 25.00, 35.00, 45.00. Formerly 25.00, 35.00, 45.00 to 75.00.

Women's Coats for Street, Traveling and Evening Wear

Chandler & Co. have had a very successful season in Coats, due largely to the excellent styles. The varieties are so extensive that no woman need be disappointed in the desired purchase. Three lots reduced to 16.50, 25.00 and 35.00. Formerly 25.00, 40.00 to 65.00.

Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Street Dresses

Great numbers from regular lines are included at the reduced prices. Individual imported pieces and exclusive styles in silks, chiffons, lingerie and linen are represented in many of the season's handsomest models. 25.00, 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00. Formerly 40.00, 50.00, 60.00 to 100.00.

Women's Inexpensive Dresses of Wash Fabrics and Silks

Practical Dresses for immediate and summer wear—for street and house use. Some are in complete lines, others are broken in size and color assortment. Of interest are the tissues, linens, challies and silks at 5.00, 7.50, 10.50 and 12.50. Formerly 7.50, 10.50 to 25.00.

Misses' and Girls' Tailored and Norfolk Suits

So great has been the selling that, notwithstanding the department is but a month old, many broken lots exist. Misses and Girls of every age will be able to meet their individual requirements with models both appropriate and becoming. 15.00, 18.50, 25.00. Formerly 22.50, 27.50 to 40.00.

Women's Dress and Semi-tailored Waists and Blouses

The past two months have witnessed a great selling of Waists—All the quantities, whether great or small were bought within this period. Every requirement can be met, from the inexpensive lingerie to the evening Waists of Chiffon and silk.

One Lot 2.50, 3.50 and 5.00. One Lot 7.50, 10.50 and 15.00. Formerly 3.75, 5.00 and 8.00. Formerly 10.50, 16.50 and 25.00.

First purchasers have the best opportunities for the selection of the right size in the desired style and material

Annual Half-Price Sale Undermuslins

Once a year Chandler & Co. hold this sale, offering the highest class undermuslins and cutting the price in two for this special event. The best lots are offered Monday, but as the quantities are limited an early attendance is advised.

Special lots in gowns, drawers, skirts, combinations and corset covers in domestic underwear; French chemises from the hand-made stock; and silk crepe de chine nightgowns—all at exactly half price.

2.00 Night Gowns of finest English nainsook, our best reproduction of a 10.00 French gown and always sold at 2.00. Half-price sale 1.00

10.00 White Skirts in lace and embroidery trimming, the most beautiful designs in our stock; every skirt in the lot sold at 10.00 each. Half-price sale 5.00

2.00 Drawers in three of the most approved shapes; have always sold at 2.00 a pair. Half-price sale 1.00

8.00 All Silk Crepe de Chine Night Gowns made from the best quality of this material, hand embroidered, slip-over style with linen cluny lace trimming, in pink, white and blue. Have always sold at 8.00 each. Half price sale 3.75

2.00 French Chemises in three of the prettiest styles, floral and spray designs done in the finest of needle work, best quality of French nainsook. One lot of Madeira embroidered chemises in the lot. Have all sold at 2.00 each. Half price sale 1.00

1.50 Nightgowns. Half Price .75 10.00 Nightgowns. Half Price 5.00 3.00 Nightgowns. Half Price 1.50 2.00 White Skirts. Half Price 1.00 4.00 Nightgowns. Half Price 2.00 3.00 White Skirts. Half Price 1.50 5.00 Nightgowns. Half Price 2.50 3.00 White Skirts. Half Price 1.50 5.00 Drawers. Half Price 2.50 4.00 Drawers. Half Price 2.00 5.00 Combinations. Half Price 2.50 1.50 Chemises. Half Price .75 3.00 Drawers. Half Price 1.50 5.00 Corset Covers. Half Price .25

Tremont St.
Near West**Chandler & Co.**Tremont St.
Near West

TWO GREAT PURCHASES

Chandler & Co., late Friday, closed a transaction with one of the foremost of the great French Importing Houses in New York, whereby they purchased the ENTIRE DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH NECKWEAR AND ALL IT CONTAINED, also a great quantity of IMPORTED SILKS—all new and only received during the past month. The entire purchase will be placed on sale beginning Monday, at the lowest prices of the season.

The Imported Silks

4.00 Imported 43-inch Chiffon Taffeta Silk.	1.50
<small>Used in models by Paquin, Cheruit, Poirer, etc. 912 yards</small>	
3.00 Imported 36-inch Pin Stripe Taffeta Silk.	1.50
<small>320 yards</small>	
2.50 Imported 40-inch White Hair Line Taffeta Silk.	1.25
<small>80 yards</small>	
4.00 Imported Fancy Suiting Silk.	1.50
<small>102 yards</small>	
4.00 Imported Chameleon 42-inch Taffeta Silk.	1.50
<small>145 yards</small>	
4.00 Imported Brocade Taffeta Silk.	1.50
<small>Used in models by Paquin, Cheruit, Bernard, etc. 65 yards</small>	
3.75 Imported 27-inch Silk Serge.	1.25
<small>203 yards</small>	
4.25 Imported Changeable 42-inch Taffeta Silk.	1.50
<small>154 yards</small>	
3.00 Imported 39-inch Pin Check Taffeta Silk.	1.50
<small>Used in models by Bernard, Cheruit, Poirer, etc. 340 yards</small>	
2.50 Imported 32-inch Taffeta Sublime.	1.00
<small>325 yards</small>	
4.50 Imported 44-inch Bordered Taffeta Silk.	2.00
<small>27 yards</small>	
3.00 Imported 42-inch Black Taffeta Silk.	1.50
<small>100 yards</small>	
3.00 Imported 36-inch Black Taffeta Silk.	1.50
<small>115 yards</small>	

The Imported French Neckwear \$10,000 Worth for \$4000

Of Real Lace, Hand-Made and Hand-embroidered

This is the finest neckwear that Chandler & Co. have ever been able to procure at any price, and they believe it is at the lowest price that such beautiful neckwear was ever sold in Boston.

An Entire Neckwear Department on Sale at 1-2 to 1-3 Regular Prices.

5.50 French Hand-Embroidered Dutch Collars.	2.00
10.00 French Eyelet Embroidered Fichus.	4.50
15.00 Real Milanese Lace Dutch Collars.	7.50
7.50 French Hand-Embroidered Collars, real lace trimmed.	2.50
13.50 Real Cluny and Filet Large Collars.	5.00
5.00 French Hand-Embroidered Collars, real Irish lace.	1.75
12.50 French Hand-Embroidered Large Collars.	4.50
20.00 Real Black Silk Thread Fichus, hand run.	8.50
12.50 Hand Embroidered French Fichus.	5.50
7.50 French Hand-Embroidered Dutch Collars.	2.50
25.00 Real Hand Run Black Silk Lace Scarfs.	12.50
15.00 Real Spanish Lace Scarfs, black and white.	7.95

Great Values in About 200

Robes of Batiste and Embroidery

These robes were embroidered and made in St. Gall, Switzerland—and purchased at the end of the Importers' manufacturing season. They were originally brought out for the makers of fine Lingerie Dresses. Those remaining were disposed of at a large discount.

7.50 Shaped Robes of French Batiste, with emb. panels.	4.95
9.00 to 12.50 Boxed Robes of fine St. Gall embroidery.	6.95

Real Irish Lace Waists

There are 42 Waists in all, and they were bought at a very low price indeed. They are most beautiful, and the laces are real Irish of the finest quality. Some of them show the wonderful skill of the weavers in reproducing broad bands of Venise designs. Of course Real Irish Lace of the finest quality is always hard to procure.

The least expensive waist was imported to sell at 45.00, and the values run to 50.00 and 60.00, some even as high as 75.00. On sale Monday at Centre Table, Street Floor. 28.50

At One Half the Actual Value

78 Dress Hats

On Monday Chandler & Co. will have on sale 78 Magnificent Plume-Trimmed Dress Hats at one-half their actual value.

Included will be original models and copies of foreign models by such well known designers as Georgette, Virot, Lewis, Louison, Paul Poirer, Leon-tine, Marie Louise, and others whose models have been the most successful this season.

There are large, medium and small flaring Picture Hats, Directoire Pokes, Louis XVI. Cavaliers, and Brimmed Hats, with trimmings of magnificent tinted ombre and richly colored plumes, also trimmings of black and white. The regular values range from 45.00 to 65.00 each. All at 25.00

Also Inexpensive Hats

In Tailored and Outing Styles at 7.50, 10.00 and 15.00

Interest in these charming Hats is growing daily—due to the fact that new models and new ideas are continually being worked out—then, too, Chandler & Co. have caught, in fact, anticipated, the inspirations of the London milliners, and have been able to admirably express them in all their tailored models.

There are Stylish Suit Hats and Smart English Walking Hats—Toques, Bonnets, Turbans, Pokes, Sailors and Brimmed Hats. Earlier in the season hats made from the same materials as those sold for 12.00, 15.00 to 25.00.



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1912

Rushing Waters Harnessed to Obtain Electricity for Mankind

Engineering Skill Turns to Mountain Regions as Well as Lowlands in Response to Increasing Demands

MAMMOTH PROJECTS

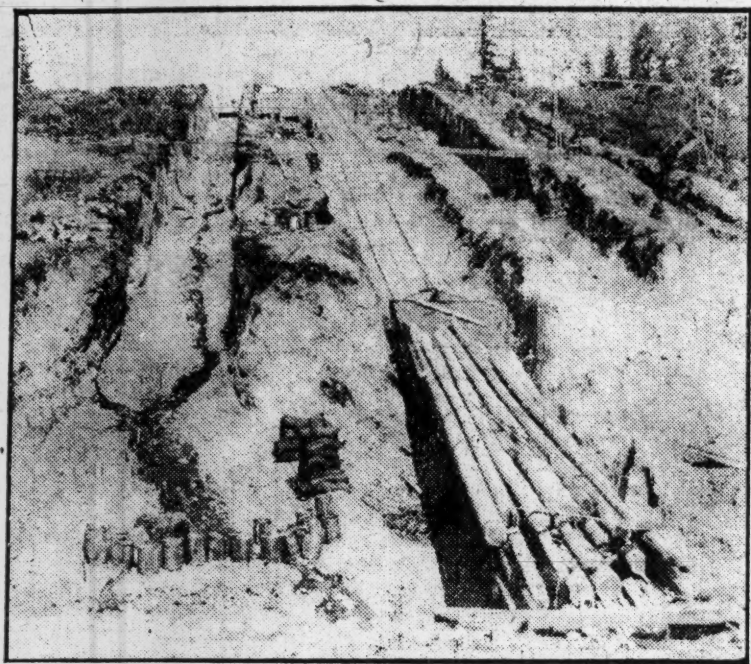
ELECTRIC motive power universally generated by the means of rushing water. In this one sentence, romance, hardships, enterprise, industrial development, conservation of natural resources, national prosperity, blend in fascinating speculation. The utilization of the waters of the United States, whether of river, natural lake or artificial reservoir, is one of the greatest and most successful engineering undertakings of the present age. Where for centuries upon centuries this means for propulsive energy has been left to run to waste, water at last is being harnessed so as to do man's complete bidding.

In this time of long ago the water-wheel served a purpose of great usefulness. The grist mill along some river's course is still finding the slowly running water of some direct service. But when electricity came upon the industrial scene it required something more compelling to set the machinery in motion. Coal, as fuel, always performs its duty; but coal is increasing always in cost—where it is a question of transporting this fuel for long distances the price becomes well-nigh prohibitive.

Meanwhile, the uses for electricity have increased by metaphorical leaps and bounds. Everywhere, manufacturing establishments have sprung up, and they need power. The electric street cars have multiplied. Cities hundreds of miles apart ask to be connected. It is now, then, that engineering skill has turned in earnest to the inexhaustible supplies of water in mountain regions and in lowlands. And it is now, likewise, that there has begun an era of construction, with hundreds of power plants in every section of the country to bear witness to the generating energy that water bestows when properly applied.

The development of water power is an industrial phenomenon for which the growth of the country is largely responsible. But in many respects the installation of the power plants has been a cause for both urban and inter-urban advancement, not to mention what it is doing for rural and agricultural progress. However, the problems, with which construction companies have been confronted, the patience required, the frequent disappointments that come to engineers before plants in out-of-the-way places are successfully completed furnish some of the most picturesque chapters in American building-history.

Those versed in electrical terminology may best understand what it means to develop a pressure of 145,000 volts. The greatest single hydro-electric installation



Hauling material up mountain as a preliminary step toward the construction of reservoir and pipe lines

is now being constructed on the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Ia. This plant will have a generator capacity of 30 units of approximately 400,000 horsepower, and will transmit power to many cities. At first this power will be supplied to St. Louis and Burlington, but it is planned to reach ultimately Chicago and many places within the radius of the distribution possibilities.

Along the Mississippi river, as along other rivers with comparatively slow flow of water—even though it is of enormous volume—the power plants depend upon dams in order to bring about the necessary velocity of the current. Reservoirs, in fact, are essential in almost every instance for the accumulation of sufficient water. And just because in the case of the Mississippi there will be this enormous accumulation when dams have been built, recent events having shown that by constructing dams for the purpose of industrialism another object is gained, in that the periodic overflows of the "Father of Waters" may thereby be made less destructive because diminished in quantity. In the thoughts of those who have given the matter much study there has been implanted firmly the idea that had the Mississippi possessed many such dams as the Keokuk enterprise it would have been probable enough that much of the recent destruction by water could have been averted.

The Keokuk Project

At Keokuk arrangements have been made so that the dam may be raised 15 feet above the crest of the breastworks. The artificial reservoir of the Mississippi for a distance of 60 miles and a width of two miles would be able to care for an enormous surplus. But this phase in water utilization and conservation

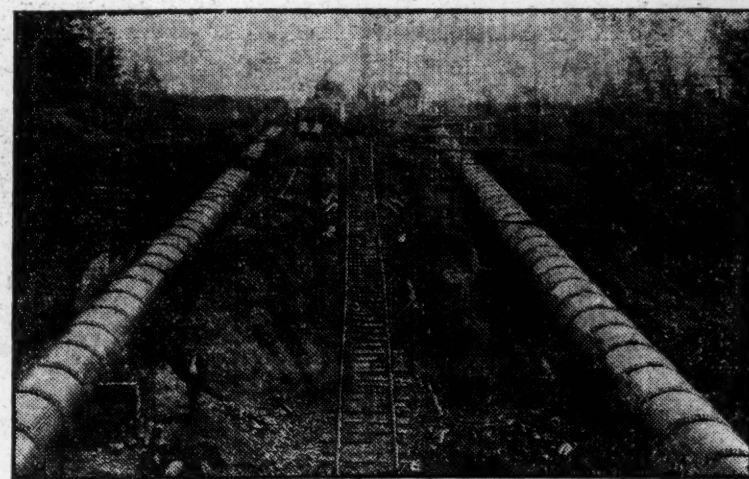
Natural Grade System Used in Tapping Upland Lakes and Streams in Order to Move Industrial Wheels

MEET DIFFICULTIES

On the eastern slope of the Appalachian range flowing into the Atlantic ocean, while having comparatively large quantities of water, give generally a low head. From an engineering standpoint the plans for high and low heads are entirely different. California and other western states are conspicuous for developments that begin high up in the mountains, many more or less indifferent streams being connected for storage purposes and transmission.

No campaign ever was planned with more thoroughness than that in which a construction company is assigned the task of bringing the waters out of the mountains for industrial use. First come the advance guards who get the "lay of the land" and examine into the difficulties before them and the various obstacles to be overcome in a section. Then, in the trail of the first men, follows another company, equipped with field glasses and tape and various instruments for surveying. It may be a year later when the real workers come upon the scene. Meanwhile, every phase of the undertaking has been considered—the financial outlay necessary, the possibility of getting enough users of the electric current. In fact, every dollar is accounted for in advance and every inch of ground has been considered before the work starts in earnest.

To freight the necessary material to the high points in the mountains is a task requiring genius and persistence



Through the great penstocks the water rushes down grade at high speed, furnishing 20,000 horsepower for each wheel

in largest measure. Thousands of carloads of lumber, machinery, cement, powder and other building material have to be taken from the cars in the foot-hills and brought sometimes 100 miles and upward toward the cloud lands. A temporary incline railroad may be installed to assist in hauling the material over the rough places.

Perhaps 1000 men or more are now on the ground, working, striving to build the artificial reservoir from out of many streams. The camp is one that changes frequently. For several years these men may be away from civilization. Up in the mountain fastness they adapt themselves to the situation and surround themselves with whatever comfort is possible in the circumstances. Among the pioneers in this sort of industry—hydro-electric construction—is the engineering corporation of Stone & Webster of Boston, which is constantly devising new methods of carrying the work forward.

Finally the roughest of the work is done. The pipe lines have been joined to the artificial lake on the heights and downward stretches a long black tube through which will course or long a fluid vital to the whirling of the dynamo wheels in the power house below.

But supposing everything is finished and the time arrives for turning on the water so that from high above it can seek its necessary low level; then comes another task, no less difficult than that of getting the water to do its duty as an industrial agency. For in many instances the high head developed is much higher than is required. Not only may there be an unnecessary waste, but there may be difficulty in operating the machinery when such an onrushing stream descends from the mountain lair.

Controlling Pressure

To stem this onrush and keep the water current under measurable control, there has been perfected certain equipment which is a remarkable factor in the operation of hydro-electric power. One effective means is the immense standpipes. When less power is wanted the gates of the power house are shut down and the pressure becomes automatically relieved because the water is forced to rise within the standpipes, which measure almost 100 feet in height. Engineers and others interested in the operation of machinery will understand what it means to develop a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. But this is exactly what happens when the water travels downhill, and each pipe feeds a wheel that has a capacity of 20,000 horsepower.

Other methods of regulating the flow depend upon compressed air. As a whole, this is one of the most interesting as well as difficult features in the entire project of furnishing power for the electrical motors and yet preventing the supply from exceeding the demand.

A hundred miles, perhaps, from the location of the power house, cities are

Supply for Many Cities to Come From Single Great Plant Now Building on the Mississippi River

CHECK TO OVERFLOW

being lighted, street cars run and manufacturing establishments kept busy through the application of the electric current, which, in turn, looks to the sources higher up the mountain for the erstwhile supply of water. But as use of hydro-electric power is becoming becoming more and more universal, the federal government is keeping in view possible new sources of water supply. It is interesting to note how in this connection the United States authorities have been able to profit through the work of the reclamation service, whose purpose primarily was to develop the arid lands. By storing the water in reservoirs and supplying it to farms through canals and ditches the possibility for hydro-electric development in the way of a by-product became apparent at once. Probably the most interesting of the government undertakings is that at Roosevelt, Ariz. The so-called Salt river project is about 60 miles from Phoenix and about 40 from Prescott. The lake made here is nearly 30 miles long and was formed by damming the water of two streams.

Government's Policy

It is now the policy of the federal government that where concessions are asked there must be no question regarding the ownership of the land where it is proposed to locate power houses or make the necessary reservoir for the water supply. Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, recently furnished the government with a report to the effect that the available water supply of the United States approximates 36,000,000 horsepower, and that "this might be increased about six times by proper storage measures. At the present time, it is estimated, there is in use for industrial purposes about 6,000,000 horsepower."

It should not be considered as a matter of course that because water is cheap the development of power by this means is always profitable financially. In summing up the various expenses for operating electrical machinery water power is only one item. But where fuel is more than ordinarily costly, because it has to be brought from a distance, there water power reaches its fullest utility. From Maine to California water is plentiful, and is gradually becoming more and more useful to industry. As in the North, so in the South, manufacturing establishments are coming to depend upon an element that for ages has awaited the great opportunity. The engineering corporation of Stone & Webster is not only a pioneer in this sort of American enterprise of hydro-electric construction, but is constantly devising new methods to carry the work forward.

BELIEVES PEOPLE FAVOR GREATER BOSTON BILL

Nine tenths of the citizens of the metropolitan district favor the establishment of a Greater Boston so long as it does not interfere with local autonomy, says Henry C. Long, one of the foremost supporters of the movement in this city.

If the people had the opportunity to vote on a bill containing the essentials of the bill offered by Governor Foss in his message of April 8, they would pass it by a large majority, he says. In an interview Mr. Long said:

"The hearings that have been held in Greater Boston during the last 12 months have developed certain things that are interesting and upon which a very large majority of the people agree. The bill offered by the Governor in his message of April 8, with a few trifling changes here and there, meets the judgment of at least nine tenths of the population of Greater Boston. The hearing on it at the State House developed only one thing in opposition. A few towns were represented by attorneys who in turn represented officials, and did not represent the voters, opposed it, because it was a step toward annexation to Boston. Such trifling arguments as that are unworthy of consideration by intelligent people and very few intelligent people hold any such ideas as a sufficient reason for opposing a bill of such vital importance to all."

"What practically every business man in Boston wants is a bill that will give the city of Boston a proper rating before the world and this trifling minority, possibly 5 or 10 per cent of the total population, pretend to be afraid of some tramping of their liberties under the feet if brought into any political relations however distant with the very people they do business with and associate with every day. So far as I am able to observe practically the only people that are opposed to this matter are the tax dodgers who have the fear that they may have to contribute a little more to the state tax than they now contribute. This is entirely without foundation because their local assessors will do the assessing and under this bill no town, no city, will control over making up its own get any more than it does now. The

tax for the new city will be varied as is now done in the case of the water and sewer business. They have no control over these now and they are not disturbed by them. They have no control over the metropolitan tax but they are not disturbed by it. This bill simply takes over those commissions with all their employees and duties, etc., connecting the existing police and existing fire departments into a system which can be run with vastly greater economy and efficiency than it can now and makes that the basis of a new municipality. Nothing but a municipality can be recognized in our census reports at Washington or anywhere else."

"The bill also provides for the care of the long radial streets leading out from Boston to the limits of Greater Boston and also a number of the long circumferential streets which cut those radial streets at right angles. The reason these are needed is that our whole police and fire business must be reorganized on modern lines and those modern lines are dependent almost entirely on the motor vehicle, that is, the automobile. These highways must be kept in proper condition from end to end to enable these fire and police automobiles to go at the high rate required of them. There must be these circumferential streets so they can make the short cuts when necessary. The police must have the same advantage and while we are preparing for our protection in these matters of fire and crime we find also that the delivery business and the large express business requires these great highways both radial and circumferential maintained and they ought to be maintained out of a common treasury."

"As a result of a number of years of conference on this matter, I am convinced that if the people could get a chance to vote on a bill for the establishment of a Greater Boston and it was done on such a basis as not to disturb the local autonomy, local government, local tax rate and local control of affairs, that a very large majority of the people would vote to make a city government just like the states voted to make a United States government so that it would include all matters pertaining to water, sewerage, metropolitan park, fire, police and special schools outside of the regular school system which are to be hereafter established."

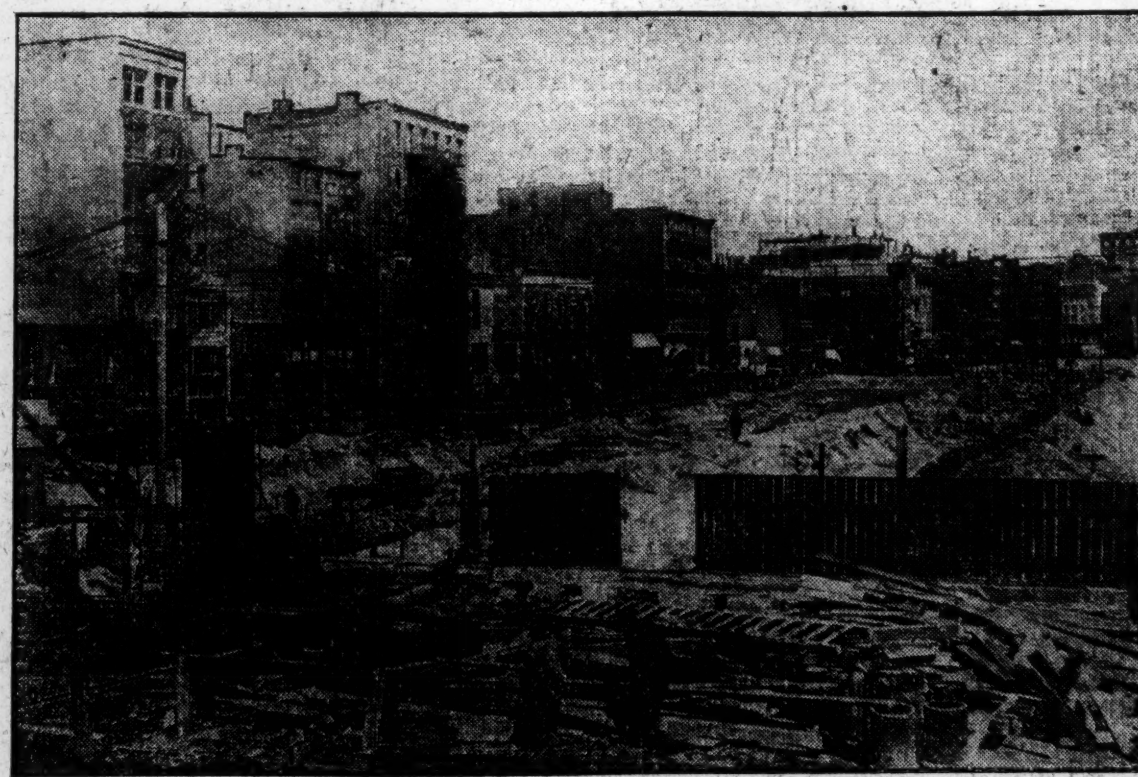
Typical "high head" power house with diverted water rushing from the spillways—Electricity generated runs cars and lights streets a hundred miles away

WORK PROGRESSES ON EXTENSION OF ST. JAMES AVENUE TO DEPOT SITE

Connections are being made at Berkeley street between the new lines of sewer pipe laid in St. James avenue and its continuation through the Park square property once occupied by the old Providence depot and now being opened by the New Haven road for business purposes

and the old line through Berkeley street. Manholes are in process of construction and as soon as finished the new extension of St. James avenue will be hurried along. Curbing and lines of the streets are laid out through this new property which is waiting only for the end of street.

The preliminary work to start on the development. The line of pipe through St. James avenue had to be put in new from Copley square as the grade of the old pipe line had become too high as the result of lowering the grade of Berkeley street.



Scene in Park square, Providence street, at left back of buildings which face Boylston street—St. James avenue will go through fence

side of the regular school system which are to be hereafter established. "If the people could get a chance to vote on these matters I am confident that it would carry by a very large majority."

COURT DEFINES USE OF EMBLEM
NEW YORK—That the Citizens Union has no proprietary interest in the emblem of the Statue of Liberty, was a ruling by the appellate division of the supreme court Friday, and merely be-

cause the Citizens Union has used the emblem in one election that does not prevent another political body from using it at another election if the latter files the emblem first

FISH EXPERTS FINISH COLLECTION IN PANAMA

WASHINGTON—Completion of fish collecting in the Panama Canal Zone and the safe return of one of its representatives, is reported by the Smithsonian Institution.

Several of the specialists who have been making collections in this region have been back some time, but the members of the party who have been collecting fishes did not complete the work until early in April, remaining three months in the field.

This branch of the work has been supported by the cooperation of the United States bureau of fisheries and the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. S. F. Hildebrand representing the former and Dr. S. E. Meek the latter.

Mr. Hildebrand reports a most successful trip, and feels confident that all the important fishes of the Canal Zone are represented in the collections which fill some five or six barrels.

Besides the work in the canal zone proper the members of the survey made trips into the neighboring territory in search of specimens and data not available within the actual bounds of the zone, but obtainable in the same faunal area or an adjoining one. One of these expeditions carried the party into the Darien country and along the banks of the Rio Tuira, which lies on the Pacific side of the isthmus, about 150 miles distant from Panama.

The fish collectors, unlike those concerned with some other classes of animals, find it impracticable to classify their specimens while in the field, and for this reason it is difficult to say just what has been obtained.

The fish were caught in nets and traps of several kinds; often in great numbers; the collectors selecting the best and most desired specimens which are at once prepared and packed in tanks for shipment to the National Museum. Among the different kinds of salt water fishes secured were sharks, tarpon, jewfish, snappers, groupers, and croakers. There were also many of the cat-fishes which are so very abundant on the Pacific slope and along the coast of Panama.

The collectors point out the special value of this survey in so far as concerns the fish fauna which will become completely changed and intermixed

when the canal is finished, and the waters of the inland lakes and the two oceans become intermingled. As is well known, many salt-water fishes ascend fresh water streams for long distances, and it is now seen that in this manner many will doubtless find their way to the great Gatun Lake. Some will probably remain here, while others will pass on into the ocean. At present the faunas of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes and the two coasts of the Zone appear well defined, but it is believed that a subsequent survey, in from five to 10 years time, will reveal great changes.

HUDSON TUBES MAKE MONEY NOW

NEW YORK—In the annual report of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended March 31 it appears that a net income of \$50,279 was earned after deducting fixed charges applicable against that portion of the property employed in the company's present operations. For the preceding year the company had worked at a deficit of \$41,890.

The traffic returns for the road show during the year a total number of 37,410,950 5-cent fares, and for three months and eight days the additional 2-cent rate for the uptown service was charged and 7,927,941 of these fares were collected. Reducing these to a 5-cent basis it appears that there were 40,588,128 passengers accommodated, as against 50,926,980 in the preceding 12 months.

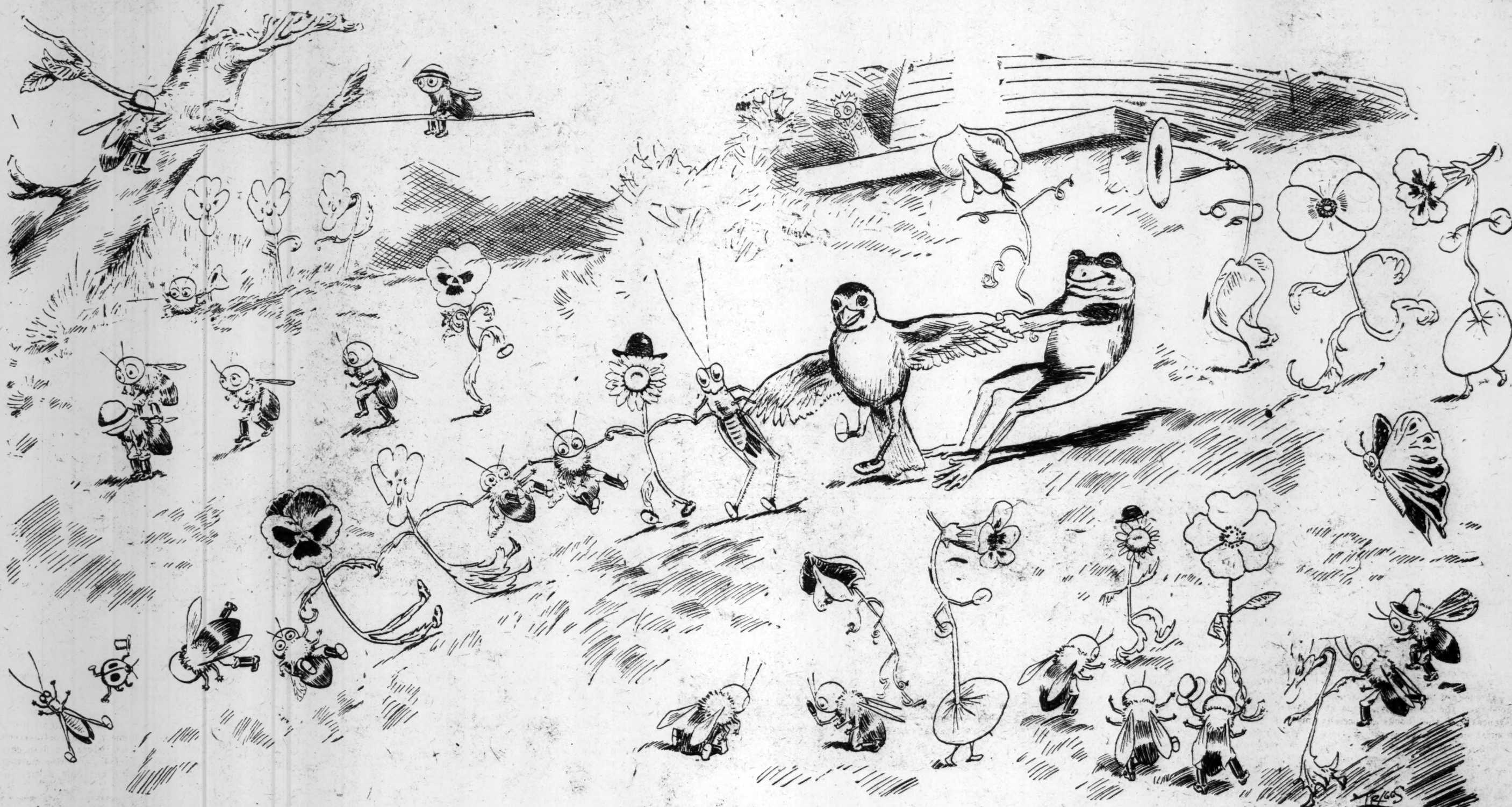
NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE TO MEET

WASHINGTON—Executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, recently organized here, will meet in Chicago on May 8 to consider means of furthering its purposes as a national trading organization broadly representative of the country's business interests. A plan of organization has been adopted, and the drafting of a constitution in accordance with it will be considered.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Ring around a Rosy, see them dance and play,
Here a skip and there a trip. My! but they are gay!
Playing with a truly rose
Must be nice, we suppose,
Round-a-ring a-rosy, sing, dancing on your toes.

Frog with all the others, plays at crack the whip;
Lillest bug when came the tug, seem'd to lose his grip;
Mister Lady keeps his hat
He will ne'er let go of that,
Tho' he fly across the sky or come a tumbling flat.

Dainty Miss Nasturtium wears a petticoat;
Stiff it flares, she puts on airs, arching high her throat;
Both the Misses Sweetest Pea
Have a manner willow-y;
Each a slender, dainty bender, always seems to be.

Buzz a-playing leap frog, takes his turn to hump up;
Pansy, too, whom some folks do call a Johnny Jump-Up;
Every minute growing brisker,
Bright and brighter glows his whisker,
Who could dream a pansy'd seem to be a funny frisker?

(Copyright 1912 by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved)

Sim and Sam are busy and our attention beg,
With a jack knife (lads ne'er lack knife) playing mumblety-peg;
At the right we see a race,
Prize for style and speed and grace,
Sweet Pea prancing seems advancing, vain the others chase.

Biff has made a see-saw, daring Baff to teeter;
Straight and slim across the limb, nothing could be neater;
Queen looks on with eager air,
Wishes maybe she were there,
Being queen, as we have seen, really is a care!

LIVELY FUN FOR LIVELY BOYS

A GOOD plan for amusing a group of growing boys for whom the usual parlor games are apt to be too slow, was discovered by a woman of ideas. A social meeting seemed wise in order to promote suitable friendships among the lads. The house at her disposal was a large one, with ample grounds and a wide piazza. This made it possible to entertain the boys both indoors and out simultaneously.

The affair hit upon was a kind of gymkhana. The boys were invited to assemble for "fun by the clock," and full of fun the "hours" proved to be, though shorter than the standard time.

Each lad as he arrived was given a clock face about eight inches in diameter cut from cardboard. Instead of the hours on the dial the name of some contest was filled in. The following was the schedule:

1. One grain race.
2. Tit-tat-too.
3. Three-legged races.
4. Four-potato race.
5. Five dots.
6. Six-yard tape dash.
7. Seven steps.
8. Eight scents.
9. Ninepins.
10. Ten little Injuns.
11. Eleven darts.
12. Twelve knots an hour.

Each clock face was punched, showing at which game the recipient would begin the round, and the reverse of the little timepieces had been purposely left blank to serve as score cards, stars being pasted upon them in the usual way.

Each "hour" on the clock face was understood to mean just 15 minutes by the real clock, and at the expiration of that time the progression took place.

The games were all arranged with a view to this progression, and so that the two best players in each round might proceed to another sport.

In the one grain race, each player had before him a tumbler and a salt cellar full of grains of barley. As soon as the signal was given for the start he began to place his barley (any other grain may be substituted), one grain at a time, in

the tumbler. To do this he was required to lift each grain first with the left hand, conveying it thence to the right hand, and thence to the tumbler. Any one who was caught abridging this formula or who was seen to drop a grain of the barley was required to pour all back in the salt cellar and to begin anew. The two first to empty their salt cellars progressed.

Tit-tat-too was the old nursery favorite, slightly mispelled to make it appropriate to the occasion, and having the difficulties of pursuit and capture greatly increased by a much-complicated diagram. These diagrams, on the same plan as the old one, were made with many more intersecting lines, and were drawn upon pasteboard squares, of which a supply was kept at hand. Two boys worked upon each diagram, acting as rivals, of course, and he who had checkedmate his opponent most thoroughly at the conclusion of the round progressed. The old marks of X and O were used by the players.

Five dots was the popular drawing game, where a certain required figure—say that of a soldier—has to be drawn within the space compassed by five purposely made dots. A grown person decided which two artists were best worthy of promotion.

A tape dash was the familiar contest where tape is split by the contestants armed with sharp scissors. The two who won out in each round were sent forward with stars on their tallies.

The eight scents were common liquids enclosed in bottles, which the competitors were required to guess.

The ten little Injuns were puppets arranged as targets, at which the boys threw hard rubber balls. Each puppet counted one point if overthrown. The little figures were dressed and painted to resemble the little Injuns of the celebrated jungle.

At number eleven the game was dart throwing, and in honor of the "hour" in which it was played, each contestant had 11 darts with which to score.

Twelve knots an hour, though of a nautical sound, was only so in a punning

WHY?

WHY is the end of an anvil tapered? The anvil on which the blacksmith beats out the iron that he heats in the furnace consists of a block of iron or steel with a flat surface called the face and at one end a projecting piece tapers to a point like a bird's beak. This is called the beak, or bickern, the second name meaning two horns. The older anvils were made with a beak at each side, and so the name bickern was given, because they looked like the two horns of an ox. Now, however, anvils are usually made with only one beak, says the Children's Magazine. The beak is the part of the anvil on which pieces of iron are curved, as when a horseshoe is beaten round, the gradually narrowing iron or steel enabling the curved piece that is being formed to be shaped round it.

LEAP YEAR PUZZLE

A Providence (R. I.) reader of the Monitor thinks the following problem of sufficient interest to warrant publication: On Feb. 29, 1912, a young lady celebrated the fifth anniversary of her birthday. What was the age of the young lady on that date?

The solution he gives is as follows: Feb. 29, 1912, being the fifth anniversary, the fourth anniversary would occur Feb. 29, 1908; the third anniversary, Feb. 29, 1904; the second anniversary, Feb. 29, 1896; (the year 1900 not being a leap year), and the first anniversary, Feb. 29, 1892. She was, therefore born Feb. 29, 1888. The interval between the day of her birth and Feb. 29, 1912, is 24 years.

way, for at this part of the program the boys had 12 hard knots tied in pieces of twine to undo.

The awards made, supper was announced, called by the entertainer, "Twelve O'clock Tea," and with a hearty, homely feast such as young boys enjoy, ended a successful afternoon. —New York Times.

POOR BOYS WHO WON THEIR WAY

THE greatest poverty has not prevented men determined to educate themselves from attaining their end. Prof. Alexander, the linguist, learned to write by scribbling his letters on an old wool card, with a burnt feather for a pen. The only book which his father, who was a poor shepherd, possessed was a shorter catechism, which "had" been given him. This was thought too valuable for common use and was kept in a cupboard.

Professor Moor, when a young man, being too poor to purchase Newton's "Principia," borrowed the book and copied the whole of it with his own hand. Many poor students, while laboring daily for their living, have only been able to snatch a little bit of knowledge here and there at intervals of their work. They have struggled on in spite of the great obstacles, and usually their efforts have been crowned with success.

William Chambers, the well known author and publisher—the reference books bearing whose name are known every-

where—struggled hard for his education. Speaking before an assemblage of young men in Edinburgh, he thus described his humble beginnings for their encouragement.

"I stand before you," he said, "a self-educated man. My education is that which is supplied at the humble parish schools of Scotland, and it was only when I got to Edinburgh, a poor boy, that I devoted my evenings after labor of the day to the cultivation of that intellect God had given me. From 7 or 8 in the morning until 9 or 10 at night I was at my business as a bookseller's apprentice, and it was only during hours after those, stolen from sleep, that I could devote myself to study. I look back to those early days of poverty with great pleasure and believe me I am almost sorry that I can not go through them again, for I reaped more pleasure when I had not a sixpence in my pocket and was studying in a garret than I do now amid the elegances and comforts of a parlor." —San Francisco Call.

CANDY ORIGINS

Of all candies, perhaps the "sugar plum" boasts the most ancient lineage. It was the invention of one Julius Dragatus, a noted Roman baker and confectioner, a member of the family of the Fabii. Dragatus put forth the first specimen of this confection in the year 177 B. C. The bonbons of this variety were called dragati, after their inventor (dragées is French), and their manufacture constituted a monopoly enjoyed exclusively by the Fabian family.

The pastille is of a far later origin. It was invented and introduced into France by an Italian confectioner, the Florentine Pastilla, a protégé of the Medici. When Maria de Medici married Henry IV. of France Pastilla accompanied his royal patron to the French court, where his bonbons soon achieved a tremendous vogue. Everybody ate the Florentine's candies. They were offered in all flavors. —Decorat Herald.

FOX IS CLEVER

William J. Long, in his "Ways of Wood Folks," tells how the fox carries several chickens at once. A farmer told Mr. Long about it. One day the farmer heard a clamor from a hen turkey and her brood, and "ran to a wood path in time to see a vixen make off with a turkey chick scarcely larger than a robin. Several were missing from the brood. He hunted about, and presently found five more just slain. The bodies were laid at a broad angle, the necks crossing each other, like the corner of a corn cob house, in such a way that, by gripping the necks at an angle, all the chicks could be carried at once, half hanging at either side of the fox's mouth. Since then I have seen an old fox with what looked like a dozen or more field mice carried in this way; only, of course, the tails were crossed corn cob fashion instead of the necks."

TRICK EGGS SOURCE OF FUN

TAKE a raw egg and empty it by means of pin holes. As soon as the inside of it is dry, fill it with a quantity of dry sand, and then, with a little white wax seal up the apertures. Its likeness to an ordinary egg is now complete.

The next time boiled eggs are served at breakfast, take your preparation egg and substitute it for one that is given you. Then you may safely announce that your egg is ready to obey your slightest word. You can place it at will in any position you desire. It will stand on the edge of a knife or the rim of a glass, no matter whether you put it sideways or endways. In the last case, you will cause all the more astonishment because it will seem to trespass against the laws of gravity. The only precaution you need observe is to tap the imitation egg gently, so as to cause the sand to settle each time at the bottom, and thus you will get it to assume

some any position that you wish. Now the disobedient egg is an egg of quite another kind. It is prepared as follows: You introduce half an ounce or so of very fine shot, through the hole, together with a little powdered sealing wax. Then warm it gently over the stove. You will thus have a fixed center of gravity in your egg, which will cause the most contradictory appearance. It will prove a fund of laughter. No matter how you pretend to pose it, the weight of the lead at one end will drag it away from its position just as soon as you leave it to its own devices. It is the disobedient egg. —Magical Experiments.

POOR SPELLERS

Three hundred college students in 10,000 short themes made 2005 mistakes in spelling. —Minneapolis Journal.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

RAILWAY ALPHABET

WHEN a journey in the cars becomes tiresome, try the game of railway alphabet. This is best played by two or more persons, although one lonely traveler may adapt it to her use. The number of players is divided in halves, and the two halves sit on opposite sides of the car. The game is to watch the sign-boards to see which side can first pick out the entire alphabet.

In the sign "Delicious Apple Butter," a quick eye can find the letters a, b, c, d, e; and although x and z seem impossible to discover in words used for advertising, presently you see goods marked as XXX quality, or a familiar pickle sign looms up, and your side wins. The number of letters that the opposite side has failed to find by

the time your side has completed the alphabet is the number of points to your credit for that particular round or inning. The game may be 50 or any other number, according to the desire of the players. —Youths Companion.

POTATO CONTEST

Take two large potatoes and balance them on two teaspoons, then let the contestants take their stand opposite one another, a line being drawn one foot in advance of each person. In their right hands they will carry the teaspoon with the potato and in their left an empty tablespoon. The combatants will, at a given word, try to up their opponent's potato with their own tablespoon, at the same time keeping their own safely balanced on the teaspoon. —New York Herald.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

WHAT HOLDS A BUILDING UP? MACHINE THAT STICKS ON PINS

OF course, said the Wise Man, we all know that mortar holds the bricks together; but we must remember that the wise builder always uses the weight of his bricks to make the building strong; and since it is the earth, with its steady pull, that gives bricks and all other things their weight, we must not give the mortar all the credit. No bricks and mortar would ever make a strong building if there were not the earth's pull to bind them all together.

Mortar sets hard, and the power by which it, paste or glue holds things together is called cohesion—a word which simply means sticking together. We cannot really see what happens, but cohesion is one of the commonest things in the world, says a writer in the Children's Encyclopedia. When you move one end of a stick, why does the other end move? Because of cohesion between all the parts of which the stick is made.

All the parts of the stick hold together as if drawn to each other by a magnet. That, said the Wise Man, is the whole point. You can't make a stick or a rope of sand, and you can't build with brick and sand. The sand has no cohesion, except just the least bit when it is wet. Have you ever thought why sealing wax melts when it is heated? The truth is that cohesion is one of the most important things in the world, and that the world itself, indeed, could not exist as it is without cohesion. Everything that

we call solid is solid because the tiny parts of which it is made stick or hold together. A piece of sealing wax, for instance, if it is left alone, is held together by cohesion. It does not spill itself and run all over the table; and if you lift it up by one end the other end comes too. But if you apply heat to sealing wax, it begins to run—it begins to lose its stickiness, or cohesion. This shows a second state in which anything may be and this state we call liquid. Running water is liquid. That is cohesion again: Water runs because it has no cohesion, or else very little. While all solids have a great deal of cohesion—without which they could not be solids—liquids have very much less. All liquids are by no means the same. Liquid water has very much less cohesion than liquid sealing wax or liquid gum, which, indeed, has so much cohesion or sticking together that we appropriately call it "sticky."

On the other hand, liquid alcohol or liquid air—did you know that air could be liquid like water?—has very much less cohesion even than liquid water. But there is a third state in which anything may be, and that is the state of a gas—like air in its ordinary state and like the gas we burn for light. Now, the thing which marks a gas is that it has no cohesion at all—it runs wherever it can. It goes under doors, out at chimneys and out at windows, and has no cohesion at all.

JOY IN MAKING SCRAPBOOKS

FROM a child I have always made scrapbooks for many years exclusively for my own pleasure. When my children appeared I made them for their benefit also, and when they were old enough assisted them in saving pretty pictures and attractive pictures for scrap books of their own making.

If you have never tried it, you have no idea how skillful very small children may become with scissors and paste. The scissors for small children should be blunt pointed, and a cloth to wipe the fingers and "pat" down the pictures be a part of the outfit.

For my little ones I usually cut the leaves of their first scrap books of heavy paper; the colored sugar sacks, if ironed, are good, and the color adds to the attractiveness of the books, especially when most of the pictures are in black and white. I usually, too, arrange the leaves and punch the holes, and perhaps make the cover and tie the whole together.

Cloth scrap books, especially good for small children. We have two which

have done good service for 15 years for our own children and their little playmates, and which, too, have been loaned several times for a few days to children visiting in the vicinity and away from their usual playthings and companions. The scrap books are large, one of them about a foot square, and the other longer and narrower. The leaves are of cambric, one blue and white, the other pink and white, and the pictures are those saved for months for the purpose—colored pictures from calendars, flower catalogues, fruit cans and black and white cuts from magazines and farm journals—animals, children and landscapes that a child will like.

Scrap books of assorted pictures, one of children, another of flowers or animals, or scenes from other countries, make a pleasant change.

My young son, who is planning to be a farmer some time, is saving pictures for a farmer's scrap book—favorite pictures of stock, poultry, farm houses, barns, grain fields, etc., saved from magazines and farm journals.—New York Observer.

BASEBALL SKILL

The things that make a good baseball player are accuracy in throwing, ability to hit, which takes a very keen and watchful eye—speed, daring, and a faculty for making the right play at the right moment. Some of these qualities are born in a boy; others—and among them the most important of all, accuracy in throwing—can be acquired only by practise.

Whenever you throw, have a definite object to hit; do not try to see how far you can throw, or if you are a pitcher, how much you can curve the ball.

In your leisure moments, if you have no one with whom to "pass" the ball, practise throwing against the barn or against the fence in the back yard, using a spot or knot-hole as a target. Do not give up because you cannot hit it, or stop when you hit it accidentally; but keep on until you can say to yourself that you are throwing more accurately than when you started.

You may be surprised to find how hard it is to hit a mark of this kind; but by perfecting yourself in this one thing you will do more to make yourself a good ball-player than you could do in any other way, says the Youths Companion. Moreover, if you have a chance to watch famous players, you will probably notice that no matter in what part of the game each may excel, the ability to throw with precision is one that they all have in common.

NEWS SINGULAR

In repl: to the inquiry, will you please tell me which of these expressions is correct: "so many news," or "so much news?" The Ladies Home Journal says:

About the middle of the sixteenth century, Roger Ascham wrote "there are many news," and somewhat later Shakespeare wrote "these news," but nowadays "news" is generally regarded as singular. Most of us will prefer "so much news" or "news has been received." As recent a writer as Hawthorne has "news have come to me."

JIMMIE PUZZLED

"It's very queer to me," said Jimmie as he thought it over. "I can't see why chickens that haven't any hair have combs, while dogs and horses that have hair don't have any combs."—Harpers Young People.

SALTEST SEA

The origin of the salt in the sea is usually attributed to the constant washing of salts from the land by rain and rivers, and the gradual depositing of them in the sea, through evaporation. In every 100 parts of sea water there are about 2½ parts of salt. It has been computed that there are 4,500,000 cubic miles of rock salt in the oceans, 14½ times the bulk of the continent of Europe above high water mark. The Atlantic is much saltier than the other oceans. Prof. Alexander Woelkoff of St. Petersburg believes that this is due to the large amount of water vapor that is carried on to the continents bordering this ocean, which are comparatively low where they front the sea.—Exchange.

DUST DEFINED

"What is dust?" asked the teacher of her class in physical geography.

There was not a sound. Apparently every boy and girl knew what dust was, but just couldn't describe it.

"I know," piped up a lad of 9 suddenly.

"Very well, Johnny, you may tell the rest of the class."

"Dust is mud with the juice squeezed out of it!"—Portland Express and Advertiser.

SIMPLE BOW KITE

For a good bow kite cut one straight light stick from three to five feet in length, and a second stick, to serve as a bow, three fourths the length of the first stick. Measure the center of the first stick, and nail it to the main stick about five inches from the top. Now bend the bow and tie it about four inches from the stick. Then make a rat at each end, and run a string around. Cover the kite frame with tissue paper and paste firmly. —Minneapolis Tribune.

TOUCH OF ORIENT

The girls who like to give parties, and especially the girls who are not in cities, may like to hear of little novelties that are not expensive and yet will add pretty touches to their party tables. The Japanese rice-paper napkins that come folded and colored to represent people, houses, birds, frogs, fish, turtles, etc., are good to keep conversation going as the guests gather around the refreshment table. The napkins are especially nice for a Japanese tea.—Ladies Home Journal.

PERUSAL of the article on the children's page regarding the machine that makes pins has led Mr. Aaron Vanderwerker of New York to send the Monitor some reminiscences about the man who invented the machine that sticks the pins on paper. He says:

"In company with my elder brother, William N. Vanderwerker, I arrived in the village of Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson, one night in April, 1853, having two hours before reached Newburgh, on the opposite side of the Hudson river, by the Erie railroad, and being rowed across (the Hudson there is a mile and a quarter wide) by the famous Hank Ward, who later on was the captain of the leading four-oared crew that won the championship against all the oarsmen of the world on Saratoga lake.

"A day or two after our arrival I visited the postoffice and there I met a man whose striking physical proportions, unusual features and benignity of countenance immediately (boy though I was)

made upon me a profound impression. I inquired who he was, and was answered, 'Why, how long have you been here? Don't you know who that is? That's Westbrook Van Vleet! Look out or he'll stick a pin in you!' Later inquiry developed the fact that he had just invented and patented a machine for sticking the pins to the paper as they came from the pointer, and his name was on every tongue. The daily papers of the metropolis had accounts of the invention and sketches of the inventor, the Scientific American printed data as to the benefits to accrue to the pin manufacturers of the country, of whom at that time there were but few established, and the London Illustrated News had a special correspondent visit to the question—the Monthly Advertiser appeared in December of the same year. Since that date the literature of philately has become the most extensive with which any collecting pursuit has ever been endowed. Philately numbers among its followers some of the most prominent men of the age in every civilized land, and the countries where philatelic societies do not exist in large numbers are in a very insignificant minority.

The jubilee of philately will be appropriately celebrated by British philatelists by an international stamp exhibition, to be held in London from Oct. 14 to 19, 1912, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society.

CAMERA CONTEST



Schoolgirl feeding nut to one of the squirrels in Capitol park at Harrisburg, Pa.

ON Boston Common and in parks in other cities squirrels run at liberty and are fed by the public. The view above is in the Pennsylvania capital. With the picture, Elizabeth D. Macy sent the following little sketch:

"In the Capitol Park at Harrisburg, Pa., hundreds of gray squirrels may be seen every day begging for peanuts which they are sure to find in the pockets of the passers-by, for every one carries something for 'Billy'."

"On this morning 'Billy' was very hungry, as he was not able to dig up the nuts which he had buried. At my first call he came scampering up my knee for the almond which I had for him. Often if 'Billy' is not hungry he will bury the nut and then come and beg for another one."

"Every morning on my way to school I pass through the park and I always try to have some nuts for 'Billy' and some corn for the pigeons, which will follow you for quite a distance bowing and cooing for it."

"In the park are stationed many state guards whose duty it is to protect the squirrels. Besides having the squirrels in the park for an attraction, it teaches us to be kind to animals."

This week's award goes to Miss Macy. Honorable mention: Merle Daniels, Westboro, Mass.; Baxter Loveland, Los Angeles, Cal.; Grace Steward, Chicago; F. Helen Grattan, Rockford, Ill.; Harold Murray, Chicago.

PEPPERMINTS

Put a pound of white sugar and one and one half teaspoonsful of cream of tartar in a teaspoonful of cold water. Stir until dissolved, then boil until a little of it, cooled in water, can be rolled into a ball with the fingers. Remove from the fire, allow it to cool a little, and beat with a spoon until it turns white. Add three drops of oil of peppermint, and mix well. If it hardens too quickly, while beaten, set the bowl in a tin of boiling water. Make it into balls with the hands.—Hartford Courant.

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In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture, and is used, it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

LITTLE PROBLEM

Nine men lost in the mountains had food for five days. Next day they met other lost men without food, and it was found that the food divided among the entire company would last for only three days. How many lost men were in the second party?

Answer to Little Problem No. 11—By 8:30 Alfred had walked one fourth of the way and in another five minutes he had walked one third of the way. The difference between one third and one fourth is one twelfth, so that he walks one twelfth of the distance in five minutes. At 8:30 he still has three fourths, or nine twelfths, of the distance to go, and this will take him nine times five minutes, or three quarters of an hour. He therefore arrives at school at 9:15.

DON'T HURRY

If there is one single cause more than another which prevents the amateur doing good work, it is hurry, desire to see results, and failure to lay off work properly. It is much better to spend five minutes laying off a saw cut and one minute sawing it than one minute laying it off and five minutes sawing it. No tool work ought ever to be hurried, but he who hurries laying off the work ruins it before the tool is set to it—started wrong, nothing can save it. Have sharp scratch awls and pencils, reliable squares, rules and gages, and use them with care and in a good light.—Scientific American.



THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



PHILATELY'S LONG RECORD

THE popular hobby of stamp collecting has a record of many years behind it, says the Irish Times. It began to engage serious attention in 1862, when a small, but earnest, coterie of Parisian enthusiasts set on foot a movement for the application of better methods to the collection and study of postage stamps. The movement quickly spread to Great Britain, where the first periodical devoted to the question—the Monthly Advertiser—appeared in December of the same year. Since that date the literature of philately has become the most extensive with which any collecting pursuit has ever been endowed. Philately numbers among its followers some of the most prominent men of the age in every civilized land, and the countries where philatelic societies do not exist in large numbers are in a very insignificant minority.

The jubilee of philately will be appropriately celebrated by British philatelists by an international stamp exhibition, to be held in London from Oct. 14 to 19, 1912, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society.

ROUMANIAN CHARITIES AIDED

In 1906-7 Roumania issued five different sets of stamps, all of which were sold over facial value, the difference between the actual postal and charitable philatelic values being devoted to charities in which Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Roumania is actively interested.

Queen Elizabeth, better known as Carmen Sylva, is said to be responsible for the idea that the funds of the institutions should be helped in this manner, and her personal interest in the drawings is obvious from the fact that in three of the five designs she has not only posed as the central figure, but has written the mottoes in her own handwriting.

The first set consisted of four values, 3, 5, 10 and 15 bani which were sold at 10, 15, 20 and 25 bani respectively. The design is the same for all and shows in the center Carmen Sylva, robed in the costume of the country, spinning with a distaff. The figure is partly surrounded by a circular band inscribed "Romania Posta" in fancy capitals, at the top is a scroll lettered "Timbro-Bine-Facere," and at the bottom is the motto which may be translated as "God guide our hand, Elizabeth." This motto is in the hand-writing of the Queen though the minuteness to which it had to be reduced to compress it in the allotted space makes it rather indistinct.—Redfields.

STAMPS FOR MATCHES

A bill has just passed Congress which has for its object the suppression of white phosphorus matches. William C. Stone calls attention to the matter, says the Philadelphia Stamp News, and further writes as follows: "I have just seen a copy of the bill in the Congress-

sional Record for April 3 and find that the way they intend to suppress the evil is by taxes collected by means of stamps. The bill provides that the matches must be put up in packages of 100, 200, 500, 1000 or 1500 and the tax paid by an adhesive stamp. As this is a high tax, it will probably result in practically stopping the manufacture, and so but few stamps may be used. The government must have the stamps ready for use if they are called for, and it would seem as if there might be several denunciations. The bill does not go into effect until July 1 of the next year, however."

RARE PARMA BOUGHT

Among the rarest of all used stamps is Parma 1859, 80 cents, yellow (S. No. 16). While it is priced at \$15 unused, only two copies are known used. Both of these were used in the same town and on the same December day in 1859, the postmarks being identical. One of them is on the original cover with another stamp of the same set, and was shown among Dr. Chiesa's rarities at the Vienna exhibition. He paid \$10,000 for a collection in order to get this stamp, which is valued at several thousand dollars.—Philatelic Gazette.

BOSTWICK FAVORS USED STAMP

Advocating the used stamp in the Stamp Journal, Charles Byron Bostwick writes: "The tendency of the present day in stamp collecting seems to be to get unused stamps. This is much deplored by old-time collectors, for whom a used stamp has an individual history of its own. It has done the service which it was intended to perform. A good many of the unused stamps that we see in modern collections have been gathered by dealers in behalf of collectors. As a general thing the man who himself collects and who understands his stamps is the man who tries to get them properly postally used; while, in most cases, the collector of mint copies tries the easy method of having his collection gathered by somebody else."

DESIRABLE ISSUES

No hesitation need to be felt in taking several copies of such a stamp as the six heller Bosnia, 1910, or the 35-cent Guadeloupe, 1906.

The 2c-on-5 kranas Persia, 1905, is an attractive stamp, the surcharge thereon being discoverable in either black or lilac.

There is a 100 reis Lorenzo Marques perforated 13½. The other day I discovered a copy with this scarier perforation; its identity was evident at a glance, without any necessity for using the perforation gauge.

The two shades of the 12-cent Sarawak, 1900 and 1905, are readily discoverable, and possibly the earlier stamp is the better possession of the two.

There seems to be a good call for the 1910 issue of Argentine just now. Persia 1910 and 1911 are becoming

easier to get.—Stamp Collectors Fort nightly.

SOUVENIR STAMP
A souvenir stamp has been issued in connection with the fourth annual Philatelic congress of Great Britain, meeting this week. The design of the stamp is triangular, showing in the center an upright figure of Britannia, while the arms of Great Britain, Margate and Kent appear in the three corners. It is handsomely produced in taille-douce engraving and printed in six colors, the central design in each instance being in black.—Mekels.

FOR ARMY AND NAVY
The Illustrated Briefmarken Zeitung announces that 3s carmine of Japan of 1906 has been surcharged with the word "Gundji" in Chinese characters, for the use of the army and navy in the field. Two of these stamps are issued each month to the soldiers and sailors actually on service in China and Korea.

STAMPS WITHDRAWN
Italy's stamps bearing the overprint of "Albania" and "Tripoli-di-Barberia" have been withdrawn from circulation; the 1-cent, 5-cent, 25-cent, 50-cent and 1 lira Tripoli stamps have been completely exhausted, the other denominations are still on sale as long as the stock lasts, says an exchange. The commemorative stamps issued last year are also now unobtainable.

HONDURAS ONE-DAY ISSUE
Champion's Bulletin chronicles the issue of a stamp, printed to commemorate the accession to the presidency of the republic of Honduras of Gen. Manuel Bonilla. Only 3000 copies of the stamp were printed and it was in circulation one day only, and then only in the city of Tegucigalpa. It was lithographed and perforated 11½.

COSTLY COLLECTIONS
Some idea of the extent of Lord Crayford's collection may be judged from the fact that his United States stamps, when bought here, says the New York Times, were contained in 40 volumes, each volume having about 1000 stamps, making 40,000 stamps for the United States alone. Besides complete sets of all the regular issues, he has practically all of the extremely rare postmaster's stamps issued just before the first government issue in 1847, and also most of the rare postmaster's stamps of the confederate states.

The finest collection in America is owned by George H. Worthington of Cleveland, O. He has been collecting for years, and dealers who know what he possesses estimate that he has spent from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 for his stamps.

KEDAH JOINS STAMP CIRCLE
Kedah, the Malay state which was ceded to Great Britain by Siam at the same time as Kelantan and Trengganu, is to have a set of stamps shortly.

ENGLISH SPARROW OUTWITTED

THE success of the feeding stations for birds in Eau Claire, Wis., and the intense interest thereby aroused in bird study, not only on the part of pupils but of the community in general, is eminently gratifying, says a writer for Our Dumb Animals.

The splendid work done, in the way of systematic observation, would, in itself, have amply repaid the time and effort spent. Yet we believe we have achieved far greater results in the saving of bird-life and in helping the little creatures secure a food supply during those seasons when it was quite impossible for them to obtain their natural food.

We have had white-breasted nuthatches, brown creepers, downy woodpeckers and chickadees with us all winter, as constant visitors at the feeding stations. And it goes without saying that we have also had the ever-present English sparrow—that problem of the bird world that assumes greater proportions when we remember that he may become a very important factor in driving more desirable birds away from the feeding stations.

However, we were quite successful in outmaneuvering this little intruder. One of our shelves we attached to a window-sill by means of chains and fastened underneath a wire spring, so that the shelf would act as a springboard. It was amusing to watch the sparrows alight on it and then "tumble over themselves" in their endeavor to get off. They would then fly a few feet away to the branches of a neighboring tree and watch the downies and white-breasted nuthatches having a frolic—attacking the nuts and suet. The sparrows would return again and again only to be met an ignominious retreat as before.

But our most effective method in outwitting sparrows and also blue jays was by means of coarse mesh bags. We placed the suet in these and fastened them to a suitable place on the tree trunk near our station. The sparrows will give anything that does not remain stationary a wide berth, while the nuthatches and downies seem to prefer to eat their suet from the bags, as they will pass by choice morsels on the shelf

ENGLISH SPARROW OUTWITTED

to attack the bags. Judging from their antics, they seemed greatly to enjoy the sport of overcoming the swaying bags.

This method of providing food also outwits the blue jays, as they cannot balance themselves on the tree trunk long enough to extract any choice morsels from the bag.

ODD PROPERTIES OF NUMBERS

HERE is a curious illustration of the properties of numbers: Take these six figures in this order: 142,857

Add them up and you will find that the total is 27, or three times nine. Now multiply these figures by 3 and you will find that you have not changed a single one of them, but have simply shifted the first figure to the other end of the line:

142,857×3=428,571

Take the same row of figures and multiply them by twice three, or six, and you will find that the first three figures have simply exchanged places with the other three:

142,857×6=857,142

Now take one third of six, which is two, and multiply the same row of figures by that and you will find that all you have done is to shift the first two figures to the other end of the line:

142,857×2=285,714

Now try multiplying by twice two, or four, and you will find that four figures shift their position to the other end of the line, but there is no other change in the figures themselves or their order:

142,857×4=571,428

Once more, if you take the same figures and multiply them by five, you will discover that the only result is to shift five figures over to the other end, but the order of these shifted figures is not disturbed in any way:

142,857×5=714,285

Now perhaps you can explain why it is that these six figures will do this, and also why it is that the moment you

MUD PIES

"Thirty cents for a small mud pie! Don't you think that rather high?" We asked of little Nan and Sue. "Thirty cents should buy us two!" "We would like to sell them so," Answered Nan, "but don't you know," And she paused to fill a cup, "Water 'n' sand have both gone up!" —Minneapolis Tribune.

ODD PROPERTIES OF NUMBERS

try to multiply them by seven, the magical number that has been secretly at work jumps into view, and you get this:

142,857×7=999,999
There is something very peculiar about these two numbers seven and nine, which has been remarked from the earliest times, and perhaps if you will study out the reason for these six numbers, 142,857, bringing about such funny results when multiplied by any figure from one to six you will learn something more about the so-called power of nine.—New York Sun.

BOARD TRICK

Take an ordinary board, two or three feet long, such as a bread board, and place it on the table so that about one third of its length will project over the edge. Unfold a newspaper and lay it on the table over the board. Anyone not familiar with the experiment would suppose the board could be knocked off by hitting it on the outer end. It would appear to be easy to do, but try it. Unless you are prepared to break the board you will probably not be able to knock the board off.

The reason is that when the board is struck it forces the other end up and the newspaper along with it. This causes a momentary vacuum to be formed under the paper, and the pressure of the air above, which is about 15 pounds to the square inch, prevents the board from coming up. This is an entertaining trick to play at an evening party, and also makes a simple and interesting school experiment.—Popular Mechanics.

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Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.



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EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

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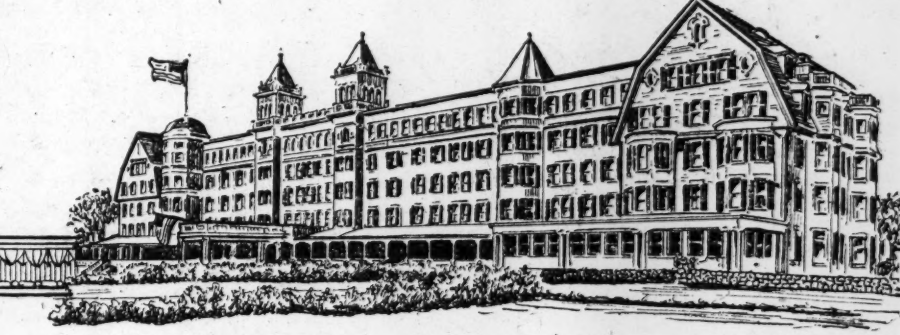
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Music by Soloists of Boston Symphony Orchestra.

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Will open under new management June 15. Automobile parties will be cared for from June 1. For information address
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140 ROOMS

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For Families: A delightful summer home.

New house, garage, motor boats, telephone, electric light. For Sportsmen: Abundant game.

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Most up-to-date resort in the Provinces. Write for booklets and references.

H. E. B. CHURCHILL, Prop.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

INCONSISTENT

Though trains, betimes, are very slow,
The public lets them slip,
But let a boat be late and, oh,
They'll dock her every trip.

IT is probable that the forthcoming "outdoor" season will find more men and women, boys and girls in the open fields than ever before in the history of athletics. The desire to be a participant in the games rather than a mere onlooker is becoming more insistent and widespread. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that there never has been a time when more people were moved to congregate in vast crowds to witness games of cricket and baseball and football. The many and important values of pastimes are becoming more obvious to all. Nearly two centuries ago, Bishop I' ll wrote: "Recreation is intended to the thought, as whetting is to the scythe, to sharpen the edge, which otherwise would grow dull and blunt. He, therefore, who spends his whole time in recreation is, or whetting, never moving; as contrarily, he that always toils, and never recreates, is ever moving, never whetting—laboring much to little purpose; as good no scythe, as no edge. I would so interchange, that I would neither be dull with work, nor idle and wanton with recreation." Which is in a measure another way of saying that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." A man's so-called "play" is deemed to be quite as significant as his work. And it is with nations as it is with individuals. The historian, Horace Smith, says: "Almost everything else may be lost to a nation's history, but its sports and pastimes: the diversions of a people being commonly interwoven with some immutable element of the general feeling, or perpetuated by circumstances of climate or locality—these will frequently survive when every other national peculiarity has worn itself out." Wounds and scars are no longer deemed to have a place in true "sport" and in modern athletics the spirit of good-fellowship is the thing that is most sought after and admired.

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Superior Cuisine and Service Guaranteed

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East Gloucester, Mass.

OPEN JUNE 1

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HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

J. Linfield Damon, president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, was in Chicago this week in company with E. S. DeWolfe of San Francisco, the vice-president.

Their interest in the welfare of the association is strongly manifested when they will leave their respective homes on the Atlantic and Pacific shores to attend a committee meeting in Chicago. The principal subject under discussion was, of course, the convention of the association, to be held at Yellowstone park in July, and the arrangements up to the present time indicate a large and enthusiastic gathering of representative hotel men and their families.

The committee is working in conjunction with A. M. Cleland, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, who has given assurance that the best in the service of his road is at the disposal of the association, and no expense or effort will be spared to make this convention the best in the history of the organization.

Messrs. Damon and DeWolfe were guests of the Blackstone while they were in Chicago, and had an opportunity while there to observe much of interest from the standpoint of hotel men. On Tuesday evening President Damon tendered to the officials of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association a dinner, which was served in one of the private banquet rooms of this hotel. Covers were laid for 12, and the decorations, the service and the menu were characteristic of the hotel, including the best of everything. Mr. Damon made an entertaining host, and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed.

EUROPEAN VACATION TOUR

One of the most delightful European vacation trips arranged for the coming summer is the popular tour to the British Isles, the Netherlands and France, which will be personally conducted by two prominent Boston educators whose experience and resourcefulness will insure thoughtful attention. The party will leave Boston in a special harbor car on June 28 for Montreal, then embark for a thousand-mile voyage on the St. Lawrence river, stopping for several hours of sightseeing in Quebec. It will arrive in Liverpool on Sunday, July 7, and proceed immediately to Chester.

The more important points of interest in England and Scotland, including several places not usually found in the itineraries of the so-called conducted tours, will be visited. After seeing Holland and Belgium and spending five days in Paris the party will embark Aug. 24 at Havre and reach New York on Sept. 2, making the trip on one of the French line's fine steamers. The best hotels are to be patronized at all points on the tour, and all arrangements will be of high standard, although the rate named for the trip is exceptionally low when the high-class features it includes are considered.

Detailed itineraries of the tour may be obtained by calling on or addressing the Beekman Tourist Company, 322 Washington street, Boston, under whose management the trip is to be conducted.

INSURING MARINE BAGGAGE

Carefully gathered statistics show that the chance of one's losing his baggage or having it damaged is far less on a sea trip than during travel by land. For the traveler who carries valuable baggage, it has always been very difficult to secure insurance protection. Under the law, the steamship company is not responsible for loss due to the elements, and an allowance of only \$100 is made for a trunk in case of ordinary loss. An entirely new plan has been arranged by the Hamburg-American line, under which the tourist may insure his baggage at a low rate, under the far-reaching terms of the best policies. The baggage may be insured for one to 12 months up to \$6000.

NEW QUARTERS FOR C. P. R. OFFICE

The Boston office of the Canadian Pacific railway has been moved to 332 Washington street, nearer the corner of Milk street. For a number of weeks workmen have been actively engaged in making alterations and arranging the new quarters to suit the requirements of F. R. PERRY, general agent, who has charge of all New England business of the company.

Mr. Perry is to be congratulated on his new office, which has been made possible by largely increased business due in a great measure to his personal efforts, for it is proverbial among the trade that when a "long haul" is in prospect the Canadian Pacific officials are keen to get the business for their line. The new office is a great improvement over the former quarters and the public is cordially invited to call there and get information about transportation to all points, trans-Atlantic, trans-continental, trans-Pacific.

THE RADISSON AND MINNEAPOLIS

The Hotel Radisson at Minneapolis looks better than ever. It is a hotel that will compare favorably with any of the best. The present management is composed of gentlemen of experience and good taste, combined with a disposition to give the public the best at a nominal price, and their efforts in this respect are heartily appreciated not only by the traveling public, but the citizens of Minneapolis, who lose no opportunity to endorse the effort to give them a thoroughly satisfactory hotel service. The house is taxed to capacity, even the addition recently opened, which provides more than 100 new rooms, is hardly adequate to care for the increase of applications. Attractiveness, cleanliness, exquisite taste in arrangement and decorations, combined with service that is distinctly high class, make the Hotel Radisson much talked of and deservedly so.

SPAIN WILL GIVE A LECTURE COURSE TO HELP TOURISTS

For the purpose of acquainting the hurried traveler with the glories, culture and progress of Spain, the Spanish government has adopted the novel plan of establishing a holiday lecture and travel course for the special benefit of people of other lands. This information was received by the United States bureau of education in the form of an official announcement furnished by the Spanish legation at Washington.

The course is separated into two divisions. The first part, which is under the management of Prof. Ramon Menendez Pidal, will afford the stranger in Spain an opportunity to acquaint himself with the fundamental ideas of the Spanish culture. The second part of the course consists of excursion to public, historical, architectural and art monuments, under the conduct of scholars whose assistance, according to the communication from Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, the Spanish minister, "cannot be incomparably superior to those offered by professional guides. The course will be held in Madrid as a headquarters from June 15 to July 24. Those who enroll are expected to have some knowledge of Spanish.

The lectures will give special attention to the Spanish epic, to the lyric as developed in various provinces, to the picturesque and regional novel, and to Cervantes. Other lectures will deal with the relations of the Spanish language to the French and Italian; with Iberian, Mozarabic and "Mudejar" art, and with the political and social life of Spain in the nineteenth century. There will be two illustrated lectures surveying Spanish art.

Each of the lectures on the history of Spanish literature will be followed by an hour of practical work on the text. There will also be a special class on Castilian phonetics and daily conversation classes.

The principal museums of Madrid, especially the Prado, the Modern Art museum, the Archeological museum and the Royal armory, will be visited, while excursions will be taken to Toledo, Escorial, Avila and Segovia. These trips will be in charge of Dr. Manuel B. Cossio and Dr. Manuel Gomez Moreno, two authorities upon their subjects.

WILL TAP PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

In order to complete financial arrangements in connection with the organization and construction of the Pacific Great Eastern railway to connect Vancouver with Port George on the Grand Trunk Pacific, D'Arcy Tate, vice-president and general counsel of the company, accompanied by the president, John W. Stewart, left Victoria recently for London, Eng. Mr. Tate expected that on his return the announcement of the initiation of actual construction would be made. The company already has its surveyors at work both in the vicinity of North Vancouver and of Port George. It is the intention to push northward from the latter point and to collect thorough and reliable reports on the nature of the country and its agricultural possibilities.

"Before all," said Mr. Tate, "the railroad, as far as at present planned, will be one to develop, bringing its wealth down to Vancouver and Victoria. By the terms of the charter communication must be established between the mainland and this city within three years and no effort will be spared to shorten the time as much as possible."

Patrick Welch, the vice-president and general manager, is now busily engaged preparing plans for the employment of a sufficient number of men and the locating of camps. The company has until July 1 to make a beginning on the work.

HOTEL VIRGINIA CHANGES HANDS

Alexander Dryburg, formerly identified with the New Southern hotel in Chicago, took charge of affairs at the Hotel Virginia in that city on May 1. The hotel is situated in the North Side, at the corner of Rush and Olive streets, and is widely known because people of refinement seek its shelter and service for many reasons, particularly the quiet location and accessibility. The hotel is conducted on the European plan, and is considered a high-class stopping place for transients, as well as having a large clientele of guests who live there the year around.

Mr. Dryburg's experience in hotel affairs and his attractive personality are sure to win for him increasing patronage.

ERNEST G. KILL AT THE RADISSON

Ernest G. Kill, who it will be remembered was with William C. Muschenheim at Hotel Astor, New York city, where the H. M. B. A. took their famous luncheon four weeks before the house was opened, is now connected with the Radisson at Minneapolis and as a result that hotel is receiving many encomiums on its general appearance and service. Mr. Kill is a hotel man of more than ordinary ability.

NEW ENGLANDERS' BANQUET

Invitations have been sent out for the annual banquet of hotel men of New England to be held at Hotel Somerset Friday evening, May 17. This banquet will be one of the most unique affairs ever held in America, it is said. The arrangements are in the hands of an able committee headed by Amos H. Whipple of the Copley Square hotel, William W.

Davis of Riverbank court acting as secretary, and as many surprises are in store the applications for tickets are expected to be unusually numerous.

TO ATTEND CHICAGO CONVENTION

William W. Davis, manager of the Riverbank Court hotel, Cambridge, Mass., will attend the Republican convention to be held in Chicago next month, not as a delegate, but in order to appear before the resolution committee in regard to certain legislation, says the Daily Hotel Reporter.

ON HYANNIS SHORE

Aberdeen Hall, Hyannis, Mass., will be opened to permanent guests June 15 and automobile parties will be cared for from June 1. The hotel is situated on a high promontory in an estate of 1000 acres jutting into Nantucket sound about three miles. It was built by six well known capitalists and is considered one of the most attractive places on the entire Massachusetts coast.

Unusual attractions are offered to those looking for a quiet resting place. The hotel will be under superior management and satisfaction is assured for the guests who are fortunate enough to make their reservations for the season. Mrs. Francis P. Yeager, who has charge, will be at Hotel Mountfort until May 15.

CAMBRIA PLANT GETS CAR ORDER

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—It is announced that the New England Coal & Coke Company of Boston has placed with the Cambria Steel Company an order for 500 coke cars of 50 tons capacity. All will be of steel construction, and delivery is to be made the coming summer.

The Cambria car shops are working on larger orders received at intervals within the last few months, and the plant will be fairly busy for months with the present orders that are booked, others being expected in the near future that will probably keep this department of the big mills running the remainder of the year.

CARNIVAL BOARD PLANS TO MAKE PACIFIC COAST PLAYGROUND OF WORLD

SAN FRANCISCO—Under the title of the Festival Associations of the Pacific Coast, the carnival promoters of the principal coast cities have organized for the purpose of making the Pacific coast the "playground of the world."

As outlined, the purpose of the Festival Association of the Pacific Coast is to promote the success of carnivals and other city, county and state shows given throughout the Pacific coast states and territories, and to make these carnivals attractions to the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Instead of rivalry between different cities, there will be cooperation, and all

APICULTURE EXPERTS ARE TO HAVE CHARGE OF COMING CONVENTION

AMHERST, Mass.—Annual short course in beekeeping at the Massachusetts Agricultural College is offered from May 29 to June 13, to be concluded by a convention and field days. The course and convention are to be under the personal direction of Dr. B. N. Gates, in charge of the agricultural work of the college and state.

The course includes lecture, laboratory, exhibition, apiary and field work, as well as excursions to large apiaries and queen rearing plants.

On the program to lecture are Dr. James P. Porter, dean of Clark College, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. W. P. Brooks, director of the Massachusetts experiment station; A. A. Byard, West Chesterfield, N. H.; A. W. Yates, Hartford, Conn.; R. H. Holmes, Shoreham, Vt.; F. Danzenbaker, Norfolk, Va.; and many others will be present at the convention.

Because of the fact that such an eminent corps of lecturers and illustrators has been secured, an exceptional opportunity is offered to men who have apiaries: men interested in the best methods of handling bees; rearing of queens; construction and use of different kinds of hives; comb and extracted honey; increasing of colonies; control of swarming; the hiving of bees; thus giving an opportunity to see practical applications of modern principles.

The conference will not only take up the bee industry from a commercial point of view, that is, the production of honey, but their value to the orchardist, the small fruit grower, to the squash, cucumber and melon grower and to the cranberry raiser.

It is estimated by Dr. B. N. Gates that at least \$30,000 worth of honey could be cropped in Berkshire county, alone, and at the same time there would remain from \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of bees for another harvest.

the festival bodies will work together through the central organization to induce travel to different portions of the Pacific coast at different times of the year and to have an attractive show going on somewhere every month of the year. C. C. Moore, president of the exposition, said that the exposition officials had arranged to stage unusual attractions at intervals of a few weeks throughout the period of the exposition, and he hoped, he said, that the Festival Associations of the Pacific Coast would arrange their carnival dates so that they would fit in between the principal dates at the exposition.

EAST END OF PANAMA SHOWN TO BE ON WEST COAST

WASHINGTON—"How many people would guess that the Atlantic end of the Panama canal is on the west coast of Panama and that the Pacific end is on the east coast?" says the United States geological survey. "Look at the map and see how the east coast of the isthmus becomes a west coast."

"Although there is nothing new in the publication of a map of the continent of North America, it is worthy of note that the United States geological survey has just issued a large map of North America, 28 by 38 inches, in three colors. This is considered to be the most accurate general map of its character that

has yet been published and is particularly well adapted for school work. It is on a scale of 158 miles to one inch, which is sufficient to show in considerable detail the major geographic divisions, such as states and provinces. Colorado thus extends 2½ inches east and west and Cuba 4½ inches the longest way.

The map is sold by the director of the geological survey, Washington, D. C., at the nominal price of 20 cents a copy, or at a discount of 40 per cent in case as many as 25 maps are ordered. This wholesale rate covers simply the cost of paper and printing.

RARE "BOOK OF HOURS" IS SOLD

NEW YORK—A French "Book of Hours," printed in Paris about 1502 by Philippe Pigouchet for Simon Vostre, and so rare that it was not included in Robert Hoe's collection of printed "Books of Hours," brought \$300 at the continued sale by the Anderson Company of the library of the late Jordan J. Rollins. Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney was among those present, and she made several minor purchases.

Three war letters of Gen. U. S. Grant brought high prices. For a one-page quarto letter, dated "Headquarters Armies of the United States, City Point, Va., Nov. 1, 1864," \$65 was paid. It is addressed to Gen. W. T. Sherman and orders him to press the Confederate general, J. B. Hood. The scarce first edition of "Peter Parley's Universal History," Boston, 1837, compiled and edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne and his sister Elizabeth, sold for \$60. A fine copy of Joseph Dorant's "Les Baisers," Paris, 1770, rare first issue, went for \$100.

POSTOFFICE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 227 to 5 the House passed the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$275,000,000. The measure carried in addition to the appropriations necessary for the conduct of the department a number of radical additions.

Among these were federal aid for good roads and the establishment of a parcels post in connection with the rural free delivery service. The good roads provision added between \$16,000,000 and \$18,000,000 to the appropriation.

COUNTY REFUSES TO REFUND TAXES

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The county commissioners refuse to refund to coal companies \$250,000 in overpaid taxes and take the position that the suit aired in court in which the assessment was reduced from \$60 to \$45 per foot acres of coal is not the basis of settling the claims of more than the one company involved, the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.

The coal company officials say they understood that the one case was to settle all others, but the commissioners have declared different. The companies paid their taxes, believing that when the suit was decided if they were sustained they would get back what was overpaid.

To get this money the companies will now have to go into court, and the commissioners say they will contest the claim of each company separately.

FIREMEN NEXT MAKE DEMANDS

NEW YORK—Following the agreement of the engineers and the managers of the railroads east of Chicago to submit differences to arbitration the firemen and hostlers requested additional compensation for their labors and different hours.

W. S. Carter of Peoria, Ill., president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, presented the demands to J. C. Stuart, chairman of the railroad managers, who told him the managers would consider them.

Later it was stated to grant the demands would mean an additional annual outlay by the railroads of between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

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F. R. PERRY, General Agent, Passenger Department, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Transportation to All Points—Trans-Atlantic, Trans-Continental, Trans-Pacific

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Write for "PACIFIC COAST TOURS" and details of fares and service.

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Select limited party via S. S. CAMERONIA June 20th. Seventy-two days. Scotland, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, France. Outside promenade deck staterooms. Best of everything throughout.

Popular tour June 28th. Scotland, England, Holland, Belgium and \$435

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WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
Arabic, May 7, 3 p.m.; Cymric, May 22
One class cabin (11) carried, \$52.50 up
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean
Cretic, May 18, 11 a.m.; Canopic, June 8

LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool
One Class Cabin Service (11)
Rate to Liverpool, \$50
Devonian, May 18, 11 a. m.
Canadian, May 25, 11 a. m.
OFFICE 84 STATE ST., BOSTON.

FARMERS USING EXPERIMENT DEPOT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Deputy Commissioner Hutchins has given out a statement in which he reviews the good work being accomplished by the agricultural experiment station. He says:

"A great many of our farmers are keeping in touch with the experiment station and profiting by the results of their investigations. They are learning how to rebuild their soils, how to conserve the moisture for their growing crops, how to prevent the soil from washing, how to cultivate and how to harvest crops."

"They are learning how to avoid waste of time, to apply business methods in conducting farm operations that will stop many leaks and place the balance on the right side of the ledger. All of which are things that the farmer has not time to find out on his own initiative."

GROCERS DEMAND CHEAPER SUGAR

NEW YORK—Committee of wholesale grocers, organized to assist in obtaining cheaper sugar for consumers through reduction of the present duties on raw and refined sugars, has just issued a bulletin through Secretary F. C. Lowry, 138 Front street, presenting reasons why the present tariff should be reduced.

"The United States, because of its proximity to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, as well as from the fact that beet sugar can be produced in the western states at a very low cost, should have cheaper sugar than any nation in the world."

The committee proposes a reduction of the present duty on refined sugar from 1.90 cents per pound to .624 cents, and on raw sugar, 96 degrees test, from 1.635 cents per pound to .60 cents. Under the reciprocity treaty importations of Cuban sugar are recommended to pay 20 per cent less in both cases.

TRAVEL



TRAVEL

SPECIAL SAILINGS

BY THE PALATIAL S. S.

Victoria Luise
May 7, June 6

Carries First Cabin Passengers only.

HAMBURG Largest S. S. Co. OVER 400 SHIPS.

AMERICAN In the World 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service

LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG

Our steamers sailing to or from European ports will follow a course far south of all ice floes. The life boat capacity will be ample for all.

May Sailings

Victoria Luise, 7th, 10 A.M.
Batavia, 11th, 1 P.M.
Amerika, 16th, 9 A.M.
Pres. Grant, 18th, 10 A.M.
Pennsylvania, 23rd, 11 A.M.
Cincinnati, 25th, 1 P.M.
Kaisa Aug. Vic. 30th, 10 A.M.

June Sailings

Victoria Luise, 6th, 9 A.M.
Pres. Lincoln, 8th, 11 A.M.
Amerika, 13th, 9 A.M.
Pres. Grant, 15th, 9 A.M.
Cleveland, 20th, 10 A.M.
Hamburg, 22nd, 12 noon
Kaisa Aug. Vic. 27th, 9 A.M.
Pres. Grant, 29th, 10 A.M.

July Sailings

Cincinnati, 4th, 12 noon
Pennsylvania, 6th, 10 A.M.
Amerika, 11th, 2 P.M.
Pres. Lincoln, 13th, 9 A.M.
Cleveland, 25th, 9 A.M.
Hamburg direct, 24th Cabin only
*Will call at Boulogne. 21st Cabin only.

SUMMER CRUISES

To the LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. Eight delightful cruises during June, July and August, from Hamburg to the North Cape, Spitzbergen, Iceland, etc. Duration 14 to 25 days.

Cost \$62.50 and up

Splendid service, large steamships "VICTORIA LUISE," "KRONPRINZESSIN JULIE" and "METEOR." Write for booklet of any cruise.

Hamburg-American

LINE

607 Boylston St., BOSTON

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers Sail from New York Every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Pier 16, East River (ft. Fulton St.)

JAMAICA-COLOMBIA
Sailings every Wednesday at 12 noon.

JAMAICA-PANAMA-COSTA RICA
Sailings every Saturday at 12 noon.

Connecting at Port Limon, Costa Rica, for San Jose and intermediate points on the Northern Railway, also at Colon for Panama City and West Coast ports of Central America, Mexico and South America.

17 Battery Pl., N. Y. Long Wharf, Boston

Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

SYDNEY SHORT LINE

NEW SERVICE
19 DAYS FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Via HONOLULU and TUTTILA (SAMOA)
SPLENDID STEAMERS OF OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO. (Spokane Line), 10,000 tons displacement, sail from San Francisco, July 2, July 30 (new schedule) and every 28 days thereafter on a 19-DAY SERVICE TO SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, with stop at HONOLULU and SAMOA. THE ANTIPODES. Boston to Sydney, 1st class, \$278.75; 2nd class, \$191.75. Round world, \$600 1st class; \$375 2nd class. M.A. Cerion and Mediterranean. (Stop-overs.)

HONOLULU AND BACK \$110

Sailings Every 2 Weeks
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.,
673 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO.

Fore Door **Richard** For Hire

Touring cars, landaulets and limousines by the hour, day or week, with careful, competent chauffeurs who know the roads and pleasure drives.

Contracts by the month a specialty

M. O. NUTTER
70 Brimmer St., Boston.
Phone Haymarket 13

TRAVEL TALKS

Hotel and Travel Information

Hundreds of Monitor readers were aided in their quest for reliable information on resorts and hotels during 1911—Read This Letter of Appreciation:

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hotel and Travel Department:
I want to assure you that we fully appreciate the work your Department is doing in assisting travelers in such an effective manner.

Sincerely yours,

We perhaps can help you too for the coming season. Try us.

ADDRESS
HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT.,
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Fastest and Best
Montreal-Bristol, Eng

Wednesdays
1000 Miles River & Gulf
3½ Days Ocean

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800 Wash. St., Boston
GEORGE E. STEWART
248 Wash. St., Boston
Canadian North Star
Steamship Ltd., 230 St. James Street, Montreal

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REST-RECREATION-EDUCATION
31-DAY TOUR TO

EUROPE

UNDER ESCORT
ALL EXPENSES \$170.00
JULY 13 TO AUGUST 12, 1912
Send for descriptive Folder "Z"
GEO. E. MARSTERS
248 Washington Street, Boston

Gates Tours 20th Year

ALASKA
YELLOWSTONE
PARK
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Automobile Tour through Rural England; limited parties; many new features; send for program.

GATES TOURS, TOLEDO, OHIO

JOY LINE TO NEW YORK

Via Rail and Boat. DAILY and SUNDAY New Management—Improved Service

Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

DELIGHTFUL TO TOUR EUROPE
Sailing by the Cleveland June 30, and including six days' cruising in Norway. Interesting booklets on application. Rev. Andrew J. Graham, 280 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Colonial Line 255 WASH. ST.
Phone F. H. 8784
Via Rail and Boat. DAILY and SUNDAY

\$2.50
to New York

MOTOR THROUGH EUROPE
with owner of car. See Travel advertisement page 31. Lady would chaperone young lady or care for inexperienced traveler. EUROPE, care Skinner.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR INSTRUCTION

Leading Educational Institutions

MANOR SCHOOL FOR BOYS

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

SCHOOL WORK

A FACULTY of experienced college-bred teachers, working together for a common end, insures thoroughness and definiteness of school work. Weekly summing up of each boy's progress and careful consideration of each pupil's needs, means the efficient handling of the particular problem of every boy's development. Under our system boys acquire a real live interest in their work, learn to apply themselves and gain a thorough preparation for college or for business.

ATHLETICS

EVERY facility for football, basketball and baseball. The school has a remarkable athletic record, having won twice in succession, the Interpreparatory League Baseball championship, and gained many notable victories in basketball and in football. During the past year, the school had, besides its regular football team, four basketball teams and three baseball teams, all playing regular schedules, thus insuring the participation of a large number of boys in athletic activities.

LOCATION

ON Shippan Point, eighty feet above the water of Long Island Sound. A wonderful combination of seashore and country. Every room in the main building commands a view of the water. Fifteen acres of lawn, garden and orchard. The beauty of its situation is in itself an inspiration.

BUILDINGS

BEAUTIFUL modern dormitory, with running hot and cold water in every sleeping room. Gymnasium, 100 x 50 feet, with basketball courts, bowling alleys, etc. School building with large study hall, class rooms, chemical and physical laboratory, manual training shops, etc. Large and attractive cottage for a limited number of younger boys.

HOME LIFE

THE school offers a real home to its pupils. The "institutional" atmosphere is noticeably absent. A spirit of friendliness permeates the entire school, and everyone is made to feel at home. This is greatly enhanced by the close association of pupil and teacher. "Harmonious" and "homelike" are the terms most frequently applied by those who visit the school.

MORAL TRAINING

THIS school honestly endeavors to impart to its pupils the fundamentals of right living. It aims to give to every boy the instruction which most parents fail to give; it seeks to keep in close touch with the mental and moral development of its charges; it stands ready to help a boy fight his battles, to counsel and to instruct, to warn and to advise. By an intimate understanding of boy problems and a sympathy with the problems of boy life, it endeavors to deserve the confidence of every pupil, young or old, and to stand by him in distress, to be patient with him in defeat, and to rejoice with him in victory.

RESULTS

MANOR graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country. Some of them have gained distinction for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Leland Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

If you care to know more about Manor School, write to

LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster
Stamford, Connecticut

BOSTON SCHOOL HAS RIP VAN WINKLE DECORATION



Frieze painted by Mrs. Florence Lyle Young of Roxbury depicting scenes from Washington Irving's narrative

Among the decorations painted for the Forsythe dental school by Mrs. Florence Lyle Young of Roxbury is that giving the story of Rip Van Winkle. The first picture shows Rip Van Winkle playing with the children. This is called "Rip Van Winkle Was a Favorite With the Children."

Another is a picture of him lying down, half asleep, while a man is seen coming over the hill. This has been named "Rip Van Winkle Hears a Voice Calling Him." The last of these is a picture of him returning to the village after sleeping 20 years. Children are seen all about him. Mrs. Young has called this "Rip Van Winkle's Return to Village."

Mrs. Young was acclaimed the winner in a competition which offered a first prize of \$250 for the best decorations for the institution. Her contribution consisted of four subjects, the other three being the "Dorchester Giant," picture of a fairy sitting on a throne inviting the children to come and listen to her stories and the story of Hia-watha. The drawings are to be done in tile.

WITH ADVERTISERS

Blazer coats are the latest edict of Dame Fashion. A very sensible one it is, too. These little coats are comfortable, they are convenient, they are good to look upon and jaunty as well. They come in all the college colors, in Norfolk effects and plain colors. Over the light summer dress, for seaside walks or mountain rambles, for mornings in town or a jaunt anywhere at any time of day they are just the thing. They give a comfortable warmth protecting from the chill that creeps down the mountains and up from the sea and are light enough to be carried over the arm until wanted. Some very exclusive styles are being shown by Meyer, Jonasson & Co.

All matting carried by the Jordan Marsh Company is woven for it by special contract. Instructions given to agents include this: "Ship no matting not woven of the most recent crop of straw." This insures pliability to the matting, which, when laid upon the floor, yields to instead of resists the tread and thus prolongs its wear. A Japan matting that is to be seen at the present time is woven of the very finest straw with reinforced back to insure wear. It has a colored field and insertion. A less expensive matting from Japan has a multi-colored effect in damask weaves. Either of these is excellent for home use. The finer quality may be used in a cottage parlor as a background for rugs. A heavy China matting having a close weave is suitable for a hotel, shore or mountain home. A high grade of China matting coming in a variety of colors may be used effectively in bungalow, country house or cottage.

RAILROAD ENGINEERS TO MEET
HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will meet at Harrisburg on May 8.

GASOLINE SUBURBAN RAILWAY PLANNED TO OPEN RICH COUNTRY

PORT HURON, Mich.—Before this year is ended a new interurban railway is expected to be in operation, running from Port Huron northward into the Thumb district of Michigan, where the people have been demanding more railroad facilities for 20 years. The Port Huron & Northern Railway Company is completing its preparations to construct a standard gauge interurban railway, which will run along the shore of Lake Huron.

The shore of Lake Huron is now in process of developing into a series of popular summer resorts, just as the shore of Lake St. Clair already has done. Progress has been made without a railway, but it will go forward very much faster with the new line in operation. The first section of the line as planned will swing away from the lake in a generally northwesterly direction through Crosswell, Buel, Aitken and Cash to Sandusky, the county seat of Sanilac county. This will make practically 50 miles of line and the company plans to build further extensions later on.

It is estimated that 50,000 people will be served by this first section, and the extra summer resort business will be very heavy. Besides, the road will pass through a number of rich farming and fishing communities.

The motive power decided upon is gasoline, the cars being built of steel, with a very powerful gasoline motor inclosed in the front end of each. These cars will be able to run 60 miles an hour, but the proposed schedule will not be that fast, as it is figured to make the run from Port Huron to Sandusky, 50 miles, in an hour and a half, giving hourly service for each town, if necessary.

A large number of Detroit people already own summer homes on the shores of Lake Huron near the line of this railway, and many others will build there this season.

GIFTS FOR NEW LIBRARY

New Memorial library at the Episcopal Theological school at Cambridge, dedicated on May 1, has already received a gift, Mrs. Mary Upham Johnson having left the school \$1000 for the purchase of books. Another gift is one of \$1000 given by Mrs. A. V. G. Allen, widow of Professor Allen of the department of ecclesiastical history, to be used in memory of Dr. Allen.

THREE CENT PIECES UNOPPOSED
WASHINGTON—Opposition by the treasury department has withdrawn to the coinage of additional denominations of money and is not opposing the bill introduced by Representative Bulkley of Ohio providing for three-cent and one-half-cent pieces.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders April 22, relating to Maj. P. C. Fauntleroy, medical corps, revoked.

Capt. W. J. Hawkins, ordnance, will visit Sandy Hook proving grounds, N. J., test ordnance material.

Col. D. J. Rumbough, first field artillery, to Hot Springs, Ark.

The name of First Lieut. H. I. Lawrence, ninth infantry, placed on list of detached officers and the name of First Lieut. J. Regan, infantry, removed therefrom and assigned to ninth infantry, July 1.

Maj. W. S. McNair, sixth field artillery, to Ft. Sill, Ok., for duty in connection with course at school of fire for field artillery for officers of the organized militia.

Navy Orders

Commander J. L. Latimer, detached command the Culgoa, to the Vermont, as executive officer.

Lieutenant Commander F. L. Pinney, detached the Vermont, to the waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander E. H. Watson, detached the Vermont, to command the Celtic.

Lieut. Owen Hill, detached the Celtic, to senior engineer officer of the Vermont.

Lieut. J. M. Smealie, to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. Francis Martin, detached, in charge branch hydrographic office, Philadelphia, Pa., to command Culgoa.

Chief Machinist Thomas D. Healy, detached reserve torpedo group, Charleston, S. C., to the Prairie.

Machinist William P. Davis, detached the Prairie, to reserve torpedo group, Charleston, S. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Standish at Annapolis, Maryland and Santa Monica, Davis and Fox at Mare Island; Nebraska at Litchfield.

La. Isla de Luzon at Natchez, Miss.; Prairie at Tangier sound, McCall and Terry and Norfolk; Castine, Severn, Tonopah, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, at navy yard, New York.

Sailed—Dolphin from Washington for Chesapeake bay; Sterling from Key West for Charleston; Arethusa from Port Arthur, Tex., for Norfolk; New Hampshire from New Orleans for Newport; Nebraska and Petrel from New Orleans for cruise up Mississippi river; Villalobos from Shanghai for Kiangning; Hector from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads, Massasoit from Elizabeth City for Norfolk, Potomac from Charleston for Norfolk.

IMPORTANT WOOL SALE IS CLOSED

PENDLETON, Ore.—The first, and one of the largest sales of the season, was consummated recently, when half of the 250,000-pound clip of Smythe Brothers of Arlington was sold to J. P. Dufour, wool buyer for Henri Wattine and several foreign houses, as well as American manufacturers.

The sale was the coarse wool end of the Smythe clip—the fine wool not having yet been shorn.

It is believed that the Smythe clip is to be consigned to the Woonsocket mills of Rhode Island. The same buyer purchased the coarse end of the Stanley Coffin clip at North Yakima.

Wool buyers claim that the Smythe clip is the finest coarse wool ever brought out of Arlington.

BANKS EMPLOY CHECK EXPERTS

A number of the larger banking institutions employ from one to half a dozen men whose sole duty is to examine every check that comes in through the clearing house and vouch for the genuineness of the signatures, says Harpers Weekly.

VEDRINES IS RECOVERING

NEW YORK—A special cable despatch to the New York Sun from Paris states that Vedrines, the riator, who was injured by a fall during his recent flight toward Madrid, is recovering.

SUMMER CAMPS

SEA CAMP FOR GIRLS

On the 100-acre estate of the Sea Pines Home School for Girls. Over 1000 feet shore front. Abundance of redwood pines. Attractive bungalow. Outdoor sleeping tents. Safe boating and swimming. Sports. Bathing. Dancing. Handicrafts. Corrective Gymnasium. Experienced SEA PINES teachers, tutoring in any branch if desired. Excellent advantages for art courses. Six weeks of wholesome and ennobling outdoor life; conditions most congenial to personalities of growing girls. Indoor sleeping when required. \$100.00 for six weeks. Special arrangements for longer season. Address MISS FAITH RICKFORD, P. O. Box 7, East Brewster, Mass.

CAMP CHOCORUA

A vacation camp for boys in the White Mountains. Eight years up. Senior and Junior departments. Tennis, bungalows, cottages; athletics, tutoring, manual training, good moral influences. Eleventh season. Booklet.

S. G. DAVIDSON, M. A.
Durham Street, Mt. Airy - Philadelphia

CAMP POKEGAMA FOR GIRLS

Fifth season. An ideal place for your daughter's outing. Address Mrs. J. H. Kendrick, Box 8, MEDFORD, WISCONSIN.

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Only 54 new students can be received Oct. 1, 1912.
REGISTRATION ALREADY BEGUN.
The Speaking voice, Public reading, Bible reading, hymn reading, oral interpretation of literary masterpieces. Training of teachers. Every student reads or speaks from the platform twelve times weekly.
Leland Powers and Carol Hoyt Powers, Principals.
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LELAND POWERS SCHOOL, 177 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

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PRINCIPIA PARK.
Gymnasium and drill hall. Large and well equipped. Regular classes for all. Good stage for dramatics. Swimming pool, bowling alley and cadet quarters.
WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS TO E. R. FIELD, SEC'Y.
There is no Better Place for you to send your Boy than to The Principia.

FASHION ART

as a practically new field opens possibilities for high salaries to beginners who have any artistic inclination. \$25 TO \$50 PER WEEK AT START. Demand for competent graduates exceeds supply. Pen and Ink and Half Tone Courses under direction of world famous artists in this special line; for particulars and terms address THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF FASHION ILLUSTRATING, 7 West 30th Street, New York City.

Miss Herrick's Studio of Expression

DRAMATIC ART ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS

Special SUMMER COURSE, five weeks, begins July 2, 1912. Private instruction any time. Send for circular, 86 St. Stephen St., Boston. Miss Herrick was formerly of the faculty of LELAND POWERS SCHOOL.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY

HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, President.
Largest school of expression in the United States. The demand for our graduates as teachers in colleges, normal and high schools is greater than we can fill. Courses in literature, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, voice, dramatic art, etc. School opens Sept. 24th.
HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean, Huntington Chambers, Boston

THE BROWNE & NICHOLS SCHOOL

30TH TERM SEPT. 23. EDUCATES ESPECIALLY FOR HARVARD. NEW FEATURES—NICHOLS' FIELD, Playground on Charles River, opp. Soldiers' Field. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNGER BOYS.
Principals, GEORGE H. BROWNE, A.M., REV. WILLARD REED, A.M., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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For Young Women

Auburndale, Mass. Ten Miles from Boston.
Home making, including the science of food, marketing, cooking, the art of entertaining, house furnishing and management, sewing, dressmaking and millinery, is thoroughly taught.
Regular college preparatory and special courses, including art and elocution. Music courses, including organ, piano, violin and voice.
All outdoor sports are encouraged. Beautiful suburban location. Address
G. M. WINSLOW, Ph. D., Principal
102 Woodland Road

Munich School for Girls

OCTOBER TO JUNE
Principals: Miss Weaver and Miss Patten. Friedrichstrasse 9, Munich, Germany.
American Secretary: MISS MELLE, 1548 Tribune Bldg., Chicago.

DANFORTH SCHOOL

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
For Boys under 16 years
On an estate of 200 acres, 22 miles from Boston. James Chester Flagg, A. B., Master. Address Box M.

Peckham College of Expression

Elocution, Vocal Music, Personal Culture. 413 Huntington Chambers. Evening classes.

CAMP MATTANAWCOOK

I will take a limited number of boys to my summer camps during July and August; best fishing and boating in Maine; terms reasonable; references the best. E. S. HOLMES, 10 Greenville St., Roxbury, Mass.

Home (Summer) Camp for Girls

A small summer camp with all conveniences, located on a beautiful lake in Maine, for girls from ten to fifteen years of age. Number limited. Personal care. Terms reasonable. References: MRS. NELLIE M. HOYT, 15 Waverly St., Brookline, Mass.

Mount Ida School

For GIRLS
6 miles from Boston
Preparatory; finishing school.
Advanced. Elective Courses. For high school graduates. College Certificate Privilege (no examination). Piano, Voice, Violin, Pipe Organ, with noted men. Science, Domestic Science, new Gymnasium with swimming tank. Director of Athletics. Exceptional opportunities for a harmonious home life. 77 Summit Street NEWTON, Mass.

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Translation of Legal and Dramatic Work a specialty. European and American Languages, Ancient and Modern. Expert staff. Absolute discretion and accuracy guaranteed.
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For Western Girls

College preparation and fine athletics in their own bright climate.

For Eastern Girls

Equal educational advantages and a superior climate.
THE MISS WOLCOTT SCHOOL.
DENVER, COLORADO

Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. Send for circular.

BRADFORD ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG WOMEN

One hundred and ninth year. Thirty miles from Boston, in the beautiful Merrimack Valley. Extensive grounds and modern equipment. Certificate admits to leading colleges. General course of five years and two years course for High School graduates. Address Miss LAURA A. KNOTT, A. M., Principal.

New School of Design

Practical instruction in illustrating, commercial designing and lettering; interior decoration, furniture, wall paper, textiles and costume designing.

VESPER LINCOLN GEORGE DOUGLAS JOHN CONNAH

209 Pleasant Street, near Park Square

Abbot Academy

ANDOVER, MASS.

A School for Girls.

Founded 1828. 23 Miles from Boston. Address THE PRINCIPAL.

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GRADUATE OF LELAND POWERS SCHOOL. Also Teacher of German. Graduate late Frau Dr. Meta Hempel, Berlin, Germany.

59 Westland Ave., Boston, Tel. B. B. 3489-M. Terms reduced for Balance of Season.

Mitchell Military Boys School

Billerica, Mass. A sub-preparatory school of the highest class, which aims to fit boys for the larger preparatory schools. Moderate military system. Booklet on request.

ALEXANDER H. MITCHELL, Headmaster, Box M

Tutor in English, German and Latin wishes to instruct advanced pupils and beginners. PAUL G. HUNT, 51 Fulmouth.

Selecting a School

Somewhere there is exactly the right school to meet the particular needs for that boy or girl. These advertisements of schools and educational courses offer a large variety of advantages and a wide geographical distribution. Upon receipt of requests mentioning the Monitor catalogues will be sent by any of the schools here advertised.

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4380 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

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BROOKLINE

Gentleman's Residence

FOR SALE—Mansion house of marble and limestone; 13 rooms; 2 bathrooms; extra lavatories, dressing rooms, etc.; halls and dining room finished in mahogany; all hardwood floors; finest plumbing; fireplace in nearly every room; built regardless of cost, and no description can do it justice. Stable for 4 horses, coachman's quarters, ample carriage room, beautiful grounds with frontage of 250 ft. See only by appointment.

Brookline Investment

20% NET RETURN
FOR SALE—Three-apartment house in choice residential district, 6 and 7 outside, sunny rooms and bath, all heated to prompt paying tenants on leases; heat, continuous hot water and all improvements. Price \$8500. Unusual chance for small investor.

HOUSE AND GARAGE

FOR SALE—Convenient house with 11 rooms, reception hall and 5 bathrooms; finished in mahogany; inland, oak and tiled floors; hot water heat, modern in every way; stable would accommodate three touring cars. Price \$12,000 for quick sale.

Two-Family House

OWNER being obliged to move to other parts, must dispose of his 2-apartment house in Longwood. Suites contain 8 and 9 rooms and bath, respectively, with all modern improvements, hardwood floors, electric lights, separate hot-water heaters, etc. Must be sold, a good purchase either for home or investment.

ASSD. VAL. \$10,300

THREE-STORY brick house, 10 rooms, reception hall, two bathrooms, hardwood floors, gas and electric lighting, hot-water heat, 5 fireplaces. Land enough for garage. Commanding situation. Original price \$10,500.

106 Old South Bldg., Boston (Tel. 110 Main)
1321 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner (Tel. 1750 Brookline)
219 Washington St., Brookline Village (Tel. 4240 Brookline)

Automobile and Carriage Service at Coolidge Corner Office

FARMS

EASTON—Town of low taxes, estimated 500 cords of wood; will cut 25 tons of hay; plenty of fruit; modern house; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; large stable and carriage house; price \$5800; shown by Lewis R. Haines at Percy Belcher's store, South Weymouth, Mass. Details of LEGG & HALL, 60 State st.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—5 acres, right in the village, on car line, 15 miles to Boston; plenty of fruit of all kinds for home use; buildings good; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; large stable and carriage house; price \$5800; shown by Lewis R. Haines at Percy Belcher's store, South Weymouth, Mass. Details of LEGG & HALL, 60 State st.

NATICK—15 acres; only one mile to depot; 11 acres tillage land; cuts 15 tons of hay; plenty of fruit; modern house; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; large stable and carriage house; price \$5800; shown by Lewis R. Haines at Percy Belcher's store, South Weymouth, Mass. Details of LEGG & HALL, 60 State st.

MOTOR-BOAT ITEMS

The Hollis Burgess yacht agency has sold the 40-foot motor boat Scamp, formerly owned by J. D. Crosby of Boston, for use on the Maine coast, and the 30-foot motor boat Puffing Pig owned by H. P. Benson of Salem, Mass., to a prominent member of the Boston Yacht Club.

The Crocker land expedition to Labrador which starts north in July to look for and survey unknown territory is having a 25-foot craft of the fishing-smack-type built by the Toppan Boat Company, and the craft is almost ready for delivery at Sydney, N. S. It is equipped with a 15-horsepower, Wolverine kerosene engine, and is especially well designed for the work in the north. The leader of the party will be W. M. McMillan. Another Toppan boat will be used on the expedition; a 20 by 6 safety launch fitted with a five-horsepower gasoline motor. This little craft is exceptionally seaworthy, and her broad beam will make her very useful on the trip.

The Spot Fish and Gun Club have had shipped to their camp at Greenville, Me., a 23-foot launch equipped with a six-horsepower, jump-spark engine. The craft is canvas decked, has its engine housed in a removable house, and altogether is most conveniently designed for the sort of work for which it will be used.

The Toppan Boat Company reports a brisk business, particularly in 18 and 19-foot models of the dory type. Five of these will be shipped to points near Boston during the coming week.

M. J. Ryan, owner of the remarkable little hydroplane Baby Reliance, has issued a world wide challenge for 20 footers. Mr. Ryan claims 46 miles an hour for his craft. It is equipped with a 90 horse-power Van Blerk engine.

G. N. Proctor's Kid had a most successful trial trip this week. This craft is fitted with a 38 horse-power Sterling.

C. N. Burchell's Alcor II. has just arrived at City Point after a successful initial trip from Camden, Maine, where it was built. It is now moored off the Boston Yacht Club station. The Alcor II. is a 43 foot power yacht equipped with a three cylinder 27 horse-power Knox engine.

The Vaitti III. is to be launched today at South Braintree. During the latter

HENRY W. SAVAGE

BROOKLINE 4425 Oxford
Coolidge's Corner 1268 Brookline
670 Brighton Com'wealth & Harvard Aves.

BOSTON, OPPOSITE PARK ST. SUBWAY STATION
OFFICE 129 TREMONT ST. AND 47 WINTER ST.

BROOKLINE REAL ESTATE

SALISBURY ROAD

JUST OFFERED—New house of cement construction, 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, hot water heat, generous veranda, sunny exposure. The living room is very large, finished in oak and adjoins sun parlor. Dining room attractively finished in gun wood. The lot would accommodate a garage.

House and Stable

ABERDEEN

FOR SALE—Well-built house and stable and 10,500 sq. ft. of land. House contains 9 rooms, has long living room with fireplace, heated by water, is modern in every way; stable would accommodate three touring cars. Price \$12,000 for quick sale.

House and Garage

FOR SALE

COOLIDGE'S CORNER—Modern house of 11 rooms and tiled bathroom. Finished in hardwoods, heated by hot water, many fireplaces, modern lighting fixtures, large closet. Garage in keeping with house. Price \$8500.

BROOKLINE—HENRY W. SAVAGE—ALLSTON

BRAND NEW

I have for sale on Boston's most beautiful boulevard a new single house, with 11 rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heater, hardwood floors, first floor has large living room with French doors to piazza and stone fireplace. Color scheme white. Dining room and den in mahogany. Kitchen with large pantry and gas range. Second floor has five large airy chambers and two baths. Third floor has two large chambers, bath and large finished trunk room. Instantaneous hot-water heater. The house is in the best residential section, within 20 minutes of Park St. There are over 10,000 square feet of land and room for a garage. This is what have been looking for and is the best bargain ever offered. Why not give me the opportunity to show and make a purchase? Terms as desired. Information at both my BROOKLINE and ALLSTON OFFICES, SAVAGE.

FISHER HILL

First Time Offered

VERY ATTRACTIVE shingled house, 11 rooms, large bathroom, hot-water heat, very sunny exposure. Near North End, in beautiful section. Price \$12,500.

BOSTON IDEAL HOMES EXPOSITION MECHANICS BUILDING MAY 9-18

Boston's Most Interesting Exposition, consisting of a Fairland of Exhibits, including model sites, views of the city, modern building materials; plumbing conveniences; summer furniture and furnishings; willow furniture; rustic and English type, terra cotta and cement garden furniture; portable houses and garages; labor saving devices for the home, modern cleaning materials, etc.

A Portable Greenhouse, full size, fully equipped, to sell for \$250, including benches, ventilating rods, heating pipes and boilers.
Something new—a Canvas Bungalow, full size, waterproof, completely furnished. A Portable Summer Home, including 4-room furnished house, garage, summer house, children's playhouse, all full size.
MODELS OF CARNegie's IDEAL OF MODERN COST HOMES.
See the IDEAL BUNGALOW. Full size, furnished by Shepard Norwell Co., and built in 6 days.
Plans and colored views of real California Bungalows, direct from California. SEE THE IDEAL GARDEN. SEE THE MODEL SCHOOL GARDEN. Illustrated lecture on summer home furnishings, ideal gardens, ideal homes, etc.
ANIMATED PICTURE ENTERTAINMENT.
Ideal Concerts for the Summer Home by George Lincoln Parker.
Children's Entertainment, with Don, the World's Greatest Educated Pony.
Animated Picture Play of Cinderella.
Special for the Children on Saturday, May 11—Prof. Wallace's London Punch and Judy. Dolls' May Party. Cash Prizes given for most interesting dolls. Girls under 12 with dolls admitted free May 11 from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Dolls' Parade, 3 P. M. OPENS THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9, starting May 10, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c, including all attractions.
First 500 women purchasing tickets after 10 A. M. receive free a package of goods exhibited. First-class Restaurant on Second Floor.

ROOFING AND REPAIRS ON ROOFS
can be done in a competent manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.
If you want good work at reasonable prices call on us or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. HAY 2152.
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

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Agents for Alford Bros. & Co., in the Territory of Newton, Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale.
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Home Sites
high and dry. Restricted to single and two-family houses. 100 ft. front lots for sale. 20 minutes to Park St., South Huntington Ave. All parts of the city. Borders beautiful Jamaica Pond. Call or address **SAMUEL J. WILDE** 72 Perkins St., Jamaica Plain Tel. 2538-M

FOR SALE IN SHARON, MASS.
In the Best Part of the Town
High and slightly location, modern house of 8 rooms and bath. Finished in oak and white wood. Best quality material throughout. All modern improvements, convenient to electric, steam R.R., schools and churches; 20,000 feet of land, some fruit trees; house was built three years ago by owner for his home. Address Box 503, Sharon, Mass.

Established 1836, Incorporated 1894.
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing Gutters, Condensers and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
DEALEMAN'S BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON Investment Property.
For Sale or Exchange. A downtown parcel paying 4% net on equity to exchange.
JAMES M. HUGHES, 18 Tremont St.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
TEMPLE ST. BUILDING, Tel. 223-3
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.
ERASTUS H. SMITH

BUNGALOWS—NEW YORK
For Rent Furnished
May 1st to Oct. 1st, Freeport, Long Island, 40 miles from New York. New York, unusually artistic concrete bungalow; double garage, electric lights, telephone and gas range; good supply of fresh water; 8000 money. Must be seen to be appreciated. L. J. HALL, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK
Ideal Concrete House
FOR SALE, with double garage; prettiest part of Freeport, Long Island; hot water heat, all improvements, south front, near station, near trolley, near water. L. J. HALL, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Be Sure of Your Title

30,000 titles already examined by our lawyers. We have systematized all these records. Better consult us before agreeing to buy or lend on real estate.

MASSACHUSETTS TITLE INSURANCE CO.

70 State St., Boston

For Information Phone Main 1611

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK, SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS. Special Attention to Repairing

Artificial Stone Walks
W. A. MURTFELDT CO.
161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

WINTHROP HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET
5 rooms, \$2800
2 Suite house, \$3000
3 Suite house, \$3100
6 furnished houses to rent for the summer, rent from \$300 to \$600.
FLOYD & TUCKER,
34 School St., Boston.

ASK MR. FOWLER
WEST ROXBURY—A well refined neighborhood, convenient to transportation is new cement plaster single house with water, electric lights, sleeping porch, cheval mirror, oak floors and finish, \$5500, easy terms. ROBERT T. FOWLER, 702 Centre St., Jamaica Plain or 2030 Centre St., West Roxbury.

LAND—FLORIDA
Best General Farming Proposition in Florida.
CATTLE, hogs, corn, sugar cane, potatoes, etc.; prairie land in section lots, \$10 per acre. Easy terms, write for circulars; excellent colonization land.
C. H. SLIFER, the Florida Land Man, SALINE, KANSAS.

REAL ESTATE—MAINE
For Sale
In Beautiful Casco Bay, Maine
Group of four islands, containing about 17 acres, closely associated, the largest island contains about 12 acres; a good two-story cottage of 7 rooms, fireplace, etc.; about 100 fruit trees and grape vines; charter privileges for bridges, wharf, etc.; growth of hard wood; good supply of fresh water. Further details, with price and terms, upon application.
RUFUS D. KILGORE,
MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.

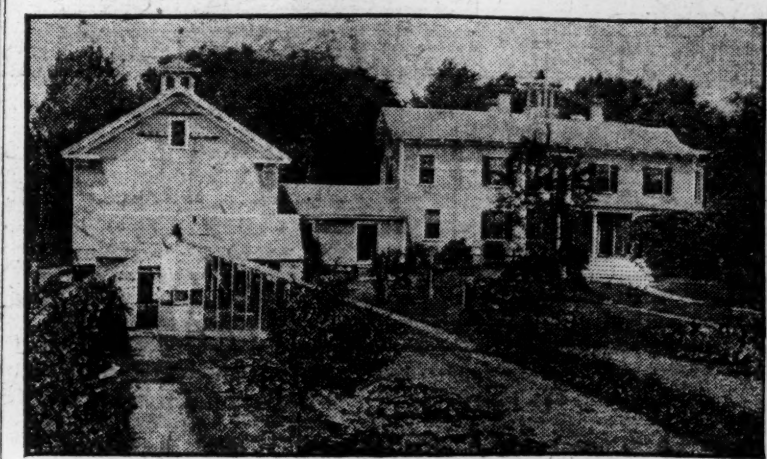
REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE
EXETER, N. H.
SIX ACRES FINE LAND, 7-room house, thorough repair, good barn, new store; 40 apple, peach and pear trees; all kinds of berries bearing this season; opposite large farm; good water; 2 wells; water in house; 1/2 mile to Great Bay, fishing, camping; depot; good reason for selling. Address 211, Monitor.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO
FAMILY HOME
WILL SELL, exchange or rent my modern, well-built home, best part of South Side, near Rock Island suburban (20 min. to loop) or street car transportation; lot 40x125 ft. to 125 ft. deep; fruit house; 11 rooms, 6 bedrooms, furnace heat, fireplace in parlor, new furnished. Particulars by mail or personal interview. Address D 3, Monitor office, 730 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—MATTAPoisett
Mattapoisett, Mass.
FOR SALE at a bargain, if taken at once, 250 rods of land in center of village; good sewers; 7 good lots close to cars; fine location. Apply to JAMES F. KENNY, 66 Madison St., Fall River, Mass.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
BENJAMIN F. SANDS
103 OLD SOUTH BUILDING.
has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

SUMMER PROPERTY—INDIANA
TO LET—Furnished cottages, with boats, Lake Manitowish, Rochester, Indiana; farm board. Address BESSMORE, Rochester, Ind.



Beautiful Country Estate

ALL THE COMFORTS OF A CITY HOME

FOR SALE—Large Colonial house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, fireplaces, hot water heat, house with large stable connecting, all electric lighted; good sized greenhouse, about 6 acres land, and has one of the best gardens in New England, surrounded by a 5/8 ft. stone wall; 5 min. from center of town containing normal school and academy; electric cars pass door; good express train service. For further particulars call or address F. C. GURNEY, 19 Kirby St., room 1, Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY

For Sale At George's Mills, N. H., a Summer Cottage, four large rooms, can be made into 8 rooms. Fine situation, overlooking Lake Sunapee. 1/2 acre land; 5 min. from steamboat landing and postoffice. Price \$1800 (including furnishings) for quick sale. Address E. A. CLEVELAND, Central Ave., Needham, Mass.

CAPE COD

TO LET—Eight-room cottage, renovated this spring, screened piazza, large lawn, plenty of land, fruit, etc.; near postoffice and the water. South Orleans, Mass. Call or address 21 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. Room 512.

FOR SALE OR TO LET
18 ACRES, with furnished summer cottage, running water and bath; small barn; 40 miles from Boston, 8 min. from electric, high elevation, overlooking large lake; garden with strawberries and other small fruits; price reasonable. Photo and terms of C. N. S., 45 St. Stephen St., Boston.

COTUIT ON CAPE COD
TO LET—Furnished house with 9 large rooms, running water, 1 acre of land, view of harbor, 3 minutes to bathing beach, 10 min. to school. Apply to MRS. FRANK HODGES, Cotuit, Mass.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.
SHORE COTTAGE of 4 chambers; city water, bathing, fireplace; fireplace, view overlooking harbor; adults, \$200 for the season. Address E. M. 1221 Kenf St., Brookline, Mass. Phone 528.

FOR SALE—5-room bungalow, with garage, on west shore of Long Pond, Lakeville, Mass. Fine grove and well of water on premises. For terms apply to CHARLES H. VINALL, Box 155, New Bedford, Mass.

TO LET—Furnished for season, cottage on shore North Weymouth; 6 rooms and bath, fireplace, large piazza, 3 minutes to electric, F. H. SPILLER, 24 Belmont St., Wollaston. Tel. Quincy 777-M.

NICEST CAMP LOT to be found; 15-cent fare from Boston; water front privileges; 13,000 sq. ft., \$30; only \$5 down, \$5 per month takes it. Act quick; it's a bargain. Address L. 47, Monitor.

CAMDEN, ME. Fully furnished J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

FOR SALE—Attractive summer cottage, porch, porch, V.L. stable, garden, orchard, room for tennis and playground. Address C. B. THOMAS, Hanover, N. H.

50 COTTAGES for sale and to let on LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE; furnished; electric lights; 20 min. to beach; good supply of fresh water. CHAS. FARM AGENCY, Boston.

TO LET
Two new 4-room furnished cottages on shore of Lake Umbagog; free boat. Apply to A. A. RODD, 6 Ericsson St., Belmont.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MICHIGAN
FOR SALE OR RENT, summer cottage, furnished at Mercer, Wis.; good well, electric, bath, 12 or more people; 1/4 mile from station. Address F. P. SNAVELY, Ironwood, Mich.

SUMMER PROPERTY, CONCORD, N. H.
TO LET—Summer cottage overlooking Merrimack Valley; 4 miles from Concord, 10 minutes' walk from electric. Address Box 106, Concord, N. H.

SUMMER PROPERTY—N. H.
DUBLIN, N. H.—Furnished cottage, rooms and bath; spring water, hot air engine; view of Monadnock and lake. Rent \$100 month. Address A 51, Monitor.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MAINE
PEAKS ISLAND
Portland, Me.—New year-round residence; 8 rooms, bath; well furnished; piano; fireplace; screened; beautiful view; piazza 40x5 ft.; phone; will sell; July and August \$500. C. W. H. Box 227.

SUMMER PROPERTY—ILLINOIS
FOR RENT—5-room summer cottage on Fox River, Illinois; completely furnished for housekeeping; about 2 hours' ride from Chicago; lawn, beautiful shade trees. P. 3, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

RENT Your Summer Property
The Monitor foresees a great demand for shore, inland and mountain property for the coming summer. If you wish to rent a farm or cottage why not write a brief—but complete—description of the property and nearby attractions, and place it in these columns? Three or four insertions should rent it to some of the Monitor's prosperous and reliable readers. The cost, if inserted three times, is 10 cents a line per insertion; if inserted once or twice, 12 cents a line per insertion; six words to the line.

Advertising Manager

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

COTTAGE

12 ROOMS AND ATTIC

ON CUSHING'S ISLAND.

A well-built house in a very desirable site in the harbor of Portland, Maine. Water front; size of property 100x200.

For sale or rent for season, furnished, at a reasonable price.

Address Owner

H. F. HUBER,

13 EAST 40TH ST., NEW YORK.

GRAND VIEW TERRACE—New exclusive summer property of camp and bungalow sites on LAKE MASSAQUITT, FRANK FORD, N. H. Ideal scenery, dry, invigorating air, boating, sailing, canoeing, fishing, hunting, beautiful drives and walks, strictly American colony. Lots cut any size to suit purchasers. House at special prices and terms, if selected before June 1, 1912. Free transportation from any point east of Philadelphia. Write or call for further particulars. In the Lake Sunapee and exclusive Sutton region and within driving distance of the coast. LAKE SHORE DEVELOPMENT, TRUST, 149 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. 2004 Oxford.

SUMMER COTTAGES

Seashore, Lakes and Country
We've probably got just the place you want—and at just the price you want to pay.

New England Resort Bureau, Inc.
209 Washington St., Phone Main 1779

FOR SALE OR TO LET

ON MASSAQUITT LAKE, SHARON, MASS., very attractive bungalow style house, 8 rooms, electric heat, electric lights, telephone, spring water, garage, with chauffeur's room; fine lawn, shade trees, shrubs, etc. Large pond, LAKE SHORE DEVELOPMENT, TRUST, 149 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. 2004 Oxford.

CASCO BAY—COAST OF MAINE
I have a beautiful little island of 8 acres, 20 miles from Portland, about a mile from two steamer landings; the land is high, part of the island is heavily wooded, fine chance for motor boating, small fishing and shooting in season, cottage of 4 rooms, good spring water, fine view; an ideal little exclusive, restful retreat; will sell outright or exchange for city property. FRANK N. RAND, 27 State St., Boston. Tel. 3064 Fort Hill.

TO LET for the season, plastered house of 10 square rooms with all improvements, partly furnished, beautifully located on the ocean front with unobstructed view, large piazzas, handsome grounds. Must be seen to be appreciated; price right. H. A. HALL, Washington St., Beachmont. Tel. 61-W.

AMONG THE OAKS

A furnished home in Newton (Waban), reasonable rental for summer months; house of 10 rooms, secluded, on a hill overlooking the Charles River; sleeping porch; garage; good car and train service. For particulars telephone 258-5 Newton South.

To Let for Season 1912
SUMMER COTTAGES at Cotuit, Mass. \$225 to \$600. Booklets and information. Apply to
S. N. HANDY, COTUIT - MASS.

Williamstown, Mass.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT in the Berkshires. Furnished 10-room house; modern; trolley; Wampanoag Spring on the property. Long season if desired. Tel. 125-5. MRS. N. HOPKINS Prop.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

WINTHROP, MASS.—To rent for summer, furnished house, 9 rooms, electric light, gas, bath, wide piazzas, sun parlor, lawn with shade and fruit trees, ideal location, convenient to beach and station, 30 minutes to Boston. Call 2 to 5. J. McHUGH, 166 Shirley St., Winthrop, Mass.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 202-203 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4830 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE PARK WALK

15 Princeton Avenue, Allston
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
The most attractive two and three-room apartments in Boston. Reception Hall, Kitchenette and Bath. All outside rooms. Twenty minutes to Park Street. Very near Hotel Princeton. Now open. Special representative on the premises.
W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk St.

THE GLADSTONE

Accessible to all parts of Boston and suburbs. An exceptionally well run, large apartment house for permanent and temporary guests, with non-housekeeping suites now from 2 rooms, with bathroom, unfurnished or furnished and in the autumn housekeeping suites from 5 rooms. Excellent cafe. It is a first-class house, with modest prices. At 677 Dudley, cor. Magnolia and Alexander Sts. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from foot of Summer St. by steam and 20 from its head by electric. Illustrated booklet, J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

BEACON STREET

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT of 7 rooms, reception hall, bath, piano, to rent furnished or unfurnished; heat, continuous hot water; rent reasonable.
J. EDWARD KIRKER
VILLAGE SQUARE, BROOKLINE
Telephone 3630, 3131

WATERTOWN TO LET

APARTMENT ON MT. AUBURN ST., 25 minutes to Park st. via Cambridge tunnel; six rooms and bath, all modern improvements, hot-water heat, janitor service, etc. G. FREDERICK ROBINSON, 100 Mt. Auburn st. Tel. Newton North 1045-M.

DENMARK HALL
JUST FINISHED, handsome two and three-room elevator suites, kitchenette, bath rooms, every improvement, furnished or unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy; rent from May 1. Apply on premises, 70 Denmark st. (formerly Batavia), near Hemenway st. Tel. E. 5240.

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE
UPSTAIRS APARTMENT, in two-family house, 7 desirable rooms, hot-water heat and continuous hot water, conveniently located near Cambridge station and electric car line, large front piazza; also back piazza. Apply to Mrs. A. W. McKEE, 14-16 Highland, Cambridge. Telephone 211.

SMALL SUITES
ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, junior and elevator service, electric light, steam heat; apply to Janitor, 283 Mt. Vernon st. or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES
REAR PART OF HOUSE, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; extra large rooms, nicely furnished with all latest improvements; just completed. Apply on the premises.
47 OAK VIEW TER. Beautiful suite of nine rooms and bath; front and back piazzas; rent \$37.50. Apply to
H. H. DESNOYERS
1150 Tremont bldg. Telephone 929 Hay.

To Sublet at Great Reduction
BEST 4-ROOM SUITE in city, newest and most modern building; at entrance to Fenway. Inquire Janitor, Buena Vista or R. W. GILBERT, 97 Hemenway st. Tel. E. B. 4188, between the hours of 2 and 5.

FURNISHED APARTMENT to let during the summer, 5 rooms, bath, reception hall, all modern improvements, porch swing, chair, moderate rent. Apply 33 Josephine ave., West Somerville.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED 8-room, top floor apartment, facing Hudson river at Grant's tomb. East, south and west view; will rent for summer. G. L. NACHT, 126 Claremont ave., New York city. Tel. 2-1000.

NEAR FRANKLIN PARK—Suite of 6 large, sunny rooms, all modern improvements, 2 piazzas, large yard, rent \$27. 14 Fabian st., Dorchester. Inquire suite 2.

BENJAMIN COURT—161 MASSACHUSETTS AV.—Near Harvard College and new University. First-class apartments. Apply to Janitor or tel. Cambridge 2540 or 1741.

TO LET—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heated; continuous hot water. Apply to E. LEWIS, 260 Huntington ave., Tel. E. 1942.

TO LET FOR SUMMER MONTHS—Furnished apartment of six rooms; piano; all modern improvements; near Shore drive. J. G. 9 Cherry St., Lynn, Mass.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 102. Suite 2—3-room housekeeping suite; fur., gas, ice, refrigerator, care, Call mornings. Tel. B. 4769-R.

FURNISHED SUITE, 5 rooms. June 15 to Sept. 15; \$25 month, 8 Follen st., suite 2. Tel. B. 3445-R.

WEST SOMERVILLE, 20 Willow ave. 5 rooms and bath, \$23. Adults. Tel. 3208-M.

STORES AND OFFICES

FURNISHED or unfurnished offices suitable for any light business, also stores, directly at Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.; rent from \$35 upward; very light and all modern improvements. Apply to N. J. HALL, 1250 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2870-W, Brookline.

FURNISHED HOUSES—CHICAGO
FOR RENT—A 12-room furnished residence for 4 months, to man and wife with no family; no rent, only retain servant. Call or address E. SMITH, 3147 Vernon ave., Chicago.

HOUSES TO LET—NEW YORK
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK—10-room detached house with garden, to rent furnished. July, August and September. BREMER, 33 Davis ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Gainsborough Street

Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc. supplied.
\$575 TO \$725 PER YEAR.

Apply to
E. E. MARDEN,
60 GAINSBOROUGH STREET, or
EDWARD PEIRCE,
10 BROAD STREET, ROOM 5.

FURNISHED SUITES
2 or 3 rooms, private bath, kitchenette, elevator and janitor. Steam heat, continuous hot water. \$30 to \$40 per month. 706-708 Hunt, ave. Tel. Brook. 22863.

BROOKLINE, TO LET during July and Aug. furnished 4-room apartment, excellent location, all modern conveniences, rent moderate. 471 Wash. st., Suite 3, Brookline.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK
APARTMENTS TO RENT, NEW YORK. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383, near 96th st., 7th floor, overlooking park; 6 large rooms and bath, modern, all conveniences, cool in summer. Possession May 15. Address GAGE, on premises.

ROOMS
ALLSTON, 12 Idlewild st., Suite 3—In nice locality, quiet room in private family, business men preferred. Tel. 4336-W, Brookline.

ATTRACTIVE HOME, room and board in private family; pleasant situation, only 10 minutes from business center. 11 Centre st., Lowell, Mass.

AT WEST NEWTON ST., 102—Comfortably furnished large square room; clean, sunny, kitchenette, bath, housekeeping allowed; rent reasonable.

BEACON HILL, 25 CHESTNUT ST.—Large, square, sunny room and single room. Tourists accommodated. Tel. Hay. 352-R.

BOYLSTON ST., 1075. Suite 6—Square room, nicely furnished, continuous hot water. Tel. B. 4784-J.

BROOKLINE—Visitors to Boston can find quiet, pleasant rooms; corner house, large piazza, 10 min. to Boston. 62 Cypress st., Tel. 3837-M.

CEDAR ST., 74, ROXBURY—In quiet, refined home with spacious grounds, piazza, etc., single and connecting rooms, w. bath. Board optional. Tel. Rox. 2195-A.

COMMONWEALTH AVE., 708—Three beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished, large closets, running water, cars pass; also small rooms. Tel. summer prices.

COMMONWEALTH AVE., 728. Suite 10—Attractive sunny room, 3 large windows, electric lights, all modern conveniences, tel.

FOLLEN ST., 7 (corner St. Botolph)—Clean, bright, sunny room in good neighborhood. \$25.00 to \$5; telephone.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and alcove, bathroom and kitchenette. Apply to Janitor, 52 Westland ave., Back Bay.

Huntington Ave., 124, Suite 2
TO LET—5 rooms. Tel. B. 5025-W.

MRS. H. A. HILDRETH, 131 NEWTON ST.—Exclusive neighborhood; guests will enjoy comfort of private home; large rooms with all modern improvements and fine home table. Tel. E. B. 3059-R.

NEWBURY ST., 164—Two desirable connecting front rooms, bath, hot and cold water, large closets and hot and cold water. Unfurnished; fireplace.

NEWBURY ST., 224—Parlor suitable for professional man; h. and c. water; also sleeping porch, clean and homelike. Phone B. R. 763-W.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; four rooms, all modern improvements and fine home table. Tel. E. B. 3059-R.

NORWAY ST., 35. Suite 5—Clean, quiet, comfortable, outside rooms; modern conveniences, h. w.; summer rates.

PLEASANT furnished single or connecting rooms in country; kitchenette, fresh milk and eggs easily obtained; fine view; electricity pass door. MRS. A. G. EATON, Park st., opp. Chestnut, North Reading.

ROOM REGISTERS
HUNTINGTON REAL ESTATE CO., 30 Huntington Ave., Room 208.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 172—Two desirable rooms in select house; breakfasts if desired; rent exchanged. Tel. B. 3059-R.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 100—Nice, clean rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. R. 1422-W, MRS. DEAN.

THE IKLEY, 8 Cumberland st., suite 9, nicely furnished rooms; electric lights, elevator. Tel. B. 4145-W.

WESTLAND AVE., 2, suite 37. opp. Symphony hall; well fur. front room; con. h. w.; steam heat; elevator; tel. ref.

WINTHROP BEACH, MASS.—Fur. sunny rms., summer or winter, elec. lights, steam heat; 5c to Boston; small family, ocean front. Address M. R. 19 Harbor View ave.

Winthrop Highlands, 128 CHM ave.—Fur. room; fur. bath; plum. w. c.; gas, ice, front, business people pref. Tel. Win. 21-M.

BOARD AND ROOMS
ST. BOTOLPH ST., 136, corner Cumberland—First-class board and finely furnished front room and room; fine location; references. Tel. B. 5137-M.

IN ELM HILL DISTRICT
Pleasant, sunny room, furnished or unfurnished; bath; in a private home; references required. Ad. W. 3, Monitor.

COPLEY SQUARE
Large, finely furnished rooms with good table and service, with MRS. SHERMAN, 11 Beacon st.

BEACON ST., 855—From May 1st, a beautiful suite of rooms; private bath if desired; fur. or unfurnished; excellent board, splendid suite for family.

ONE LARGE ROOM and board at 240 Berkeley st., one door south of Commonwealth ave. MRS. J. A. ROBINSON.

BROOKLINE, Cypress st., 72—New house, newly furnished, 4 baths, bath, grounds, 5 lines cars, near station; tourists.

NEWBURY ST., 14—Very pleasant well-furnished rooms with every convenience; home cooking a specialty.

BUNGALOWS

BUNGALOW BOOK

100 PLANS 36c IN STAMPS
Our big bungalow book has 100 bungalow pictures. Each with floor plans, complete description of materials, cost of building, etc. Our plans and estimates are based on practice, not theory. We have over 130 complete sets of plans. Our big bungalow book shows 100 homes costing \$750 to \$3000. We furnish blue-prints, specifications, detailed plans, etc., at a fraction of the cost architects charge. Owing to the demand for our new edition postpaid anywhere for only 36c in stamps. Write us today, saying: "Enclosed find 36c in stamps; please send me, all charges prepaid, your big bungalow book." Address: THE BUNGALOW BOOK CO., 523 Title Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

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J. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
For sale—Town lots in all growing towns.

VANCOUVER, B. C. CANADA

Real estate values increasing rapidly. We sell property of every description, or place money on first mortgage, 7% to 10%.

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handles 12,000 or more acres, good farm land, on British Columbia's new railroad. Write us. Price \$6 per acre if taken at once.

W. D. Ascoug Loan Company,
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FOR SALE IN WESTERN CANADA

TWO FARMS, about 3 miles from the Canadian Pacific railway; the farms are about 500 acres each, each with a good house; 580 acres of fertile land, 350 broken, of which 250 are in crop this year; the balance is pasture. Each farm has a 10-room farm house, large stable, a number of granaries, 10 head of horses, implements, etc., and a good barn. Each farm is in a fine location, with rural telephone connections. Price for each farm \$26,000, including crop. Small cash balance. Also a couple of small farms for sale. For particulars apply to MISS HAWKINS, Grenfell, Saskatchewan, Canada.

REAL ESTATE—MICHIGAN

In Northern Michigan, on Lake Huron FINE HOME in city of 13,000, 14 rooms, hardwood finish, inlaid floors, attic, basement, laundry, steam heat, new, gas, electric, etc., open rates, 10 min. to station, lawn, trees, shrubbery, cement walks, on principal avenue, paved; 3 min. walk from O. or Lake Huron. Call on agent, or write for details. Inland lakes, abundant in fish; cost \$20,000; sell at bargain. Address H. 4, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—RHODE ISLAND

AT BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., fully furnished, steam heated hotel, for sale or for rent; accommodates 60. MRS. H. A. MOTT, Block Island, R. I.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

"MAPLEWOOD FARM" with 21 sheep and lambs, 2 calves, vehicles, machinery and tools, big supply cut wood; half mile from station, heating oil, 200 ft. of 100 cords wood, lot timber, 250 fruit trees, grapes, one sixth acre strawberries, butternut grove, 25 trees, 1000 ft. of 100 ft. heated by furnace, bath, piazza, spring water piped to buildings; barn 30x36, 8 stalls; sheep pen, 100 ft. long; good repair, surrounded with shade trees; price \$2850, plus cash. B. C. FLENDERS, 204 Washington St., Boston.

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

HOUSES TO LET FOR RENT ON WEST NEWTON HILL

A single house of 11 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, in one of the very best neighborhoods, near the neighborhood Club and Brae-Burn Country Club. Over 15,000 sq. ft. of land. An unusual opportunity; rental \$1000 per annum. Call on agent, or write for details. Inland lakes, abundant in fish; cost \$20,000; sell at bargain. Address H. 4, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WAITS & BURRAGE, Agents,
406 Centre St., Newton
Telephones Newton North 374 or 375

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Furnished room in high-class apartment, private family; phone Keewauk 2414. L. A. 437, Michigan ave., Chicago.

FOR RENT—Two sunny, con. rooms, call evenings or Sundays. MRS. TARTON, 848 Sheridan road. Phone Graceland 6005.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO
FOR RENT—Large, light rooms; strictly modern house; board optional; excellent transportation. 2872 Burling st. Phone Diversey 8869.

OFFICES FOR RENT
PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE—Desirable location; is for rent either mornings or afternoons. Address Z 30, Monitor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul st., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branches organizations: "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday School at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

FLAGS, TENTS, AWNINGS

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Supplies for Women and the Home

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Highest grade olive oil carefully saponified

—that's LACO Castile Soap. No free alkali, no adulterants, no animal fats, no perfume. Simply the purest soap that can be made. So good that the makers are Purveyors by Special Appointment to His Majesty Alfonso XIII., King of Spain.

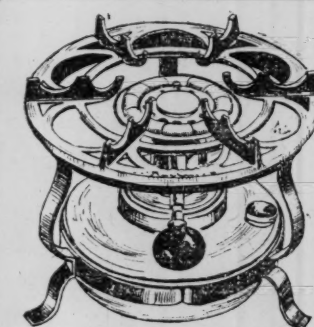
Ask your druggist or grocer for LACO Castile. If he hasn't it, send us his name and 10 cents for full size cake.

LACO
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12 Cakes \$1.00

LOCKWOOD, BRACKETT & CO., Sole Importers, Boston, Mass.



"ALCOLITE"

Wick Feed Burner Stoves

This burner is so constructed that it burns the alcohol gas with a Mixture of Air thereby producing PERFECT COMBUSTION and a BLUE FLAME. This GREAT ADVANTAGE will be readily appreciated, as alcohol gas stoves without the air mixture produce a YELLOW FLAME which forms soot on the under side of cooking utensils. Will burn three hours without refilling. ANY COOKING UTENSIL CAN BE USED ON THIS STOVE.

NICKEL PLATED

With Wrought Iron Stand, \$2.75 With Nickel Plated Stand, \$3.25

PREPAID

We carry a Complete Stock of

Aluminum Cooking Utensils, Camp, Auto

and Boating Outfits.

ALUMINUM REPAIRING.

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148 BERKELEY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

TRADE EDUCATION LEAGUE HELPS GIRLS CHOOSE WORK

Issues Vocation Bulletins Giving Information About Industries So They Are Enabled to Discriminate

SINCE the Girls' Trade Education League began its researches into the wage-earning occupations in and around Boston that are open to girls and young women, the one who is searching for a means of earning her livelihood has been enabled to make her selection intelligently and not in the haphazard way that was customary before.

The league has just issued the eleventh in a series of vocation bulletins for girls. The first was on telephone operating, the second on bookbinding, and the others—according to the order of their publication—stenography and typewriting, nursery maid, dressmaking, millinery, straw hat making, manicuring and hairdressing, nursing, salesmanship and, the latest one, clothing machine operating. The bulletins do not pretend to be intensive studies of the occupations, but they give the basic information most useful to a girl in determining what line of work she will pursue when she enters the wage-earning world. They are based upon information secured by visits to different firms, shops or factories and upon interviews with representative persons who have practical knowledge of the industries as employers, managers or employees. Their purpose is to supply teachers with information and materials for counseling with parents and with girls as to vocations for the girls. Each bulletin has been criticized by three or more persons chosen for their thorough knowledge of the occupation dealt with, by an economist and by a labor union official whenever practicable. It is acknowledged that, notwithstanding the care taken, there may still be shortcomings which revisions, it is hoped, will

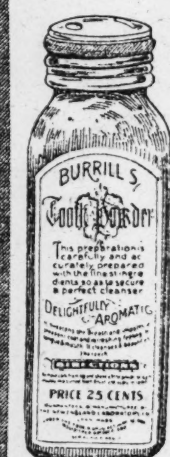
remedy. These bulletins are similar to those for boys, issued by the vocation bureau.

So much has been said about salesmanship of late that girls are pretty well informed about its requirements and possibilities, but the bulletin gives definite information that is valuable. The same is true of telephone operating and type writing and stenography. While the bulletins state the best that can be hoped for in a given occupation, they also aim to state exactly the conditions that will have to be met. Thus in stenography and typewriting it is stated that while there is a possibility of attaining to positions bringing salaries of from \$2000 to \$3000 annually, they are rare, the average wage for good work being \$12 a week, lower than it would be but for the fact that "thousands of young women untrained and unfitted for positions of responsibility, crowd the market and lower the standard of work as well as wages."

The bulletin on the nursery id comes as a welcome aid to the mother who has struggled with unsatisfactory helpers in the care of her children. It reveals the fact that there are two schools in Boston where girls may receive the necessary instruction that will fit them for intelligent service and points out the advantages and conditions of the work. For the girl of ability salesmanship, dressmaking and millinery offer the greatest opportunity for advancement. A consultation of the bulletins is a great aid in helping a girl to decide just what work she is best fitted to do. Each bulletin follows this order: Nature of the work, training required and how secured, qualifications required, positions and pay, opportunities for employment and advancement, conditions of the work, suggestions for a girl choosing the vocation, extracts from official reports of the United States, state and city, and any other points the particular vocation may seem to require.

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Thousands of people use it. That's thousands of reasons why you should also use it.



Burrill's will delightfully surprise you by its high efficiency as a tooth cleanser and by the cool fragrance it imparts to the mouth, which lingers for hours.

Your dealer is pleased when you ask for BURRILL'S. So is your dentist.

Sold Everywhere for 25c. Guaranteed and Manufactured by New England Laboratory, LYNN, MASS.

FOR SALE

Ivers & Pond Baby Grand FOR SALE, \$300. Furniture and rugs; party leaves for Europe. 330 Newbury st. LADY WILL SELL Emerson Angelus Player Piano, perfect condition for \$300 cash; cost \$600. Tel. Brighton 590.

FOR SALE—Twenty valuable oil paintings. 15 Denmark st. (formerly Batavia), Boston.

FURNITURE

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pianos, Antiques, Bric-a-Brac, etc. A. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 1280 Washington St. Tel. 342 Tremont.

ANTIQUITY FURNITURE. Also Brass, Copper, Pewter and Silver. D. A. JACOBS, 9 Lowell St., near North Station. Open evenings. Tel.

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SCREENS for Windows E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO., 2 Sudbury Street : : : Boston

HARD WOOD FLOORS

NATIONAL HARDWOOD FLOOR CO. This floor in all designs. Old floors renovated and repolished. Tel. 2203 Fort Hill. 50 High St., Boston, Mass.

READING COLLEGE CLUB GROWS FAST UNDER LEADERS



MISS RUBY WILLIS

READING, Mass.—Unexpected success has attended the efforts of the Reading and North Reading college graduates and former students to form a College Club and already it has about 50 members, with prospects of more within a short time. Mutual education and entertainment and promotion of fraternalism are the organization's objects.

Miss Ruby Willis, who is a teacher in the Swampscott High school and a Wellesley graduate, is to be president of the Reading College Club, as it will be known.

The vice-president, Mrs. Frances C. Doughty, was a Simmons college student; the secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Lillian C. Fife, a Mount Holyoke graduate and the directors, Miss Marion Walsh and Miss E. Marjorie Shand, are Vassar and Radcliffe alumnae, respectively.

SOMERVILLE GETS HALF HOLIDAY Mayor Burns of Somerville today signed the half-holiday ordinance which gives the city laborers of Somerville Saturday afternoons off five months of the year, from May to September inclusive.



A SMALL ICE CHEST for nurseries and individual rooms. Special Price \$2.60 B. F. MACY, Formerly of 410 BOYLSTON ST., Near Berkeley Telephone 3600 B. B.

FOR EVERY HOME

Boston Safety Window Cleaning Seats and platforms provide comfort and absolute safety while cleaning windows. No. 1 size \$2.50. No. 2 size \$3.50. Write for catalogue and particulars. Agents, BOSTON IRON WORKS, Dept. J, Boston, Mass.

BOOKS

BOOKS Old and New A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals. Back Numbers of Leading Magazines. SMITH & MCCANCE, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS, 38 Bromfield St., Boston. Telephone your orders—Fort Hill 2221

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Regilled and rebound in Morocco, round corners, stiff covers or limp, \$2.00 and upward, according to size. Delivered to any address in U. S.

SMALL PAMPHLETS Bound in cloth, \$1 per volume, or in full Morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, \$2 per volume. Delivered to any address in U. S. Correspondence solicited.

WM. S. LOCKE

17 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.

New Garden Book ON Selection and Care of All Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Perennials. which beautify and increase the value of Home Gardens. Send for circular. THE BULLARD CO., Boston

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any language are no longer purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

TO SPEND FOR BOOKS. CORNHILL BOOK SHOP, 58 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

WELLINGTON FILMS A PERFECT Film for Perfect Pictures. Recognized throughout the world as the fastest and finest quality roll film on the market. Possesses exceptional latitude, absolute freedom from fog and halation, very fine grain, and renders excellent tone and color values. Prices of these films are no higher than other makes. Try a roll and note the better pictures that you obtain. 80 U. S. Washington.

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CARPET CLEANING

RENOVATING for particular people. Carpets, rugs, portieres and upholstered furniture vacuum cleaned in the home; paint and windows washed. J. M. AIRBUCKLE, 483 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 4733-W.

MANY CHILDREN IN MAY FESTIVAL

Children attended by their parents are gathering in the Mechanics building for the twenty-fourth annual May festival to be presented by Mrs. W. S. Butler this afternoon and evening. More than 150 boys will participate in the "May Fantasia," and the children's frolic, "On With the Dance," that follows will introduce Stephen Peyton as the drum major.

Among the soloists who will appear are Margaret McDonough, as the "Pink Lady"; Pauline Mason, and Caroline Brine, as the "Campbell Kid." Winifred Gilrairie and Mart Murphy, past festival favorites, are to have a comedy number, and Therese Weiscope will give a Russian dance. Doris Steward is the soloist for the Italian group of dances.

NEW TYPE OF BOYS' COASTER INVENTED

An improvement on boys' coasters has been made by an Illinois man, says the Detroit Free Press. This vehicle, like some other coasters, is operated by the rider pumping a vertical handle which moves back and forth and propels the car by each motion. In this coaster, however, there is no lost motion, and when coasting the handle, instead of banging about as at rest.

The mechanism is so arranged that the wheels cannot turn backward, thus preventing it from rolling backward down a steep hill if the boy ceases to pump it up. If the coaster gets going too fast down a hill when it is headed that way a very effective brake can be brought into play and stop it at once.

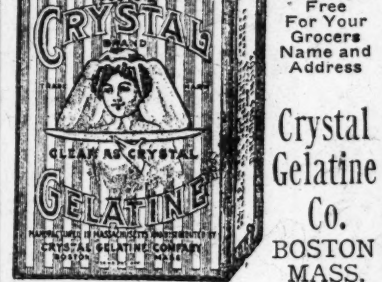
ROBB SALE BRINGS \$198,858 NEW YORK—The sale of the J. Hampton Robb library was concluded at the American Art Gallery yesterday afternoon, the proceeds of the final session being \$2203. The grand total for the books was \$129,906.50 and for the entire sale \$198,858.50.



"I Can't Keep House Without It."

Dainty Wholesome Economical

Tests show highest quality of any Gelatine made.



Crystal Gelatine Co., BOSTON, MASS.

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For SUMMER PACKING LARGE, STRONG, MOTH-PROOF—For packing away clothing, etc., for the summer.

White Paper For Lining Drawers and Shelves

Wrapping Paper For Carpets and Rugs

Roll Paper For Covering Windows

TOILET PAPER Orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention. Telephone 2784 Oxford.

STONE & FORSYTH 67 Kingston Street, Boston

The Original and Only Economic Top

To fit all gas stoves. Improved and different from all others. Don't be deceived. Patented June, 1901.



One burner heats entire top. Mail orders filled at once. Send name and number of stove. Price \$3.50; express paid up to 75c. Territorial agents wanted. Made only by GAS STOVE IMP. CO. 54 and 56 Cornhill : : : Boston, Mass.

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And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.

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Your correspondence is respectfully solicited. ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY

Boston, 120 Boylston st.; New York, 7 West 26th st.; Philadelphia, 1118 Chestnut st.; St. Louis, 1116 Oliver st.; London, Eng., Oxford st.; factories, Brattleboro, Vt.

I WANT to place a beautiful Player Piano, mahogany, colonial design, in home of a responsible family, temporarily, that would possibly consider purchasing later if satisfactory; must move it this week. Address K 50, Monitor-Office.

FOR SALE—Very good "cello." Write to S. Y. Z. Sub station No. 11, 329 Warren St., Roxbury.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS ENDORSED by more pure food authorities, expert chemists, chefs and housekeepers than any other EXTRACT in the U. S. A. "SAUER'S."

SWAMPSCOTT

HIGHEST QUALITY. LOWEST PRICE. UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION

SPARKLING

Send us your name and that of your grocer, on receipt of which we will mail you free a full size package. Swampscott Gelatine Co., Boston, Mass.

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Spurr "Papered Veneers"

(REAL WOOD—NOT A PRINTED IMITATION)

These woods are so thin and flexible that they can be applied to any smooth surface; where so used in place of paint, they have all its advantages, and the additional one of showing all the grain of beautiful, natural wood.

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Choose Your Silver Polish as Carefully as You Choose Your Silver No silverware should be touched by any polish except the very best. One cleaning with a cheap polish may remove silver enough to buy the best polish made. That best polish is

The Old Reliable

Its quality is the highest yet attained. It is thoroughly reliable. You can use it with absolute confidence in its freedom from harmful ingredients.

It gives a brilliant lustre to silver, gold, jewelry, and cut-glass without injuring the most delicate surface. It is recommended by thousands of dealers in high-grade jewelry and silverware.

PAUL MFG. CO. 36-40 Fulton St., Boston, Mass. We make Egyptian Decorators and Aerofume. Send for sample.

No More Bother with the Ironing Board Cover

(Patented in U. S. and Canada) QUICK CATCH CLIPS hold the ironing cover tight and smooth without sewing or tacking. A soiled cover can be taken off and a clean one put on in half a minute. Every woman who does her own ironing needs these time and money savers. Hundreds of thousands in use. Can be attached in five minutes by any woman—last for years. Most hardware and department stores have Quick Catch Clips. If yours has not, send 25c in coin to

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., Cleveland, O.

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High-grade material and workmanship at reasonable prices. Estimates furnished without charge. Send for our price list of Tents.

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BOSTON PLUMBING and Lighting Supply Co.

Retail Sales at Wholesale Prices 147 Portland Street

Tel. 3495-3 Back Bay.

S. SIMONS Spring Style BOOTS AND SHOES

Low rent makes low prices. Boots and Shoes to order.

140 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. Near Fenway Postoffice. SPECIALTY, ELITE SHOES.

SPRING IS HERE—Have your Chimneys cleaned before the painter calls. By the chimney expert who goes all over the United States, and has had 30 years' experience. OELSCHLEGER, 30 Brattle St. Tel. connection.

PETS

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE

HIGHEST BRED Scotch Collie puppies, male and female, from registered parents. Color solid and white, beautifully marked. Two months old. Mother of puppies sired by J. P. Morzau's \$3000 imported collie, Wishaw Clinker. Prices \$15.00 to \$50.00. For particulars address EDWARD G. BENDICK, Lock Box M, Hornell, N. Y.

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McMAHON & JAUQUES PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS

Established 1890 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Tel. 420 B. B.

Cornhill Cleaning Co. Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.

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WHITE SAND

SOLD AT ALL THE S. S. FIERCE CO'S. STORES

WYANDOTTE Building Detergent

(Cleaning and Scouring Powder)

IT CLEANS But does not scratch or injure MARBLE, MOSAIC, RUBBER, TILING AND MATS, UNPAINTED WOODWORK, KITCHEN UTENSILS, ENAMEL, BATH TUBS, WASH BOWLS, FLOORS.

IT POLISHES BRASS, COPPER, TIN, STEEL, ALUMINUM.

IT REMOVES GREASE, SPOTS, the marbles, RUST and other STAINS from the Enamel or Porcelain without scratching. TINK, PAINT and other STAINS on the hands quickly disappear when Wyandotte Detergent is applied to them.

PACKED—5-lb. sacks, 35c. each; 7-lb. kegs, 35c. per lb.; 25-lb. bags, 40c. per lb.

QUALITY—PURITY—LUXURY HARRISON SUPPLY COMPANY, 6-7 Dorchester Ave. Extension, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation 61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

Don't Travel Without on Land or Sea Aerofume

You cannot always be sure of finding a good hotel or steamship stateroom. You may get the best room in the house and find it stale with tobacco smoke or musty from disuse.

A Paste of Aerofume destroys all disagreeable odors.

It Purifies the Air and keeps it sweet and clean. Its perfume is delicate and pleasant. Buy of your local dealer, or send us your name and \$2 for a box of 10 Pastilles with Holder.

PAUL MFG. CO. 36-40 Fulton St., Boston, Mass. Makers of CANDO—The Best Silver Polish

7-Piece Cooking Outfit

THE SEVEN-PIECE outfit shown by us is one of the best and biggest offers ever made of its kind: seven pieces of enamelware; the low price and great value will surprise you. We invite you to call and investigate this offer. DUNDEE MFG. CO., 46 Chauvin St., Boston, Mass. AGENTS WANTED

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AND CEILINGS CLEANED No dirt or incongruous color GUARANTEED

JOHN FOYER Painting, Decorating, Hardwood Finishing, Etc. 82 BROAD ST. Telephone Connection

Upholstered Furniture

Repaired by competent workmen at the factory of the

BAY STATE FURNITURE CO. 227 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

We make a specialty of SLIP COVERS. Telephone Oxford 2104.

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OCEANS DIVIDED BY A HIGHWAY

Situated exactly at the highest point of the divide of the Rocky mountains, on the Crow's Nest division of the Canadian Pacific railroad, in British Columbia, the Summit hotel, of which Andy Goode, a famous hunter and frontiers-

man, is proprietor, claims a unique distinction, says the World Magazine. When it rains in the mountains the water which falls on the eastern slope of the Summit hotel trickles away to join a tiny rivulet, which in due process of time mingles its waters with the broad Atlantic. The water falling just beyond the ridgepole on the other side of the roof flows westerly and ultimately into the Pacific.

Supplies for Women and the Home

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FEATHERS BY MAIL

All These Feathers Glossy,
Hard Fibred, 3-Ply, 3-Tie,
Hand-Knotted

Mail Your Order
NOW

WILLOW PLUMES	FRENCH PLUMES
18-inch—\$5.00 value.....\$2.98	14-inch—\$1.50 value.....99¢
20-inch—\$6.00 value.....3.98	15-inch—\$3.00 value.....\$1.97
22-inch—\$10.00 value.....5.98	16-inch—\$5.50 value.....\$3.49
25-inch—\$12.00 value.....7.48	18-inch—\$8.00 value.....4.97
30-inch—\$22.00 value.....11.98	20-inch—\$12.00 value.....\$8.47

1000 Two-Toned Shaded Willows, 23 inches long—gray and pink—cerise—green—brown, or black and white mixed. Biggest value ever offered. Any of these for.....\$8.98

REPAIRING—Mail your old feathers and have them made into beautiful willows at small cost.

On receipt of Money Order—Check—or Currency in Registered Letter, we will mail any feather desired. It does not prove satisfactory, you may return same to us and we will refund the price paid. Our large business makes it too costly to do business with the express companies, because of their exorbitant charges on each package. We prefer to use the United States Mail, which is much cheaper and quicker, and you know that you are protected by the Government. We pay all mail charges.

CROWN FEATHER CO., DEPT. F., 611 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE

"I have here made only a nosegay of culled flowers."—Montaigne.

MADE IN AMERICA FROM FARINA'S RECIPE

For more than 100 years the JOHANN MARIA FARINA COLOGNE has been considered the standard. It has been for 18 years made in America from Farina's last original recipe dated 1820. It can be had at principal stores at about half the price of imported. A free sample, with prices of eleven different sizes, with names of nearest dealers, sent on request to Monitor readers.

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Waists, Gowns, and Wraps

Copied from imported models and made to order at reasonable rates. Style and fit guaranteed. Wedding Trousseau designed at reasonable prices.

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Of House and Street Gowns, Lingeries, Laces, Draperies, etc., at Short Notice. Laces Dyed to Match Gowns. EVENING GOWNS AND OPERA COATS a Specialty. MAIN OFFICE, 232 WEST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK. BRANCH OFFICE, 8 WEST 59TH STREET. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Expressage Paid One Way.

HAIR FLUFF

Removes from the hair the unattractive appearance caused by perspiration, excessive oil and salt water bathing. Leaves the hair soft and fluffy without wetting the hair or the usual powder effect. Price 50 cent.

MRS. MacHALE, Ladies' and Children's Toilet Parlors, 309-10 BERKELEY BUILDING, BOSTON

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PERCALES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, SOISETTES, LININGS, SEERSUCKERS, ETC.,

At less than manufacturers' prices. Agents wanted in every town. Write for particulars and samples.

ROSS DEPARTMENT STORE, DORCHESTER, MASS.

LADIES' STRAW HATS REMODELED. Call or write for style. BARRETT & CO., Hat Mfrs., 161A Tremont Street.

You are invited to the Exhibition and Sale of Hand-Made Silver

Afternoons 2 to 4. 79 Chestnut St. GEBBLEN'S SILVER SHOP

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Dr. A. C. Daniels' New Dog and Puppy Bread and Cat Crumbs. Makes the Best Food for Your Pets. Daniels' Dog Soap is the kind to use. Can be had at Druggists and Grocers.

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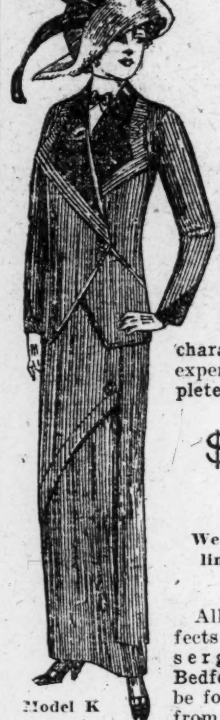
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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Don't Be a Ready-Made Woman...



Why should you wear a ready-made suit—built from ordinary materials and altered at your expense, until it loses its character completely, when you can select your own material and have a perfect suit in fit, style and character made by expert tailors—complete for

\$18

We guarantee all linings for two seasons. All the newest effects in whorls, serges, worsteds, Bedford Cords may be found here—fresh from the best mills.

AMERICAN MILLS CO. Ladies' and Misses' Tailors 67 ESSEX ST., One Block From Washington St.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

For athletics, walking, social functions or the home, SPIRELLA CORSET is the most comfortable and modish. Made to your measure—guaranteed for a year against rust or breakage. Yields to every motion; supports the form perfectly; flexible; durable; retains shape permanently in severe wear. Launderers ready to fit.

THE SPIRELLA CORSET is not sold in stores. Fitted to your individual lines by a trained Corsetier, in the seclusion of your home, without charge. You can examine our many models and our incomparable Spirella stay by appointment to your convenience.

Spirella Corset Shop. MRS. M. W. WILLEY, N. E. Manager 420 Boylston St., Boston. Read the Spirella advertisements in Ladies' Home Journal, Collector, Designer, New Idea and Vogue.

Your Picture on a Pillow Top. By our new process we enlarge and reproduce any photo you may have of persons, animals or scenery on a saten pillow top. It can be washed repeatedly without fading. SEND US YOUR PHOTO NOW. Size 18 x 18—Any Color.....\$1.00. 22 x 22—Any Color.....\$1.25. COMMERCIAL ART CO., 72 Denmark Street, Boston, Mass.

FURS REPAIRED. At summer prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLD STORAGE VACUUMS for Furs, etc. Sets 50c and upwards. Costs \$1 and upwards. Tel. OX 11.

Arson's THE FURRIER. 41 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE. 22 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. Tel. Haymarket 3730. Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

AN INDEPENDENT BUSINESS FOR A LADY. A simple, honorable, dignified plan whereby a lady may establish a permanent paying business of her own without capital or special experience, thru light, congenial work, with no sacrifice of social position. More than six thousand gentlemen have found in our offer the solution of the problem of self-support. Write for full details today. FRANKO-AMERICAN CO., 121 East 14th St., Chicago.

MISS STEVENSON'S BON VOYAGE BOX. Filled to order, with suitable gifts and little surprises, \$5 and upward. Write for particulars. MISS J. G. STEVENSON, Sewickley, Pa.

Bigelow Corsets. LA GRECQUE UNDERWEAR. 7 Temple Pl., Boston.

CARL HORNER Photographer. Late Jordan Negatives are reserved. Artistic satisfaction guaranteed. 250 Huntington av., opp. Symphony Hall.

TAILORS. RICHARD L. KANE, Successor to J. P. Connell, Tailor. Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments. 1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2411-2 Brookline.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING. A. FREIGENBAUM, cleansing, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 230 Mass. av. Tel. B. B. 1008-W.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



BRITENUP A Dye for Ladies' Old or New Straw Hats TWO KINDS ONLY. BLACK. Jet Glossy Effect. To be used on Colored Hats only. Plain or mixed, restoring original lustre. Applied easily, dries quickly, waterproof. BY MAIL POSTPAID, 25c. Whittemore, Wright Co., Inc. BOSTON. For sale at drug and department stores.

Veronique Front Laced Corsets. permit beauty of the natural figure and modify defects without exaggeration in outline. Expert fitters always in attendance. Veronique Corset Co. Rooms 510-513 Lawrence Bldg. 149 TREMONT ST., COR. WEST Telephone Oxford 3387.

The Largest Line of Custom Corsets in the World. BARCO-BONE. Used exclusively in Barclay's "Tailor-Made" Corsets.

A new corset furnished free if a stay should rust or break within one year from purchase date. Ladies invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Resident work. Tel. 5124-W B. B.

Agents MRS. A. E. GREENLEAF (N. E. Manager), 313 Huntington Ave., Boston. Porto Rican Filet and Embroidered Gowns and Waists.

CRASH FILET SUITS. Large Assortment of Bags, Laces and Medallions, and Odd Pieces for Dressmakers. Table Linen and Pillow Cases for Weddings and Summer Houses. Panama Hats, lightest weight, flexible and washable. \$1.00 to \$25.00.

TEMPORARY SALE. HOTEL CLUNEY, 543 Boylston St. Under supervision of MAE S. PRATT, Boston girl.

For Every Woman that Sews. This wonderful Little Button-Hole Gauge. Knife cuts buttonholes any angle, any size. As many exactly same size as wanted. Better in every way than button-hole scissors. Use extensively by dressmakers and tailors. Price 25c. (Silver, no stamps). C. S. M. MILLIS SPECIALTY CO., Box 16, Arlington Hts., Mass.

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP. 59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS. UP ONE FLIGHT.

At Auction HARDY ROSES. Every Tuesday and Friday at 9:30 a. m. N. F. McCarthy & Co., Horticultural Auctioneers 112 Arch St., Boston.

SINGER'S HAT BLEACHERY. Ladies' and Gents' Straw and Panama Hats. Cleaned, Dyed and Re-blocked into Latest Styles. 119 Tremont St., Cor. West St. Lawrence Building, Room 407, Boston.

Front Laced Corsets. Fashion demands small hips and low bust. These corsets specially designed for stout figures. Fit and wear guaranteed. CUSTOM MADE LINGERIE. B. W. LOGAN. 462 Boylston Street, Room 210.

DOLL REPAIRING. Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied. Eyes replaced; dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 59 Temple pl., Boston. Tel. OX 896-W.

BOSTON PANAMA HAT CO. Bleachers and Blockers of South American Panama Hats. 376 WASHINGTON ST., COR. FRANKLIN Over Walkover Shoe.

WATCHES

Reliable, Guaranteed Watch for Only \$1.00

Genuine Leonard Watch, 14 size, stem wind, stem set, American made, with highly polished movement, steel cut pinions, straight line escapement, all parts of Watch interchangeable. Handsome 'dial' with sunken second dial and beautifully embossed rim. Case made of New Composition Gilt Metal, the latest discovery, which looks just like gold and wears like gold. Case is NOT gold plated, but is made SOLID OF SAME METAL THROUGHOUT. This Watch is a splendid time keeper, and both works and case are guaranteed in every way for one year. This is an entirely new Watch, just put on the market, and is smaller and better than any \$1.00 Watch ever offered before.

Sent by Mail, postpaid, for Only \$1.00. LEONARD WATCH CO., Dept. S, 1 Washington Street - Boston, Mass.

JEWELRY



Cross and Crown Jewelry. A plain, attractive lace pin that is rich because of its plain design. No. 673, \$5.50. A postal brings my catalogue. J. C. DERBY CONCORD, N. H.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES. L'ORIENT DE LUXE TOILET ACCESSORIES. By Purchase Under Seal of the Original Private Recipes of the Late Mme. L'Orion de Paris, France. These Compositions and Their Mode of Manufacture are now Vested in U.S.

Old French Hair Liquid 4 ounces One Dollar. White Rose Shampoo 8 ounces One Dollar. A Violet Hand Cleanser 25 cents the bottle. A Charcoal Tooth Paste 25 cents the tube. Tourists Cleansing Fluid. Cooling Foot Wash. Half Dollar per bottle.

Miss NEWLIN Mrs. REMICK HAIR IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS. Sixth Floor, Stewart Bldg., Chicago.

BOXES OF FLOWERS SEEN EVERYWHERE. Those who think all the delights of Switzerland lie among the high Alpine peaks or in the joy of winter sports will find upon visiting it that much of its strong appeal lies in the picturesque charm of its farm and village scenes, says Country Life in America.

Famous for its chocolate and cheese works, the town of La Gruyere still clings to its ancient customs and surroundings. Many of the houses date back to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, while the chateau of the counts of La Gruyere is of an even earlier period. Ancient buildings, however, soon become commonplace to the European traveler, and so probably the first thing one notices in this interesting village is the prevalence of window boxes.

They are everywhere. No matter how old or tumbledown the house may be, there are always flowering plants in the windows, and they brighten up the whole town wonderfully. Gay colors are the rule; pink and red geraniums are most common, although one sees a few nasturtiums and carnations, with an occasional hydrangea.

WASHINGTON—Plans have just been announced by the government for the international convention of expert money-makers in this city in June to consider, among other matters, every feature of counterfeiting and to compare notes on the best methods of detecting and preventing the manufacture of counterfeit money.

The state department is preparing invitations which will be sent to all the world powers and already in response to inquiries made by the secretary of the treasury, France, Germany, Russia, Japan and Sweden have expressed their interest in the convention and signified their intention of sending official delegates.

June 15 has been chosen for the opening of the convention, though it is possible that a later date may be named to give other interested countries time in which to act.

It is generally understood that President Taft will name Joseph E. Ralph, director of the bureau of printing and engraving, and John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, to head the representative from this country.

One of the matters that will be recommended by Chief Wilkie and the American experts will be the unifying of size and general design of currency all over the world.

Secretary MacVeagh is preparing a recommendation to Congress for a law that will reduce the size of the bill from 7½ by 3 inches to 6 by 2½ inches. This size note will be recommended to the convention for universal adoption.

Treasury officials believe that the proposed congress will bring together the world's greatest authorities on money-making and some of the shrewdest of government secret service men.

WESTERN FIRM HAS THEATER FOR BENEFIT OF EMPLOYEES. KANSAS CITY—An industrial establishment here has taken an advanced step in practical welfare work—it has built a little theater for the amusement of its employees as an adjunct to its large plant in the eastern part of the city. The little theater has a seating capacity of five hundred and is supplied with all the equipment and conveniences necessary for satisfactory performances. It has been in operation about a year, and the industrial establishment which established this altruistic institution pronounces it a success.

Most of the entertainments which have been given during the last year have been in the form of moving pictures, but the management plans to provide concerts, lectures and other suitable entertainment in the future. The employees are consulted in advance about the kind of attractions that are to be presented. Even the moving pictures that are to be given are selected by a vote of the workmen who with their families and friends enjoy them—free of charge, of course. Four series of moving pictures usually are shown at each performance. One of the pictures always is utilitarian, showing some industrial process, as a boiler factory or a lumber camp.

Of the other three pictures given at each performance one usually presents scenes of travel, another tells a story of

romance, adventure or love and invariably the other is of a comic nature. The shows are given Saturday nights, thus keeping the employees from being attracted to less desirable week-end diversions.

SOUTH AMERICA EXPORTS ORCHIDS. Orchids, admired so greatly in American and European greenhouses, are exported from the Central and South American countries, where they are found at the edges of forests, along the banks of streams and on mountain sides, says Popular Mechanics.

Most of the species sought are air plants, found attached to the limbs or trunks of trees in light and airy positions, rarely in dense shade. They do not take nourishment from the tree which serves to support them, but from the atmosphere through the roots spreading over the surface of the bark.

OLDEST COIN IN THE WORLD. What is regarded as the most ancient coin in the world is one that was discovered lately by a German archeologist during his explorations in North Syria, says the Kansas City Star. It is a coin of pure silver, bearing a perfect Aramaean inscription of Panammu Bar Terib, king of Schamol, who reigned 800 years B. C.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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Fiander LADIES' OUTFITTING AND CUSTOM SHOP TO YOUR ORDER

Hand-Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Tailored Linen Suits. \$18.00 up. Imported and American Tailored Suits.....\$25.00 up. Gowns and Evening Wraps.....\$15.00 up. Street and Morning Dresses.....\$10.00 up.

Fancy and Tailored Waists. Smart Fashionable Hats. Tailored Turbans. Flower Toques. and Dress Chapeaux. MODERATE PRICES PREVAIL.

194 Boylston Street Boston, Mass. TELEPHONE BACK BAY 2275

Announcing the Spring Showing of The Latest Imported Models

BERKELEY BUILDING, BOSTON FORMERLY WITH L. P. HOLLANDER

Madame MAY & COMPANY 15 Temple Place, Boston Human Hair of the First Quality

In stock and made to order, transformations, braids, switches, bangs, etc. Careful attention given to mail orders. Shampooing, Manicure, Pedicure, Marcel Wave and Hair Dressing.

THE RED GLOVE SHOP, 322 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON. Is showing very attractive Gloves, Waists, Veils and Neckwear, and would appreciate the interest of the readers of the Monitor.

Miss M. F. Fisk. Showing this Design in Plain and Roman Finish, also set with Diamonds and Pearls, sent on request. MADE ONLY BY J. C. DERBY COMPANY, Inc. Concord, N. H.

OUR CATALOG. Showing this Design in Plain and Roman Finish, also set with Diamonds and Pearls, sent on request. MADE ONLY BY J. C. DERBY COMPANY, Inc. Concord, N. H.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—M

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CE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY of good address with position in professional office in Chicago. For particulars, F.I.O. Box 100, Chicago, Ill. 60601. TELEPHONE, 5463 Madison Ave. Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT, elderly, wanted to work a man needing care; light work; good wages; small wages. E. J. ARMER, Walcott, Iowa.

FIRST-CLASS MEN (those with experience preferred) are invited to register for applications for positions on the Gulf. There are from time to time openings for such persons; state what kind of work you are capable of doing, your previous experience. Address A. H. BELO & CO., 1000 Main St., New Orleans, La.

JOB PRINTER wanted, first-class, familiar with linotype; state wages and references. BROWN/SVILLE HERALD, Brownsville, Texas.

MACHINISTS—Seven machine men for light shift, four floor men for day shift. Must be strictly locomotive mechanics at first-class; open shop; no railroad facilities. Write to L. C. LOMONTE & CO., 1000 Main St., New Orleans, La. Address for communications, etc., in first letter. Address L. C. LOMONTE & CO., 1000 Main St., New Orleans and Moët St., Houston, Tex.

RUBBER STAMP, neat and steel making wanted, first-class; steady position. The W. W. W. Co., 1000 Main St., New Orleans.

SITUATIONS WANTED MALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
HOTEL CLERK wants position anywhere
with good salary. References: H. H. JOHNSON, Box 58,
Wayville, N. C.

BOOKKEEPER-CLERK wishes
position in business office, bank or
private firm; will furnish best references.
J. L. FAIR, age 5d, apt. 1,
Richmond, Va.

OPTICIAN desires position with re-
sponsible firm. References: J. H.
BURNHAM, 25 years' experience; best references.
J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience; best references.
J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience; best references.
J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience; best references.

SALES-MANAGER will be open for pos-
sition by July, can handle any class sales
work. References: J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience;
J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience; best references.
J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience; best references.

STEWARD—YOUNG man, now employed
in Virginia or Maryland; would like position in
the same line. References: J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience;
J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience; best references.
J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience; best references.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in men's
fashioning department, with opportunity
for advancement. References: J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience;
J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience; best references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
COMPANION—Refined woman wishes
position as domestic housekeeper or au-
pair. References: J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience;
J. L. FAIR, 25 years' experience; best references.

Miss references. MRS. LUCY A. TAYLOR
Athens, Ala.

GOVERNMENT STENOGRAPHER and
KOR (8200), young lady, desires to ex-
amine candidates with government cl-
aim the West Pacific coast preferred. Ad-
dress MISS IRENE A. WRIGHT, div. 36,
Post Office, Washington, D. C.

OPERATOR of Burroughs's adding
machine with 2 years' experience in gov-
ernment office. Bookkeeper, typewriter
operator, wishes position. ELVIRA B.
WOOD, 1224 Fairmount st., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

PILOT/AVIATOR APPRENTICE, reliable, to
train for flying. No experience neces-
sary. Excellent pay. No college require-
ment free. AERIAL NAVIGATION COL-
lege, Gard, Kan.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CUTTER-DESIGNER, first class, of men's
clothing, desires to change to a better
line; to-order clothing is open for engage-
ment; moderate salary. New York and
Denver, Colo. HART, general
delivery, Denver, Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORKER, middle-aged, wishes
employment or will care for elderly people.
MRS. D. PAULSONER, Tenabridge, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

DRAFTSMAN—wanted for architect's of-
fice; state age, experience and salary.
M. Francisco, Cal.

FARM WORK—Capable, reliable, active
man wanted for general work; \$3 day or
more. **JOHN H. HARMIS**, Salina Beach
Marble Co., Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN (40, single), temperate, de-
sires position; abstracts, bookkeeping and
correspondence required; must be able
to type and write. **JAMES W. SMITH**, 1124
Lincoln street, Spokane, Wash.

AMERICAN—Experienced young man with
experience desires position; can
operate typewriter; All references; reason-
able salary. **F. BECKER**, 7
9th st., Sacramento, Cal.

CHAUFFEUR—Position wanted as
chauffeur, driver, handy man, etc. **W.**
give good references. **RICHARD W.**
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bles, cultivating flowers, making and car-
rying orders. **Address JOHN F. MORGAN**, San
Ana, Pasadena, Cal.

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tern experience. **MILLARD GUNDRED**,
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SALESMAN and solicitor, experienced, references, would like position as agent in Richmond, Va. or vicinity. Write to: J. R. WHITEHEAD, 2438 Palmetto Ave., Oakland, Cal. 4

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SEWING MAKER—thoroughly experienced first-class work, tailored suits and lining coats. References furnished. Write to: T. SIGSWORTH, 1538 N. Hill St., Seattle, Wash. 7

GOVERNMENT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young lady, desires to exchange positions with government clerk. Write to: Miss Irene A. Wight, dir. C. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. 9

HOUSEKEEPER—experienced, references, desires position in private home; thoroughly experienced; references furnished. MRS. M. C. 410 So. Figueroa st., Los Angeles, Cal. 8

FOREIGN

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN, WINDOW DRESSER (30 years) in the drapery trade in London and the provinces, good references, wishes to change to the States. Write to: J. H. CIRCUS, London, Eng. 4

STUDENT desires position with opportunity to travel. Write to: J. H. CIRCUS, London, Eng. 4

craftsman. ERIC A. CARLSON, 518 Keefer

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
NURSEYMAID—Respectable girl, age 21, from a good home, seeks situation in England as under nurseymaid. MISS GERTRUDE CHANDLER, Station rd., Ennismore, Essex, Eng.

1990

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Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

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HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE painting and body work. Quality guaranteed. **C. N. CURRIER**, 120 Brookside av., Jan. Plain.

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REINHARD SMITH CARPET CLEANING, ORIENTAL RUG WORK, 4730 Camb., Telephone 3065.

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LOWEST PRICE IN NEW ENGLAND. Call or send for price list. **JOHN P. TABER**, 131 FRIEND ST.

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RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1758. Send for catalogue.

RUG CLEANERS AND RENOVATORS

ORIENTAL PROCESS RUG RENOVATING CO., Office 128A Tremont st., Tel. Ox. 1025. Works 126 Dartmouth st., tel. Tre. 2481-J.

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GO TO 220 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Ladies' and gents' tailors, repairing. **J. D. CAMPBELL**, room 6; tel.

TOOTH POWDER

BERRILL'S TOOTH POWDER. None better. Made in Lynn. Sold everywhere. **NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO.**

wholesome things that can be made of the Franklin entire wheat flour. Ask your grocer for "Franklin Mills" the original and genuine entire wheat flour. It is sold in sealed cartons, sacks, barrels and half barrels.

Melodia is the significant name of a course in sight singing or solfeggio by Samuel W. Cole and Leo R. Lewis which is published by the Oliver Ditson Company of Boston. The educational plan is by Mr. Cole, long the director of the People's Choral Union of Boston and the exercises are written and selected by Mr. Lewis, professor of music at Tufts College.

In two points the volume treats its subjects in an individual way and the results of this plan of Mr. Cole's is said by those who have tested it to have remarkable effects. The earliest lessons are devoted to problems in rhythm or the study of note values, so that when the pupil comes to the more difficult task of singing intervals he has the mere arithmetic of notation instantly at his tongue's end. The second innovation is that the first interval studied is the octave, as that which every one recognizes naturally, and from this the larger intervals to the greater, and it appears logical, as the less trained sense in every art always apprehends large differences in color, space, etc., more readily than the smaller. The book is excellently printed and probably will prove a valuable study of sight singing for individual as well as class use.

RECEIVERS TAKE "MOFFAT ROAD"

DENVER, Col.—Judge Harry C. Riddle of the district court has appointed D. O. Dodge and S. M. Perry receivers for the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific railway, known as the "Moffat road." The receivers were appointed on the application of the Denver Railway Securities Company, holding company of the railroad. Then on request of the executors of the estate of David H. Moffat, the court appointed a receiver for the Denver Railway Securities Company and named W. W. Watson.

RUTLAND ROAD TRANSFER URGED BY THE GOVERNOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. John A. Mead, who declared that he was one of the largest shippers in Vermont, headed a delegation of 200 residents of Vermont and northern New York favoring the application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for permission to acquire control of the Rutland, at a second hearing before the public service commission here.

Samuel Untermyer, representing 47,000 shares of minority stock, made a protest to the reception of the petitions and personal statements, declaring that the New Haven road had acted in bad faith.

It was the expressed belief of Percival W. Clement, mayor of Rutland, and president of the Rutland railroad, from 1883 to 1902, that the taking over of the Rutland by the New Haven would be highly desirable.

The New Haven would put more freight over the Rutland than the Central, declared Joseph W. Lund, representing E. H. Rollins & Son, bankers, of Boston.

AEROPLANE RACE ROUTE ANNOUNCED

CHICAGO—Tentative routing of the American grand circuit aeroplane race through the middle West in control of the Aero Club of America and the Aero Club of Illinois has been announced. It shows a circuit of 1800 miles.

As now scheduled, the aeroplanes will go from Chicago to Cedar Rapids, Ia., to Des Moines, to Omaha, to Lincoln, to St. Joseph, to Kansas City, to Jefferson City, to St. Louis, to Indianapolis, to Cincinnati, to Columbus, to Cleveland, to Toledo, to Detroit, to Chicago and may finish across the lower end of Lake Michigan. The race will probably be held Sept. 16.

TYPEWRITERS

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AGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

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WINDOW SHADES—L. T. Allen (successor to E. L. and F. S. Rollins), Custom Window Shades, 25 Bromfield st., Boston.

Malden, Mass.

J. H. ROBINSON COMPANY, 142 Eastern av., Malden, Mass., Tel. 91 Malden. Dealers in Malden, Medford, Everett and Melrose. **W. A. TUCKER**, Mgr.

COAL, COKE AND WOOD

COME TO MALDEN for Furniture values. Always 25% lower than city prices. Reason for this: Lower rentals, light, storage, etc. Very latest designs; best makes. **CLIFFORD & BLACK**

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WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. **KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE**, Odd Fellows Temple

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SAMUEL RITCHIE DECORATING CO., Draperies, Painting and Freezing. 120 5th av., Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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RARE BOOKS and pictures. Catalogues on request. "Browsing" invited. **DAWSON'S BOOKSHOP**, 518 So. Hill, Los Angeles.

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ALL OF THE NEWEST SPRING STYLES for men, women and children. **CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE**, 395 Mass. ave.

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SHOE STORE

THE LATEST in footware fashions for spring, now ready in La "France" for women and "Emerson" for men. **HODG-KINS SHOE STORE**, 36 Market st., Lynn. J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

New York City

INTERIOR DECORATORS

ANTIQUES AND UPHOLSTERY. Write or call A. L. SCHREIBER, 357 Amsterdam av., cor. 79th st. Tel. 7934 Schuyler.

CORSETS, GOWNS AND TAILORING

GOWNS AND CORSETS **MME. ROCK**

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

William Simes and George B. Shattuck have sold a parcel of vacant land on Beacon street, near Massachusetts avenue, to Michael F. Culliney, who reconveys title to Frederick E. Johnston. It

farm on the Cordaville road, Southboro, has been sold this week. It comprises 13 acres of land with several hundred fruit trees, a large farmhouse and a very complete set of outbuildings. The purchaser was Ida M. Brown.

Cleared
 Str A. W. Perry (Br), Hawes, Hal
 fax, N. S.; Hawkesbury, C. B.
 Str Nantucket, Huddins, Norfolk.
 Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia.
 Str Katahdin, Chichester, Charleston,
 S. C., and Jacksonville.
 Str Camden, Sawyer, Bangor.
 Str Bay State, Linscott, Portland.

operating in Wisconsin are changing fares to the straight basis of two cents a mile. Until recently any fraction under half a mile was thrown off by the conductor and the amount of fares were made by all companies. Both of these plans will be abandoned. Need of revenue is given as the reason for the changes.	May 10 May 11 May 11 May 12 May 13 May 15 May 17 May 18 May 19 May 22 May 22 May 24 May 24
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SOUTHERN EARNINGS GROW
RICHMOND, Va.—An increase of \$90,000 is shown in the estimated earnings of the Southern Railway Company for the third week in April, according to a report, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

is shown in the estimated earnings of the Southern Railway Company for the third week in April, according to a special report, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Stocks React Sharply, Rallying at the Close

STOCKS HAVE HAD CHECKERED CAREER DURING THE WEEK

Heavy Trading in Steel Feature of Today's Market—General Tone of Local Securities Is Rather Weak

QUIET IN LONDON

There have been many ups and downs in the securities markets this week. Developments favorable and unfavorable have been sufficient to give the required impetus to trading and if the operator were sufficiently agile good profits were to be made daily. The trading in New York was particularly active and irregular.

A feature of the New York market was the firmness displayed by prices when the Steel corporation report was made public indicating that practically the entire common dividend had to be taken out of surplus account. The big interests, it appeared were determined to hold the market firmly until they were ready for it to decline. The break yesterday afternoon was a fairly one and unexpected by many who thought that as stocks did not decline on the appearance of the unfavorable Steel report they were not likely to do so very soon.

Continued selling of Steel was the feature of the trading today. The stock sold off sharply from the opening and weakness displayed by it unsettled the rest of the market.

On the local exchange stocks generally were easier. Granby was particularly weak. Calumet & Arizona also was heavy.

Steel opened off 3/4 at 68 1/2, advanced to 68, declined a point and then rallied before the close. Union Pacific opened up 3/4 at 169 1/2, and dropped about a point. Reading opened off 1/4 at 172 1/2, declined to 171 and then recovered.

International Harvester opened off at 114 1/2 and advanced to 116 1/2. Louisville & Nashville opened off 1/4 at 137 1/2, reacted to 136 1/2, and then advanced more than a point. Canadian Pacific and American Cotton Oil closed with good gains for the day.

Business on the New York exchange was quiet at the close with some good recoveries from the low level of the day. There was considerable slump in the local coppers. Calumet & Arizona opened unchanged at 71 1/4 and declined to 68 1/2, recovering part of the loss before the close. Granby opened unchanged at 55 and declined 3 points before rallying. North Butte opened unchanged at 27 1/2 and dropped to 26. Lake copper opened off 1/4 at 40 1/2 and declined to 38 1/2. St. Mary's Land was off 4 points at 59. Alouez was weak.

LONDON—The securities markets today were lightly attended as usual at the week end and the closing tone was easier, weather being something of a contributory depressing influence. Consols were steady. Profit taking caused an easier tendency in home rails, but speculation was light.

American railway shares left off above New York parity, but a disposition on the part of operators toward caution in the group was discernible. There were repurchases of Canadian Pacific on account of the bumper earnings, but Grand Trunk was sluggish. Support was evident in Mexican railway descriptions, but foreigners showed irregularity and mines were heavy.

Dealers ended 1/4 lower at 20 1/2. Rio Tinto was unchanged at 77. Continental bourses closed quiet.

OPTIMISTIC ON AMERICA

NEW YORK—President Ives of Metropolitan Trust Company, who has been abroad a month on business in London, says: "The financial feeling in London in regard to this country is particularly good. There is a spirit of unrest in regard to labor matters, and the people with whom I was associated in London were very much concerned over the Irish home rule measure."

IT MAY BE HAD FREE ON APPLICATION

TURNER, TUCKER & CO

BOSTON 24 Milk Street
BUFFALO 727 Ellicott Square
NEW YORK 111 Broadway

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	83	83	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	69 1/2	70 1/4	68 1/2	70
Am Can	39 1/2	40	38 1/2	39 1/2
Am Can of	116 1/2	117	116 1/4	117
Am Car Fndry	59	59	57 1/2	58 1/2
Am Car Fndry pt.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	55 1/2	57	55 1/4	56 1/2
Am H & L	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Am Ice	23	24	23	24
Am Lined Oil	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Loco	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Am Malt	12	12	12	12
Am Malt pt.	55	55	55	55
Am Smelting	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2
Am Steel Fndry	37	37	37	37
Am Sugar	128 1/2	128 1/2	127 3/4	128
Am T & T	146 1/2	146 1/2	146	146
Am Writing P. pt.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Anaconda	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Atchafalaya	105 1/2	106	105 1/4	105 1/2
Atchafalaya pt.	140	140	140	140
Baldwin Loco	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/2
Balt & Ohio	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/2
Beth Steel	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37 1/2
Beth Steel pt.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
B R T	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
Brooklyn Union	145	145	144 1/4	145
Ca Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
Cent Leather	94	94	93 1/2	94
Ches & Ohio	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Chi M & St Paul	108	108	107 1/2	108
Chi & N West	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/2
Chi & N West pt.	190	190	190	190
China	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Col Fuel	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/4	143
Con Goods	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
Con Products	84	84	84	84
Dal & Hudson	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/4	170 1/2
Denver	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2
Erie	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/4	35 1/2
Erie 1st pt.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/4	54 1/2
Gen Electric	167 1/2	167 1/2	167	167 1/2
Goldfield	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Gr Nor pt.	130 1/2	131	130 1/4	131
Gr Nor Ore	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/2
Harvester	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/2
Ill Central	128 1/2	128 1/2	127 3/4	128 1/2
Inter-Met	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
Inter-Met pt.	57	57	56 1/2	57
Int Marine	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
Int Paper	15	15	15	15
Int Paper pt.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/2
Int Pump	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2
Int Pump pt.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
Kan City So	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
Kan & Tex	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Laclede Gas	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/2
Louisville & N	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/4	137 1/2
N & W	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/4	158 1/2
Manhattan	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2
May Company	78	78	78	78
Max Petroleum	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2
Miami	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
M S P & S M	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/4	140 1/2
Missouri Pacific	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
N Y Cent	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2
Nat Biscuit	158	158	158	158
Nat Lead	57	57	56 1/2	57
N R of Mex pt.	30	30	30	30
Nevada Cons	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
North American	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
Northern Pac	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2
Omaha & Western	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
Ontario & Western	39	39	38 1/2	39
Pacific T & T	51	51	49 1/2	50
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pt.	87	87	87	87
Pitts C & S L	107	107	107	107
Pressed Steel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
Quincy	160	160	160	160
Quincy pt.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Quick Silver	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Ray Cons Copper	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
Reading	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/4	172 1/2
Reading 2d pt.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/2
Republic Steel	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2
Republic Steel pt.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2
Rock Island	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
Sears Roebuck	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/4	174 1/2
Sloss-Shef & I	50	50	50	50
Southern Pacific	110 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/4	111 1/2
Southern Railway	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Southern Ry pt.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
T & N	39	39	39	39
Tennessee Copper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2
Third Ave W	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2
Union Pacific	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/4	169 1/2
Union Pacific pt.	91	91	91	91
United Ry Inv	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
Utah Copper	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/2
U S Rubber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/2
U S Rubber 2d pt.	79	79	79	79
U S Steel	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/4	68 1/2
U S Steel pt.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
U S Carb Chemical	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2
Wabash	84	84	84	84
Wabash pt.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2
Western Maryland	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/2
Western Union	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
Westinghouse	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2
W & L E 1st pt.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2
W & L E 2d pt.	12	12	12	12

*Ex-dividend.

EXPERIMENT ON MIXED FARMING

MONTREAL—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy announced today an important step that is to be taken by the Canadian Pacific railway toward showing the advantages of mixed farming in western Canada. The company will select from its unsold lands in districts to be determined upon in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 25 farms of 800 acres each. These farms will be fenced in and on each of them there will be provided suitable dwellings, stable, granary, small dairy well, and if thought desirable, a silo, as well as requisite farming implements for growth of as much wheat, oats, root crops and forage as may be deemed necessary for the purpose to be attained. They will also be stocked with the requisite number of high grade cattle, pigs, chickens, etc.

Suitable experienced men will be selected to take charge of the farms and to operate them for the company, either on joint account or at fixed salaries, as may be determined, with the understanding that when the farmer in charge has shown his ability to handle such a proposition, he shall be permitted to purchase the farm with its buildings, equipment and stock at the cost price to the company with the privilege of paying in six or eight annual instalments, the usual rate of interest to be charged.

RAPID TRANSIT'S APRIL EARNINGS

April gross of Brooklyn Rapid Transit made the best increase of any month since December, and except for the loss of one Saturday to March, the gain would easily have crossed the \$100,000 mark. As it was, the company made a gain of \$95,000 in gross receipts last month, which compares with gains of \$80,000, or \$2600 per day in March and \$2800 daily in February.

For the 10 months to May 1, Brooklyn Rapid Transit gross receipts have increased \$1,015,000 over the same period of 1911. This contrasts with a gain of \$877,000 during all of the 1911 fiscal year. The full fiscal year should show a gain in gross of between \$1,200,000 and \$1,300,000, making it the best expansion in income of any 12 months since 1906.

It is believed that Brooklyn Rapid Transit will save 40 per cent of the 1912 gain in gross for net. This should add at least \$500,000 to the balance for the \$45,000,000 stock, a sum equal to 1 per cent, making anticipated share earnings for the year close to 8 per cent.

LITTLE CHANGE IN MARCH TRADE

NEW YORK—Trade returns indicate that March business in the United States was within 1 per cent of March two years ago. This is typical of a condition existing for two years past. These periods of rest occur as a result of repressing influences such as labor troubles, high costs and political agitation. The country accumulates energy during these periods and grows a boom follows up to the actual average rate of 5.33 per cent in the past, average daily bank clearings would now be about \$603,000,000 instead of \$574,000,000. The significant point is, however, that after a period such as are passing through we may logically expect business to expand.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance
Consols money	78 1/2
do account	78 1/2
Amalgamated	82 1/2
Atchafalaya	105 1/2
Baldwin Loco	106 1/2
Balt & Ohio	109 1/2
Beth Steel	37 1/2
Beth Steel pt.	71 1/2
B R T	82 1/2
Brooklyn Union	145
Ca Pacific	25 1/2
Cent Leather	94
Ches & Ohio	78
Chi M & St Paul	108
Chi & N West	141 1/2
Chi & N West pt.	190
China	29 1/2
Col Fuel	143 1/2
Con Goods	15 1/2
Con Products	84
Dal & Hudson	170 1/2
Denver	22 1/2
Erie	35 1/2
Erie 1st pt.	54 1/2
Gen Electric	167 1/2
Goldfield	4 1/2
Gr Nor pt.	130 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	39 1/2
Harvester	116 1/2
Ill Central	128 1/2
Inter-Met	18 1/2
Inter-Met pt.	57
Int Marine	19 1/2
Int Paper	15
Int Paper pt.	57 1/2
Int Pump	30 1/2
Int Pump pt.	82 1/2
Kan City So	25 1/2
Kan & Tex	28 1/2
Laclede Gas	106 1/2
Louisville & N	137 1/2
N & W	158 1/2
Manhattan	135 1/2
May Company	78
Max Petroleum	67 1/2
Miami	24 1/2
M S P & S M	139 1/2
Missouri Pacific	41 1/2
N Y Cent	118 1/2
Nat Biscuit	158
Nat Lead	57
N R of Mex pt.	30
Nevada Cons	21 1/2
North American	82 1/2
Northern Pac	118 1/2
Omaha & Western	112 1/2
Ontario & Western	39
Pacific T & T	51
Pennsylvania	123 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	21 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pt.	87
Pitts C & S L	107
Pressed Steel	34 1/2
Quincy	160
Quincy pt.	6 1/2
Quick Silver	6 1/2
Ray Cons Copper	19 1/2
Reading	172 1/2
Reading 2d pt.	96 1/2
Republic Steel	23 1/2
Republic Steel pt.	78 1/2
Rock Island	27 1/2
Sears Roebuck	174 1/2
Sloss-Shef & I	50
Southern Pacific	110 1/2
Southern Railway	28 1/2
Southern Ry pt.	73 1/2
T & N	39
Tennessee Copper	42 1/2
Third Ave W	37 1/2
Union Pacific	169 1/2
Union Pacific pt.	91
United Ry Inv	33 1/2
Utah Copper	62 1/2
U S Rubber	57 1/2
U S Rubber 2d pt.	79
U S Steel	68 1/2
U S Steel pt.	112 1/2
U S Carb Chemical	51 1/2
Wabash	84
Wabash pt.	20 1/2
Western Maryland	60 1/2
Western Union	82 1/2
Westinghouse	74 1/2
W & L E 1st pt.	23 1/2
W & L E 2d pt.	12

*Decline.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Paul	4 1/2	108 1/2		
Amalgamated	4 1/2	108 1/2		
Am Pacific	4 1/2	108 1/2		1
Am pref	4 1/2	108 1/2		
Am Steel	4 1/2	108 1/2		
Am pref	4 1/2	112 1/2		
Am Steel	4 1/2	112 1/2		
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Am pref	4 1/2	112 1/2		
Am Steel	4 1/2	112 1/2		

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY ISSUES ITS REPORT

Statement for Fiscal Year Is Satisfactory From Earnings Standpoint — Panama Canal Exposition Expected Greatly to Help Profits

The pamphlet report of the United Railways Investment Company just issued, for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last, compares with the previous year as follows:

	1911	1910
Income.....	\$2,136,596	\$2,136,596
Expenses, etc.....	70,537	70,537
Net income.....	\$2,066,059	\$2,066,059
Interest charges.....	1,225,172	1,225,172
Surplus.....	\$840,887	\$840,887
Previous surplus.....	766,467	766,467
Total surplus.....	\$3,309,005	\$3,309,005
Dist. 6% notes of 1908.....	99,375	99,375

Profit and loss surp. \$3,110,630. The foregoing surplus for the year is equal to 6.25 per cent on the \$16,000,000 preferred stock, as compared with 4.70 per cent in the year previous and 3.20 per cent in 1909.

Following is a comparison of the income account of the United Railways of San Francisco for the year ended Dec. 31 last, with the previous year:

	1911	1910
Gross earnings.....	\$7,880,751	\$7,880,751
Oper. exps. and taxes.....	4,703,371	4,703,371
Net earnings.....	\$3,177,380	\$3,177,380
Other income.....	294,627	294,627
Total income.....	\$3,472,007	\$3,472,007
Charges.....	2,950,212	2,950,212
Balance.....	\$521,795	\$521,795
Sinking funds.....	339,620	339,620
Rentals, deprec., etc.....	473,168	473,168
Total.....	\$1,152,608	\$1,152,608
Balance.....	\$389,187	\$389,187
Dividend, first paid.....	\$86,119	\$86,119
Surplus.....	\$185,791	\$185,791

Following is the statement of earnings by the Sierra & San Francisco Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last: Gross earnings, \$834,342; operating expenses and taxes, \$258,271; net earnings, \$576,071; deductions from income, including interest on first mortgage bonds and interest on second mortgage bonds, \$1,000,000; net income, \$576,071; net income before allowing for depreciation, \$247,727.

The report says: "In February last there was compiled and sent to you a circular giving, in much detail, facts and figures with regard to the Philadelphia Company. Inasmuch as I have at present nothing to add to the statements contained in said circular, and as the fiscal year of that company did not end until March 31 last, and its annual report will not be completed for several weeks, it has been decided not to include its income account and that of its affiliated companies in my report for this year, but, instead thereof, to send the full report of the Philadelphia Company, when published, to each stockholder of United Railways Investment Company, thus bringing their information in that regard down to the latest practical moment. So far as I am at present advised regarding the principal facts to be included in that report, the showing may be expected to be gratifying.

"The advance monthly reports of the United Railways of San Francisco, show that the gross earnings of that company for the first three months of 1912 exceed said earnings for the first three months of 1911 by \$139,358, and they further show, to which I desire especially to call your attention, the fact unusual in any company, that the net earnings for said period exceed the net earnings for the same period of last year by \$153,869, in other words, more than every dollar of the above-named increase in gross earnings was saved to the company and reflected in its net earnings.

"Gross earnings of this property for 1911 exceeded by 11 1/2 per cent the gross earnings of the year prior to the fire in 1906, and the results from the operation of these properties are now fully justifying your judgment in authorizing the use of the investment company's funds for the conservation of the railroads following the many disasters which succeeded each other so closely after the earthquake and fire. A committee of your board of directors consisting of Patrick Calhoun, president of United Railways of San Francisco, George W. Bacon of the firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis, engineers, James H. Reed, president of the Philadelphia Company, and your president made an inspection of your California properties in November last, and found them well maintained, with excellent prospects for an increase of their gross and net earnings.

"It is confidently anticipated that the opening of the Panama canal, to celebrate which the great International Panama-Pacific exposition will be held in San Francisco in the year 1915, will certainly mean increased earnings for your properties. The railroads now have a sufficient supply of power, admirably regulated, and delays to traffic and operation incident to an irregular or intermittent power supply have been practically eliminated by the adequate and regular supply furnished by the Sierra & San Francisco Power Company.

"Accompanying this report is the income account of Sierra & San Francisco Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1911. This company is steadily growing and finding a market for its surplus power, and in my opinion many years will not elapse before it becomes a source of substantial revenue to your company.

"Dividends upon the common stock of the Philadelphia Company were paid during the year 1911 to the amount of 7 per cent, which included an extra dividend of 1 per cent, the regular dividend being 3 per cent. From the present outlook it may reasonably be expected that the Philadelphia Company at an early date will place its common stock upon a regu-

lar dividend basis of 7 per cent, payable quarterly.

"Seven per cent dividends upon the first preferred stock of United Railways of San Francisco were paid during the year 1911; since July 1, 1908, the company has continuously paid 7 per cent per annum upon this stock, all of which is owned by your company.

"The Sierra & San Francisco Power Company has as yet paid no dividends. With regard to dividends upon the preferred stock of the United Railways Investment Company, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the terms of the 'preferred stock dividend certificates' specifically provide that no cash dividends shall be paid while said certificates remain outstanding and unpaid, also that the agreement under which the 6 per cent serial notes of 1908 were issued, provides that no dividends shall be paid until 50 per cent of said notes have been paid. The original issue of said notes was \$3,500,000, of which you will observe by reference to the balance sheet contained in this report that up to the close of the last fiscal year, \$1,200,000 have been paid; \$200,000 of these notes will mature Aug. 15, 1912, and \$200,000 more on Feb. 15, 1913, after payment of which, the terms of agreement regarding them will cease to prohibit dividends.

"The 'discount on 6 per cent notes of 1908—\$99,375' as per balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1910, has been written off against surplus and eliminated from annual consideration."

The balance sheet of the United Railways Investment Company, as of Dec. 31 last, compares with the previous year as follows:

	1911	1910
Assets.....	\$3,309,005	\$3,309,005
Liabilities.....	\$3,309,005	\$3,309,005

NEW YORK—The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association states that on April 25 the net surplus of idle cars on the lines of the United States and Canada stood at 138,881 compared with 79,389 two weeks before, an increase of 59,492. The number of idle cars or the gross surplus was 151,186, compared with 94,943, while the shortage decreased from 15,554 to 12,305. In the two weeks ended April 25 the coal car surplus increased from 48,800 to 94,692 and the box car surplus increased from 17,616 to 19,583. Flat and miscellaneous car surpluses increased.

Of the total increase of 56,243 in the gross surplus of idle cars, about 45,000 may safely be accounted for by the widespread suspension at both the anthracite and bituminous coal mines. Increases in number of idle coal cars were most noticeable through the middle Atlantic states and middle West. In the middle Atlantic territory the car surplus jumped from 22,500 to almost 50,000 and in the middle West the increase during the fortnight exceeded 100 per cent. Both of these sections have on hand a comparatively large number of idle cars, although the present surplus of cars in the middle West is not as large as the surplus at this time last year.

NEW BISCUIT ENTERPRISE

The public will shortly be invited to become partner in the largest biscuit and cracker enterprise outside the National Biscuit Company.

This is the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company of New York which has until this change maintained itself as a close corporation since it started business nine years ago.

The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company is by all odds the largest competitor that National Biscuit has to meet. Between them they control something over 50 per cent of the biscuit and cracker business of the country.

From a modest gross of \$2,500,000 in 1903 the Loose-Wiles enterprise has grown in nine years entirely through private funds and without a dollar of public participation to a point where in 1911 it did a gross business of almost \$11,700,000, or fully 25 per cent of aggregate sales of the big National Company.

FOURTEEN PER CENT IS NOW ESTIMATED FOR UNION PACIFIC

NEW YORK—Union Pacific promises to earn 14 per cent for its \$216,627,800 common stock in the year to end June 30, 1912. This compares with 16 1/2 per cent in 1911. Southern Pacific will earn about 9.2 per cent for its \$272,675,731 stock, against 9.56 in 1911.

Other income will duplicate that of 1911, but fixed charges of both Union and Southern are expected to be higher than last year owing to sale of \$40,000,000 Oregon-Washington bonds and \$50,000,000 Central Pacific bonds, in February, 1911. On the latter issue a full twelve months' interest is paid this year.

Comparison of 1912 and 1911 earnings of Union and Southern Pacific for the nine months ended March follows:

	1912	1911
Union Pacific.....	\$12,921,321	\$12,921,321
Southern Pacific.....	\$12,921,321	\$12,921,321

Partly estimated. Above percentages for stock are conservative. They allow for the last quarter of the year a decrease in net from the 1911 figure proportionate to first three quarters.

In the past two years Union Pacific gross per mile has been falling off and its ratio of expenses mounting. There was unanimous opinion a decade ago that Union Pacific's big showing was a temporary affair. Now its expenses are eating up even more of gross and its per mile gross is steadily falling. But the year 1910 was a tremendous year for the Harriman lines. Again without the shopmen's strike this past year expenses would not have consumed any greater proportion of gross than they did in 1911. Thirdly, stripped of branches, per mile earnings of the main line mileage of Union and Southern Pacific, so nearly as can be ascertained, were greater this year than last.

Both Union and Southern have been adding feeders to their main arteries and it will take time to get out of them what they are capable of yielding. There are hundreds of miles of line in Oregon and Washington now being developed into total earnings which contribute nothing. In five years more they should be doing their full share. For such reasons the three-year tendency shown in the above tables is now prophetic.

DIVIDENDS

The Northern Pipe Line Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.

The U. S. Printing Company of New Jersey declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 15.

The Mobile Electric Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock payable June 1 to holders of record May 13.

The Southern California Edison Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30.

The American District Telegraph Company of New York declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its stock, payable May 15 to holders of record May 1.

The directors of the British Columbia Packers Association have declared the regular 3 per cent half yearly dividend on 3 per cent preferred stock, and the regular 3 per cent half yearly dividend on the common stock, payable May 20.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate northeast winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; moderate northeasterly winds.

The conditions have changed but little during the last 24 hours. The area of high pressure remains over the lake region and the low trough of low pressure is between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. In the southern sections the rain has extended eastward to Atlantic coast. In the northern sections the rain has extended only as far east as Michigan. A frost was reported this morning from Northfield, Vt.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 53; 12 noon 57
Average temperature yesterday, 54 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 60; Portland, Me. 61
Nashville 50; Albany 51
New York 52; Pittsburgh 53
Washington 52; Chicago 53
Philadelphia 52; Des Moines 53
Jacksonville 54; Denver 55
San Francisco 58; St. Louis 59

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:35; High water 6:42
Sun sets 6:17; 1 a. m. 1:31 p. m.
Length of day 14:12

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Colonial, from Liverpool, brought 625 cs walnuts, 16,139 bags potatoes, 4679 bags onions, 500 bags peanuts.
Str H. F. Dimock, from New York, brought 415 bags beans, 30 bxs grape fruit, 340 bxs macaroni.
Str Howard, due here Sunday May 5 from Norfolk, has 576 cts berries, 40 cts parsnips, 19 bskts peas, 90 cts beets, 20 cts squash, 1400 bags peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 3170 bbls 10 bxs, cranberries 24 bbls, strawberries 8818 cts, Florida oranges 2680 bxs, California oranges 44,246 bxs, lemons 3303 bxs, bananas 114,810 stems, coconuts 543 bags, pineapples 3023 cts, figs 1423 pkgs, dates 65 bxs, peanuts 2180 bags, potatoes 220,329 bush, sweet potatoes 116 bbls, onions 38,905 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 1908 pkgs; last year, 204 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$5.90@6.45, winter patents \$5.35@6, winter straights \$5.45@5.75, Kansas \$5.25@5.85, winter clears \$4.65@5.25, spring clears, in June \$4.50@5.
Milled—Spring bran \$28.75@29.25, winter bran \$29@29.50, red dog \$32.25, middlings \$29.25@30.50, mixed feed \$30.75@32.75, cottonseed meal \$31.50@31.75.

Straw—Oat \$11.50@12.50, rye \$21.50@22.50.
Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 91 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 90 1/2c, steamer yellow 91c, ship No. 2 yellow 90 1/2c@91c, No. 3 yellow 90@90 1/2c, yellow 86@87 1/2c.

Hay—Choice \$31@32, No. 1 New York \$27.50, No. 1 Canadian \$29@30, No. 2 \$26.50@28.50.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 65 1/2c, No. 2 clipped white 64 1/2c, No. 3 clipped white 64c, ship fancy 38 lbs 66 1/2c@67c, reg 36 lbs 64 1/2c@65c, reg 34 lbs 64@64 1/2c.

Butter—Northern creamery, 33 1/2c; western, best, 33 1/2c.
Eggs—Fancy nearby henner, 23c; western, best, 20 1/2c@21c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu., \$2.60@2.65; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.50@2.60; California, small white, \$2.90@2.95; yellow eyes, best, \$2.30@2.40; red kidneys, choice, \$2.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$2.80@2.90; British, per 108-lb sack, \$2@2.50; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, \$1.50@1.65.

Onions—Cuban, per crate, \$3.60@3.75; Bermuda, \$2.75@3; Texas, \$2.50@2.75.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@4.50.
Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2.50@4; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.50@10; strawberries, Florida, per qt, 9@20.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 1314 tubs, 910 bxs, 71,248 lbs butter; 910 bxs cheese, 18,629 cs eggs; 1911, 400 tubs, 27,808 lbs butter; 24 bxs cheese, 11,990 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 5218 pkgs; 895 bxs, 19,218 cs; 1911, 4684 pkgs, 1884 bxs, 24,993 cs.

New York Market by Telegram
Butter market easy, spec 31, ex 30 1/2. Cheese market firm, new white spec 16, ave 15 1/2@15 3/4.

Egg market steady, stage packed firsts to ex firsts 20 1/2 to 21 1/2, regular packed firsts 20 to 20 1/2.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, May 3—Egg market lower at 19c.
CHICAGO, May 3—Butter market firm: Extra 31c, No. 1 packing stock 22c, receipts 7200.

Egg market steady: 1sts 17 1/2@18c, ordinary 1sts 16 1/2c, receipts 32,022.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian, colored 74, white 72.6.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE YEAR

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company issues its annual statement for 1911, which compares as follows:

	1911	1910
Gross.....	\$13,499,394	\$13,171,709
Operating expenses.....	5,321,297	4,956,969
Taxes.....	824,001	770,681
Repairs and dep.....	4,371,423	4,131,269
Total expenses.....	\$10,718,591	\$10,858,967
Interest.....	135,335	118,808
Net.....	2,665,467	2,193,994
Dividends.....	2,644,522	2,350,696
Surplus.....	2,020,945	843,308

President Keller says in part: The total number of stations of the New England Telephone Company Dec. 31, 1911, was: Exchange 324,580, private line 4931. Of the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, exchange 30,667, private line 202.

Of sub-license and connected companies, 60,622, making a total of 421,002.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Arrd, stros Matanzas, Tampico and Progreso, Oldfield, Shields, Montserrat, Vera Cruz and Havana; Baltic, Liverpool and Queenstown (east of Fire Island 6:55 a m); La Provence, Havre; bark Renard, Pine, Havre and Corinna.

TRADE CONTINUES TO IMPROVE IN A SATISFACTORY WAY

Many Evidences to Indicate Gradual Expansion—Settling of Important Labor Differences Is Encouraging

WEEK'S CLEARINGS

Business conditions continue to improve. The late spring has retarded some lines of trade, but in general the outlook is most encouraging. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: While the advance in industrial and trade activity is still gradual, evidences of improvement continue to multiply. The agreement to arbitrate the differences between the railroads and the engineers is a distinct help to the situation.

The expansion in bank credits, especially in the West, the large output of new securities in April, and the number of new incorporations—both greatly in excess of last year—the notable demand for steel products and cotton and woolen goods, and the statistics of traffic and clearings, all reflect a growth in business.

Adverse weather conditions in the early part of the week checked house trade with dry goods jobbers and retailers, and the distribution of seasonal cottons has been necessarily slow. Domestic and convertibles continue very firm, despite a seasonably quiet period in primary markets. The size of the cotton goods exports is unusual, running 50 per cent ahead of a year ago, and shipments from the port of New York last week reached more than 14,000 bales.

Worsted yarns are buoyant and repeat orders on overcoatings and cloakings are frequent. Leading men's wear and dress goods mills are busy.

Business in footwear for fall delivery is good, but as most manufacturers have not started to produce these goods the factories are not generally actively employed. Inclement weather this week has somewhat retarded retail trade.

In sole leather tanners are refusing to accept larger orders and where buyers have wanted to purchase certain quantities in numerous instances more than one quarter to one half of the amounts desired have been refused. Notable strength continues to characterize the entire market for hides and skins.

Failures this week numbered 315 in the United States, against 244 last year. Bradstreet's State of Trade says: Though activity in some wholesale lines is not so marked as heretofore, drygoods for instance, trade in general is of fairly steady proportions, and what is probably most significant, current business is being done on a basis that allows of room for profits. In this respect the situation is quite the antithesis of what it was at this time last year.

Withal, the season is backward, retailers are slow in appearing, and retail trade, which had begun to show improvement, has been considerably handicapped by cold, wet weather. But optimism is apparent in most sections of the country, there is more or less doing on fall account, political conditions are practically disregarded, outdoor work is more active, employment is absorbing surplus labor, the iron and steel industry is operating more freely, actual strikes are relatively unimportant, farm work, though very backward, has made progress, and the condition of winter wheat has been improved by rainfalls, where it is probable that yields will be reasonably good.

Bank clearings for the week ending with May 2 aggregate \$3,375,709,000, an increase of 7 1/2 per cent over the like week in 1911. Outside of New York the total is \$1,441,343,000, a gain of 8.2 per cent over the corresponding week last year.

Trade in Canadian country points is quiet because farmers are busy with field work, but distribution in the cities is of goodly volume.

SALE OF NOTES BY THE CENTRAL

NEW YORK—The New York Central lines have privately sold \$15,000,000 4 1/2 per cent three-year notes, dated May 1. The street's understanding was that the price was par and that J. P. Morgan & Co. placed a large amount of the notes at London and Paris.

The notes are part of an issue of \$35,000,000 authorized by the up-state public service commission last autumn for use in buying stocks of subsidiaries or leased roads. The present issue was authorized in connection with the purchase of the stock of the New York & Harlem.

BONDS SOLD IN PARIS
SALINA, Kan.—A cablegram received by H. Leone Miller, president of the proposed Salina, Winnipeg & Gulf railway, states that the contract for the sale of \$13,000,000 bonds for the road has been closed in Paris and that the money will be available at once. It is stated that construction will begin this month or early in June.

P-A-Y-E CAR CORPORATION
WILMINGTON—At the annual meeting of the Pay-As-You-Enter Car Corporation, the following were elected directors: Henry W. Quimby, Harry W. Davis, E. Murdock, L. Chalmers Hubbard and Jesse W. Lienthal.

CITY OF OMAHA

Nebraska
4 1/2% Coupon Bonds Due 1932
Interest Payable in New York City.

Population 124,096
Omaha is the county seat of Douglas County and is the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the State of Nebraska

It is one of the chief gateways to the West, being served by practically all the great western railroad systems
Price and Full Particulars Upon Request

Merrill, Oldham & Co
35 Congress Street Boston

MARKET OPINIONS

H. L. Horton & Co., New York: The market has paid very little attention to political and labor uncertainties and it is apt to continue to do so unless something very unfavorable actually develops in either or both the above respects.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The week's primaries have made the political situation if anything more confused than ever. No clear line can be obtained on this now until after the conventions and until this time we should scarcely look for any large participation by the public. From this time on crops will command more attention. We have had the usual early crop scare, but generally speaking winter and spring conditions have so far been favorable to large crops.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The Steel statement was an unfavorable stock market development. A deficit of \$6,000,000, used to pay the dividend, was not calculated to make friends for the stock among speculators on margin, but it seems that this class is not heavily committed and that on the whole those people who have the stocks can easily afford to carry them.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: At the moment the market needs favorable developments of considerable importance to advance prices materially from the present level. We think the market offers good trading possibilities on both sides.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We look for an uncertain market in Wall street, but a market not safe to get short of for many hours—if you can "catch the step" there's money in shifting position, but few have the ability to play against the combination that is running Wall street. It is guesswork largely.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: We get very strong intimations that the dividend on American Sugar common stock may be increased from a 7 per cent to an 8 per cent basis. For some years Sugar has been out of the speculative arena, but there are prospects of its early reentry.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP

NEW YORK—From Montgomery district in Alabama cotton is reported as 20 per cent up and with a good stand. From Austin, Tex., district the crop is nearly all up and has a fine start. Less favorable reports from Georgia are indicated in the predictions of the state commissioner of agriculture, that Georgia will grow the smallest crop in some years. This official's estimates have generally been far under the mark.

Area figures, showing curtailment from 7 to 8 1/2 per cent below last year, are premature. The cotton belt has still a full month in which to prepare and plant. Under favorable weather conditions it will give good account of itself. The acreage question cannot be settled to be settled before the first of June, if even then.

BOSTON CURB

stock may be increased from a 7 per cent to an 8 per cent basis. For some years Sugar has been out of the speculative arena, but there are prospects of its early reentry.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SMALL MANUFACTURER
IN FRANCE IS FAVORED

New Labor Legislation Is
Qualified to Exempt the
Concerns Which Employ
Under 20 Men as Rule

PROPOSAL FOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Parliamentary debates and general discussions that have been taking place in France on the question of regulating the hours of labor include not only all industrial labor but that of mining as well.

The agitation has already resulted in the passing of the eight hours bill for the miners which is almost sure to be followed by a 10 hours bill for other labor, both of which are government measures.

An important development which came as a surprise was the passing in the Chamber of a proposition made by M. Delpeyre to the effect that the proposed new labor laws should not apply

to concerns which employ habitually less than 20 workmen and where there is no machinery operated by mechanical power, nor even to those where such machinery is in use but where the number of workmen employed is less than 10.

The proposition was strongly opposed even by the minister of labor himself, who foresaw many difficulties if these exceptions were made. In spite, however, of the unquestioned influence of M. Leon Bourgeois the government could not help themselves and the proposition was carried by a majority of some 20. This in effect will qualify the new labor legislation in whatever form it may be passed and the decision is generally approved in spite of the government's known disapproval.

It is strongly realized in many quarters that the maintenance of the small manufacturer is quite as important as that of the small agriculturist and that his independence and prosperity are the readiest means for combating on the one hand the monopoly of the trusts and on the other the abnormal advance and influence of syndicalism.

AMERICAN BUSINESS
COMMUNITY IN PARIS
HONORS MR. BACON

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Robert Bacon, the American ambassador at Paris, has received many charming tributes of the affection in which he is held here amongst all grades of French society both official and non-official, but it is doubtful if any of these will make such a lasting impression upon the retiring ambassador as that paid him on the occasion of the farewell luncheon given by the American business community.

The American Chamber of Commerce, at the Hotel Ritz, and many of the American colony took this opportunity of saying farewell, as the exact date of Mr. Bacon's departure was uncertain and depended upon the date of the arrival of his successor, M. Myron T. Herrick.

Mr. Shoninger, the president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, who proposed the ambassador's health, said, after making some reference to Mr. Bacon's valuable work here, that during the 30 years he had passed in Paris he had been acquainted with nearly all the American ministers and ambassadors and that he could vouch for the fact that none amongst them had touched the hearts of the French people as had Mr. Bacon who was a worthy successor to Franklin himself and whose departure would create a great void amongst both the French and Americans in Paris.

Mr. Bacon was presented with a beautiful illuminated address and expressed in very gracious terms his thanks and appreciation.

UNION CASTLE LINE TO PARLEY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Owen Phillips, the new chairman of the Union Castle Company, will leave for South Africa early in May. The object of Sir Owen Phillips' visit is to negotiate with the Union government for the carriage of South African mails.

MRS. PANKHURST COMPLAINS
OF HARSH GAOL TREATMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The question of the prison treatment of political prisoners is one which has always given rise to considerable controversy.

In England, the question has fortunately never been a prominent one, owing to the limits to which it is possible to go without breaking the law. Of late, however, the question has cropped up acutely with respect to the suffragettes. When the present Lord Gladstone was home secretary, his instructions with regard to the treatment of these prisoners caused considerable discussion. The methods employed, such as forcible feeding, were, it was felt, not calculated to even effectually attain his own ends, and the consequence was that when he went to South Africa as Governor-General, Mr. Churchill, who succeeded him, took advantage of the opportunity to institute a new order of things.

This new order of things has been in turn changed on the retirement of Mr. Churchill and the appearance of Mr. McKenna. Mr. McKenna's position was rather different from that of Mr. Churchill. The window smashing campaign had caused the perpetrators of it to be sent to prison as ordinary criminals, and Mr. McKenna had either to declare that they were to be treated as political prisoners, or to return to the drastic methods of Mr. Gladstone. He decided to take the latter course, but that scarcely justifies the remarkable incident which occurred with respect to Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst complained that though she was suffering in many ways she had been placed in a cold cell with insufficient clothing. When the question was raised, apart from her, in the House of Commons, the home secretary assured the House that the facts were not as Mrs. Pankhurst had given them, and

that she had been placed in a warm cell, on the third floor of the prison.

Now, what the home secretary omitted to inform the House was that Mrs. Pankhurst occupied this particular cell from Saturday to Tuesday. On Tuesday morning she declared she was unable to get up. She was seen by the prison doctor, who told her that bed was the best place for her.

In the course of the afternoon a warder came to tell her she was wanted in another part of the prison. Expecting a friend, and being in a hurry to see the friend, she went, only partially dressed, with the warder. She was taken down to the level of the river and placed in the punishment cells, which were unwarmed, without any explanation, on a bed without a mattress. After some time the matron, seeing her state, hurried away to obtain a mattress and rug.

These are the simple facts of the case and it is absolutely unnecessary to do more than contrast the explanation given in the House of Commons with the actual facts as they occurred to show that official explanations cannot always be regarded with the reliance which it ought to be possible to place on them.

ANTIQUARIANS IN ABBEY WOOD

(Special to the Monitor)

WOOLWICH, England—At Abbey Wood (Kent) the Woolrich Antiquarian Society has recommenced excavations upon the site of the famous Lessness Abbey, which dates back to 1178 A. D. It was built upon much the same lines as Westminster Abbey.

FRESCOES FOUND IN TRIPOLI

(Special to the Monitor)

TRIPOLI—Excavations now proceeding at Gargash, in Tripoli, have brought to light some magnificent frescoes connected with the worship of Mithra.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW COAL FIELD
IN KENT MAY RIVAL SOUTH WALES

In Depth, Quality, Thickness
of Seam and Other Points
Deposit Makes Up for the
Smaller Extent of Field

PROGRESS IS RAPID

Nearness to London Will Be
Important Factor and the
Saving in Freight Must Be
Aid in Catering to Europe

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is estimated that the Kentish coal field contains not less than 10,000,000,000 tons of coal, a quantity sufficient by itself to supply the total output of the United Kingdom, at the present rate of production, for 37 years.

This net deposit has been proved to lie almost wholly beneath the 150 square miles which would be enclosed by lines joining Dover, Canterbury and Sandwich, and while the superficial extent of the new coal field, so far as it has been proved by borings, is considerably less than that of many of the British fields, still in depth, quality, thickness of seams and other compensating advantages it challenges comparison even with the wealthy area of Durham or of South Wales.

Just over 22 years ago the existence of coal measures in the neighborhood of Dover, long suspected as a result of the discovery of the Pas-de-Calais field in 1849, was proved by Sir Edward Watkin in a boring put down under his direction on the shore below Shakespeare cliff, but although this boring was followed by the sinking of two shafts at the same spot, and borings inland were put down, no further discoveries of value were made until the autumn of 1906, when under the direction of Arthur Burr the boring at Waldershare proved seams four feet six inches and five feet two inches, in rapid succession, a success soon followed by the cutting of the four-foot four-inch seam at the Fredville boring, under the same auspices.

Many Seams Found

From that time onward each successive borehole has emphasized the wealth and importance of the field; no fewer than 11 seams were discovered by the end of February of this year, of which 74 were of two feet and over, with an average thickness of four feet, four inches.

As will be seen by the map a great deal of exploratory work has been done, indeed the expenditure on boreholes alone amounts to a great sum, but shafts have also been sunk. At Tilmanstone three shafts are now 1140 feet deep and the coal measures lie but 30 feet further down. Shafts at Guilford and Snowdon collieries are also at an advanced stage in development, while at Dover colliery one shaft is already sunk to the coal, and coal is expected to be wound from the latter, as from Tilmanstone, during the present year.

The collieries at Snowdon and Guilford will be next producing coal, probably in 1914, while those at Wingham and Woodnesborough, where the surface equipment is in preparation, will be pushed on as soon as the last Kent railway, now under construction, reaches these localities.

Altogether, it is safe to say, that in five years' time this corner of Kent will have become one of the busiest spots in England. It should be noted in connection with the extent of the Kentish coal field that many of the borings have failed to penetrate to the depth recognized as the limit for coal mining, namely, 4000 feet, so it is practically certain that there are many seams further down still awaiting discovery to add their quota to the amazing wealth of this buried storehouse of nature's energy.

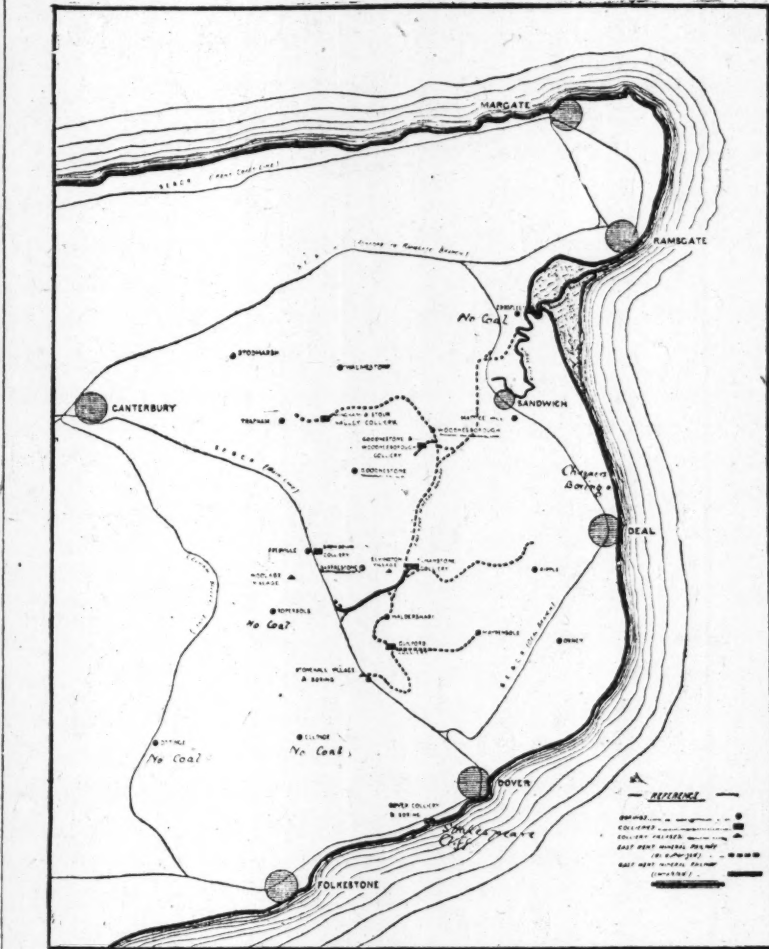
Quality Excellent

But not only is the coal proved to be there in almost unlimited quantity, its quality, too, has been found super-excellent. A reference to the table given below shows how the Kentish steam coals compare favorably with the most famous products of South Wales and West Virginia.

It may be mentioned, in regard to the table given below, that very few coals are to be found, the world over, which given under analysis a calorific value of over 15,000 British thermal units, a figure equivalent to 8332 Centigrade heat units.

State or county	Description or location	Seam	Calories in C. H. U.	Carbon	Ash
1. Kent	Goodnestone Boring	3ft. 9in.	8,901	89.72	1.55
2. Glamorganshire	Clyne Valley Coll. Co.	Yankee	8,520	85.10	2.30
3. Fayette Co., W. Virginia	Minden	Fire Creek	8,496	85.49	3.06
4. Kent	Goodnestone Boring	No. 3 Bed.	8,467	88.85	2.91
5. W. Virginia	Pocahontas	9ft.	8,459	87.01	44.5
6. Glamorganshire	Hills Plymouth Coll. Ltd.	9ft.	8,439	86.98	3.97
7. Kent	Woodnesborough Boring	3ft. 9in.	8,436	87.89	2.36
8. Fayette Co., W. Virginia	Lawton	Quinnmont	8,402	85.07	5.45

The great importance of the Kentish coal field lies in its unique geographical position; it is 30 miles nearer to London than any other coal field, and could ship coal to this city at two shillings per ton freightage. London consumes 17,000,000 tons of coal each year, and as the average freight per ton from the coal fields in the north by rail is about six shillings, it will be seen that Kent must



Extent of Kentish coal field shown by sketch which picks out
Canterbury, Dover, Deal and Sandwich

AEROPLANE SHOW
SEEN IN MOSCOW

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—At an aeronautical exhibition held in Moscow towards the end of March some very interesting machines were on view. An apparatus constructed by M. Sekosky, a student from Kier University, carrying five passengers and capable of flying 117 miles per hour, attracted considerable attention.

The fastest machine exhibited was the Newport, a monoplane, making 1200 versts per hour. In connection with the above a meeting was held at which were present members of all the aviation clubs in Russia, in all 250 people.

PREMIER'S DAUGHTER SPEAKS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Miss Elizabeth Asquith, daughter of the premier, addressed a large gathering of the Worcester Park Women's Liberal Association on the home rule bill and the Welsh disestablishment bill. Mr. Asquith is strenuously opposed to women having the vote.

ultimately capture the greater part of this market.

But as we have seen, the greatest asset of the Kentish coal field will undoubtedly be its steam coal. Heretofore all European nations have been obliged to obtain supplies for their navies from South Wales, and the latter sends annually to ports in the Baltic and on the shores of the North Sea some 7,000,000 tons of the product of its saving of freight charges, given similar quality in both cases, the Kentish field must supplant South Wales in this position, at least, of its export trade.

The fireclay which underlies many of the seams in Kent is another potential source of great wealth; it has been found to be of excellent quality and doubtless we shall see Kent rivaling Staffordshire as a producer of potteryware, just as its coal will challenge that from Monmouth, Lancashire or Yorkshire.

Doubtless, too, Kent coal will one day be supplying electrical energy for London. If, as we are informed, the city of Boston may be supplied with electricity generated hundreds of miles away in the Pennsylvania coal fields, there would seem to be no reason why collieries near Canterbury, but 60 miles from the metropolis, should not be utilized for a similar purpose, and London begin to lose its fall of smoke and grime. Indeed the railway connecting the county of Kent with the other railway systems of England is already attracting the attention of the investing public, and its stocks are rapidly appreciating in value, as the extent and richness of the Kentish coal field becomes more widely known.

An article on Kent coal is not complete without a reference to the indomitable pluck and energy of the man to whom history will assign the principal credit of proving to a sceptical and indifferent public that at England's very gate lay the buried treasure which will inaugurate a second industrial revolution and the name of Arthur Burr will always be closely associated with the triumphant progress of England's newest coalfield.

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DARDANELLES ATTACK
IS STILL UNEXPLAINED

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The statement issued by Mahmud Shevket Pasha with regard to the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts, leaves the situation as obscure as before.

According to this statement, 24 Italian war vessels were off Lemnos on April 17. At five o'clock on the 18th a cruiser and a torpedo boat were sighted off Samos, the barracks on which island, according to a despatch from the Greek consul, they proceeded to bombard. Later, they steamed into the harbor and sank a yacht which was anchored there. At 6 o'clock on the same morning, another cruiser and a torpedo boat seized, off Rhodes, a small yacht belonging to the Khedive, simultaneously the torpedo boat cut the submarine cable, so as to isolate the island. A little before midnight, eight Italian war ships appeared off the mouth of the Dardanelles, and at a quarter to 12 opened fire.

The bombardment was at once replied to, and continued till 2 o'clock, when the Italians, having fired 170 rounds, drew off. Barring a little injury to the barracks, no harm was done, and the practice was distinctly bad. Shortly after 2, the bombardment ceased, and the enemies' war-

ships put to sea. Meantime, the Turks had issued notices that the Straits would be closed, and has sent out the mining vessels to block the channel which had hitherto been kept open for traffic.

The Italians papers describe the movement as a demonstration and not an attack, and declare that it was effected in the most brilliant manner. They also announce that the cables connecting the Turkish islands in the archipelago with the mainland, have been severed. What the real motive of the demonstration may have been, it is difficult to discover, but, in the most practical way, it demonstrates once more the invulnerability of Turkey, and the extreme vulnerability of the other powers.

The closing of the Straits, a mere military precaution to Turkey, means strangling the traffic of the great powers. It is said that grain to the value of £10,000,000 is waiting shipment in the Danubian and Black Sea ports, and that none of it can now be got to sea. This is, of course, only a single instance of what the bombardment has effected in the way of injury to commerce, and explains why the great powers are so anxious to see the war brought to an end, while Turkey is comparatively indifferent.

RUSSIA IS PREPARING
TO SEND EXPEDITION
TO THE NORTH POLE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—It has now been decided that the Russian government will send an expedition to the north pole during the summer of the present year, under the command of Captain Sedoff, who will be accompanied by a crew of 50 men.

The estimated cost of the expedition is 70,000 roubles, of which the government are going to grant 50,000 roubles, the Duma giving its sanction to this amount when meeting after the Easter holidays, and as for the remaining 20,000 roubles required, the various universities, academies, etc., will be asked to subscribe.

The expense is made up as follows: Cost of steamer, 20,000 roubles; salaries, 24,000 roubles; provisions, 10,000 roubles; instruments (technical), 3,000 roubles; clothes, 3,000 roubles; dogs' food, 2,000 roubles; snowshoes, runs and other expenses, 4,000 roubles; making a total of 70,000 roubles.

WEST AUSTRALIA
TO GUARD FOREST

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, W. Aus.—Owing to the great abundance of hard wood timber growing in the southwest of Western Australia, the question of afforestation has perhaps not received due consideration.

Now, however, that the development of the state is proceeding, and that consequently fresh areas are continually being cleared, the government has decided that the reserves of forest areas are to be increased, and it is understood that this is but the beginning of a general system of classification which has been undertaken.

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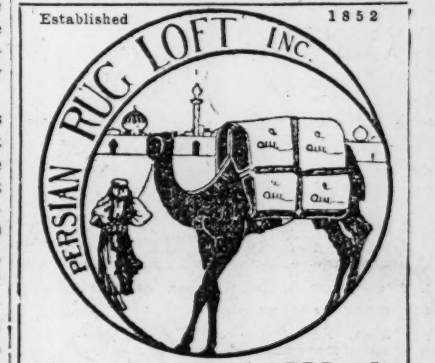
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JUDGE'S DAUGHTER
HAS LEGAL POST

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A remarkable triumph for women and one that has excited much comment has been the appointment of Miss Nancy Isaacs, daughter of Mr. Justice Isaacs, as her father's legal associate in the commonwealth high court. Mr. Justice Isaacs was attorney-general in the Deakin ministry in 1905-06.



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THE HOME FORUM

SELINA AMONG THE TULIPS

SELINA is a most proper child whose story is told in a pudgy little book that belonged to a grandmother, when she was a little girl nearly 100 years ago. It is called "The Friendly Gift," and among its stories and sketches, none is so attractive as that one which begins with Selina walking in the garden with her father at a self-righteously early hour.

"How much better it is," she cries, "to enjoy this walk than to waste so much time in bed!"

The father is proper too, and upon this text he gives out the introduction of a discourse upon the habit of late rising and its lamentable results, that certainly sounds as if it had been written by drowsy lamplight. But Selina likes it and contributes feelingly some instances among her playmates as illustrations.

Then her father rather neatly turns the table upon her by asking—apropos of some strictures upon a child whose sleepiness in the morning has resulted in a total ignorance of flowers—what flowers Selina—likes best, and why.

But Selina is ready for him, for as it appears, she is "too sensible a child to talk at random, and her practice of thinking generally enabled her when she did speak to say something worth hearing." After reflection she says that she likes the snowdrop for its innocence and the violet for its fragrance; she mentions also the pansy, the lily, the hyacinth and the passion flower, but concludes—"I do not see one flower here that I like better than the tulip." Whereupon the father takes the tulip for another head of his discourse, which has been flowing along intermittently all this while.

Tulips, he tells her, have exceedingly fine forms, there is great variety and richness in their coloring, and it is a high flower, as though nature would hold it up for admiration. Presently he tells her something else to remember when she looks at tulips—never to be proud of her pretty clothes, and has she not a little hymn about that? Certainly she has: Selina is not a child to be found wanting when a Watts "moral song" is called for, and, as she paces the prim garden walk, her precise little voice repeats,—

"The tulip and the butterfly
Appear in gayest coats than I;
Let me be dressed fine as I will
Flies, worms, and flowers exceed me, still."

Then with a deprecation of the tulip for what he conceives to be its lack of perfume—had he studied dry books so

long that he could not smell for himself?—her father tells her he would wish her to be like the tulips for beauty and dignity, and like certain others he names as being more emblematical of sweetness or modesty, or innocence.

Receiving docilely her lesson this dear Selina takes one flower each of the kinds named to the breakfast table, where she tells her brothers and sisters—lie-a-beds these—all about it. And they resolve to begin early rising the very next day.

Very quaint and even priggish it seems to us, and yet sweet with something of the sweetness of linen laid away in lavender or rose leaves, and perhaps Selina may point a moral for our own hustling day.

Grace, dignity, uprightness, freedom from earth soil, comeliness of form and richness of expression, versatility of adjustment, yes, and a generous fragrance, all these are offered for our emulation when "the tulip lamps are lit."

Woman's Advance in Germany

Last year, on one of the first days after I had arrived in Berlin, I took part in a large meeting devoted to the discussion of some problems of student life. A committee of leading professors had made a motion, and some of the most influential men of Berlin spoke warmly in its favor, says a writer in the Atlantic.

Then a young woman stood up and opposed it. She spoke quietly but firmly. There was strong objection to her arguments; eloquent speakers fought in favor of the original motion.

But the young woman almost alone held her own, and soon gained ground. When it finally came to a vote, the majority followed the banner of the young leader of the opposition. There were only a very few women in the whole assembly: it was distinctly the influence of woman's oratory over a large group of important men.

Twenty years ago that would have been entirely impossible in Germany. A young woman would never have dared to take the lead in such a momentous debate; and if she had ventured to oppose acknowledged leaders, her mere effort would have been resented, and this resentment would have swelled the other party.

Early Boston Tristans

Theodore Thomas gave Boston its first taste of "Tristan" at a concert he conducted here in 1884. In 1895 came the first performance of the opera here, by the Damrosch opera company, with Rosa Sucher and Max Alvary in the title parts. The next year the same company returned, and this time the solo was Katharina Lohse-Klafsky. Lillian Nordica and Jean de Reszke appeared in the opera in Boston in 1896. Two years before Mme. Nordica had enjoyed the honor, hitherto denied to American singers, of singing at Bayreuth. For more than a decade she led the short file of American Isolde; Lilli Lehmann and Paul Kalisch, Ternina and Kraus, Gadecki and Burgstaller, Fremstad and Burrian—all these have been heard in different performances of the great music drama in Boston.—Music.

"What we want," said the orator, "is a square deal." "Yes," replied the studious reformer, "and in order to secure that we must do away with the political ring. It is the ancient and very difficult problem of squaring the circle."—Washington Star.

TOUCHING SOME FAMOUS BOOKS

PLATO'S "Republic" is a book describing the ideal state or human government. It was aimed to stem the tide of an unruly individualism which under the name of democracy seemed to be bringing confusion and destruction on the social body of his day. He prescribes a severe discipline for youth and the restraint of the impulses of the individual, mistaken for freedom, in order that the harmony and good of all might prevail. He would have youth instructed by beauty which should awaken thoughts of what is good and pure. He saw that to exhibit any figures of evil to the developing thought was destructive. He would even have nothing mediocre and ugly before the attention of youth, but only works of noble and great art. Lecturing of these things lately at Harvard Professor Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, paused to ask what Plato would have thought of the comic pages in many

of the newspapers today which are prepared for the special delectation of children.

Plato's ideal republic, moreover, is set forth as the outgrowth of the great philosopher's thoughts of God, his highest conception of a divine government as reflected in human affairs. It is in the "Republic" that we find those remarkable statements which affirm for good only all power, indeed all being or existence. While Plato does not seem to have been able to establish his ideals on such a working basis as to make them efficacious to bring harmony to the lives of his followers, he was certainly honestly seeking for light and appears to have had many and many a revelation of the presence of divine good with man here and now, as the following passage from this work indicates. It is from Bohn's translation, as cited in Harrison's book, "The Teachers of Emerson":

These "ideas" of Plato's are the sole realities, and they are known only by the intellect. They are grouped together in the intelligible world and though they seem independent there is one idea supreme among them. This is the idea of the good. It is the chief end of all man's endeavors, the final satisfaction for which he strives. It is

To Nature

IT MAY indeed be fantasy, when I Essay to draw from all created things Deep, heartfelt, inward joy that closely clings;

And trace in leaves and flowers that round me lie Lessons of love and earnest piety. So let it be; and if the wide world rings In mock of this belief, it brings Nor fear, nor grief, nor vain perplexity. So will I build my altar in the fields, And the blue sky my fretted dome shall be, And the sweet fragrance that the wild flower yields Shall be the incense I will yield to Thee, The only God; and Thou shalt not despise Even me, the priest of this poor sacrifice. —Coleridge (Printed in "Letters and Conversations").

Serious Lack

One can fancy the impression which a sailor might get from seeing unnecessary luxury anywhere, for the sailor of all men is used to roughing it and knows what it means to live happily in quarters which the landsman would find in many respects poor indeed.

A story is told in the Youths' Companion of how Admiral Eyns expressed his opinion when he was being taken through the elaborate stables of a certain metropolitan magnate. The stable manager showed him walls and floors of pale, translucent tiling, marble, drinking-troughs, mangers of Circassian walnut, solid silver fittings, and so forth. "Do you find anything lacking, admiral?" asked the manager, proudly, at the end.

"Nothing," the admiral replied, "nothing except a leather-upholstered sofa for each horse!" He gathers earth's whole good into his arms, Standing, as man now, stately, strong and wise— Marching to fortune, not surprised by her; One great aim, like a guiding star above— Which tasks strength, wisdom, state—liness, to lift His manhood to the height that takes the prize. —Browning, from "Colombe's Birth-day."

also the cause of existence to all things and of all knowledge that man can know.

Using the analogy of the sun in the visible world, Plato, in the "Republic" thus explains his conception: "That therefore which imparts truth to what is known and dispenses the faculty of knowledge to him who knows you may call the idea of the good and the principle of science and truth, as being known through intellect. And as both these—knowledge and truth—are so beautiful, you will be right in thinking that the good is still more beautiful than these. Science and truth here are as light and sight there, which we rightly judged to be sun-like, but yet did not think them to be the sun; so here it is right to hold that both of them partake of the form of the good."

We may say that therefore as to things cognizable by the intellect that they become cognizable not only from the good by which they are known, but likewise that their being and essence are thence derived."

WATERFALL FED BY SPRINGS



FLUME FALLS, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H.

THIS picture shows how the Flume falls in the Franconia Notch look when more water is flowing than is usual in the summer time. New Hampshire has many natural attractions and the flume and its falls are not the least

of the city; the Common and Public Garden in Boston and the Commonwealth Avenue Mall are among the most famous beauties of the city, and this New York writer seems to think trees need not be altogether ignored in arranging for fine buildings in the more crowded parts of cities. The many bare little grass plots that occur in cities and are nowadays being retained as breathing places in the wilderness of brick and stone, might be planted with a few trees and are taken to protect their young growth. A few trees of stately mien started now in Copley square, Boston, might eventually obstruct the view of one of the most splendid civic centers in the United States, but would greatly enhance its charm, softening its austerities and unifying whatever is now discordant in architectural effects.

At any rate, let no one cut down a tree without carefully considering the sacrifice and deciding whether too much is not lost by it.

Music in Mexico

The Mexicans are so fond of music that they attend concerts regardless of revolutions and that sort of thing. The Hungarian pianist Yolanda Memor recently returned from a tour during which she gave 16 concerts in Mexico city alone. Some were with orchestra; others were recitals, one of these being for the Madero family and 90 members of the administration party. Concerning one strange Mexican custom, she remarked to a representative of Musical America:

I played more than 60 different compositions. Liszt, Beethoven, Debussy, Chopin, Tchaikovsky and other composers were on the list. If an audience liked any one number particularly well, I would repeat it later. The audiences are very enthusiastic, and people discuss the numbers while they are being played.

At first I was annoyed at the conversation, believing that it showed lack of interest in my work. Later I found that this was appreciation and the custom of the country. It was a strange sensation, though, to hear a rumble of continuous conversation while at the piano. When a concert is finished in Mexico, the audience make a break for the stage and insist upon shaking hands with the artist. No one wants to leave, and these receptions sometimes last half an hour. —New York Post.

Success does not so much depend on external help as on self reliance.—Lincoln.

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UPWARD STEPS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; and he de-lighteth in his way," wrote King David. David had something of sin and sorrow and repentance in his own life, and he knew well the upward steps necessary for him who would be and remain "a good man"; he knew well that only steps "ordered by the Lord" could keep himself or any one else upright. "Though he fall," he continues, "he shall not be utterly cast down; for the Lord up-holdeth him with his hand."

How our steps may be ordered by God is the vital question. Nearly all men and women want to be good and to do good; the deliberate choice of sin is the exception and few fall into it without some struggle or some pang of remorse. The large majority fail in goodness because they are confused and ignorant as to what constitutes goodness. When the honest man sees his way he wants to walk in it. And so we may reasonably conclude that instruction concerning God's government of men is the thing needed if we are to bring our footsteps to His ordering.

The Scriptures hold so clear a record of Christ Jesus' life and work that they offer full instruction in the way of goodness. Nothing outside the Scriptures will ever be needed except teaching that will bring us better to understand what these records contain. People who have quarreled with the Bible will surely admit there is much in it they have failed to understand and that a right acquaintance with it might very likely change their points of view. People who have blindly exalted the Bible without understanding

the truth it sets forth have also missed their way. And both these groups of thinkers must find out more about the God the Scriptures reveal if they desire to walk as divine Mind orders.

Now many persons have become convinced that the teaching of the Christian Science text-book, the book written by Mrs. Eddy as the outcome of her own spiritual research and experiment, undoes any and all mystery that may have veiled the Scriptures and reveals, so plainly that any man who will obey it may begin to understand it, the actual law of God and its application to the goodness and happiness and health of mankind. The important thing for the well-being of us all is to find how God orders man's going and then to bring our thoughts and deeds under the action of His purpose. Christian Science maintains that God is Mind and that as divine Mind He is everywhere present. That divine Mind is wholly good and, being omnipotent, is the only power; so, the one existing power is an entirely good power.

Then if God is Mind He must in-part Himself to us mentally, through thoughts; hence it follows that spirit-

ually right thoughts—the kind God Him-self must think—will keep God with us and conversely keep us in the presence of God. Such thoughts must be wholly good and reflecting the good power of God, which establish by their goodness and their power man's dominion over all evil. The Christian Science is really very simple when rightly understood. God orders man's steps by supplying man with right thoughts, and we walk in the way appointed when we cherish right thoughts and shut out of our mental processes all wrong thought. A good man is, primarily, he who thinks good thoughts; for his thoughts determine his outward life. The great point in Christian Science is that no man can think wholly right thoughts unless he looks to the divine source for his supply of thoughts, and that only in the degree he accepts divine thoughts and lets them correct his errors can he be reasonably expected his steps to be "ordered by the Lord" and directed into good and pleasant places.

We all see that steps not ordered by God lead into many unhappy places; and on every side it is proved there is no safety outside of the highest available

good. So the value of that quality of thought which establishes unbroken connection with divine thought processes is entirely evident. Just here is the importance of prayer. Not the prayer that gives power to evil, even while imploring God to overcome it, but the enlightened prayer which is marked with conviction that God, good, is the only power, and that our thoughts if sufficiently lifted to know His power, if sufficiently divested of evil to accept His power, if enough united to divine goodness to be one with His power, will offer entrance to our Saviour and our Redeemer and insure our deliverance from evil.

Prayer, through the teaching of Christian Science, rises to the dignity of spiritual activity; for it is the operation of right desire, right thought, opening itself to all that flows from the divine source and receiving all the blessing for which it prepares a place. He who leans in any way upon the Supreme Being, however faintly he understands it, is to that extent praying and because he is going in the right direction his steps are in that degree God-governed. This hints the possibilities for righteousness and peace when all our thoughts are so linked

Moderation

I HAVE put this attribute of beauty last because I consider it the girdle and safeguard of all the rest, and in this respect the most essential of all. The least appearance of violence or extravagance, of the want of moderation and restraint is, I think, destructive of all beauty whatsoever in everything; color, form, motion, language or thought, giving rise to that which in color we call glaring, in form inelegant, in motion ungraceful, in language coarse, in thought undisciplined, in all unchastened; which qualities are in everything most distressing, because the signs of disobedient and irregular operation.—Ruskin (Modern Painters).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 4, 1912

Paramount Duty

At a time when the attention of all in the United States is turned upon political issues more or less well defined and when the strength of conviction on one side or the other is deep, we point out to our readers that if they would retain their sagacity and their right to hold themselves free for the service of the commonweal, they must, at this season above all others, remember that issues are always greater than men, however great those men may be, however great their deserts at the hands of their countrymen. This is because no one man ever decides an issue; the people decide it. For this reason again it is that the people's duty of reflection, courage and calmness is such a solemn one and so pressing.

It has been felt and uttered all over the civilized world that today is set in an epoch of great change and unrest, let us rather say of moral evolution and development. The United States, in common with other nations, feels that impending change and stirs with the travail of that development, but this evolution and development produce no new principles of freedom and justice, what they do produce is a sense in men's hearts that freedom and justice exist. They have always existed and have never changed; what has happened is that they have been forgotten or concealed, until mankind have cried aloud for what they must have, yet had forgotten.

When we say that people decide an issue, it is meant that by the sober carriage and the intellectual honesty of the people is it made possible for great issues to be fairly presented, carefully considered and above all handled with a single eye to justice. In no other way are they to be decided, and the responsibility for it rests upon the people. We do not pretend that the task is easy but neither do we give a counsel that cannot be followed. If there is no royal road to learning, there certainly is none to political excellence. On the contrary, the world has seen too often to be denied that it is much easier to make a revolution than to secure its fruits, supposing that it deserved to have good ones.

The world witnesses a struggle between individualism and collectivism; of either we shall hazard the statement that neither is the chosen guardian of the freedom and justice of which we speak, but the success, if such there is to be, of one or the other, will depend on the degree of obedience to these principles that is shown. We urge upon our readers, in the greatest fellowship and sympathy, to remember that in the United States, if words mean anything, the strength of the political fabric rests upon each man's devotion to an ideal, an ideal that by the terms of the constitution that has been so much lauded is expressly to be shared by all the citizens. The present cry that the people should have more share in government, raised as it is by many whose sincerity cannot be questioned, only makes clearer this duty to an ideal instead of diminishing it, and that ideal carries with it the absolute demand that no one person of any shade of opinion shall share its domain but shall be its willing and obedient servant. It now remains to be seen how much the people of the United States are willing to deny the temptation of excitement and to devote themselves to manifesting in their own actions their devotion to a political ideal whose fortifications have hitherto been considered very strong and whose constitutional expression has aroused the wonder and curiosity of the old world.

The Business Situation

IF THE report of earnings for the first quarter of the year, issued this week by the United States Steel Corporation, was to be taken as indicative of present general business conditions, it would offer little encouragement. It had been anticipated that the showing would be quite unfavorable. Estimates were in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000, whereas the figures actually fell below \$18,000,000. The corporation failed to earn its dividend on common stock by more than \$6,000,000. The quarter's earnings compare with \$23,105,115 for the previous quarter and \$23,519,203 for the corresponding three months of last year. In view of the fact that the corporation's production for some time past has been the heaviest in its history the unfavorable earnings exhibit must be due to the small profits on steel products. Since the statement was compiled, however, there have been some advances in prices, so that the current quarter is likely to be more profitable to the corporation. The heavy output of all steel companies, while unprofitable to the producers themselves, is indicative of the large amount of general business of the country.

As a general thing reports of the public utility companies show a much more prosperous state of affairs than the industrials or the railroads. The vicissitudes through which the railroad companies have come have taxed the earnings of the companies and the patience of the managements. Just now the outlook for the various industries of the United States, although somewhat beclouded, is promising enough. If business could successfully encounter the trials and disturbances it recently has experienced, there is good reason to believe that the future contains nothing that could seriously impair or more than temporarily retard its progress.

It is too early to estimate even approximately the size of the coming harvest. The crops eventually will be the most important factor in determining the future of business. The winter wheat deterioration is said to have been considerable, but as the ground may be utilized for other crops and since the soil is in fine condition for planting hope may reasonably be entertained that the aggregate of crops this year will be large. The great need of the world in order to reduce the cost of living is to increase its agricultural products. The law of supply and demand regulates prices. Consumption of foodstuffs has been gaining rapidly on production. There should be more farming and more intelligent farming. Agricultural colleges and the railroads are doing much to educate farmers in the raising of both crops and livestock. Better farming methods are now employed than ever before. The acreage this year will be larger in the United States. There is more encouragement in agricultural pursuits because the business is more profitable. Farming machinery and new methods have lessened the drudgery of farm life. A larger total production eventually will follow and with it lower prices for foodstuffs. The country at last is headed in the right direction to bring about the desired results.

Colombia Is Astir

COLOMBIA is worthy of special interest for other reasons than the missives of some of her peppery diplomats, or the claims for spoliation she puts forward against the "Colossus of the North." Those long familiar with Colombian affairs tell us, with considerable amazement, that an era of renaissance has actually begun to dawn on the republic. That a return to conditions as they existed under the dictatorial regimes of dark memory should be considered out of the question, seems almost fantastic, yet those least friendly to Colombia acknowledge that at the time of former President Reyes' flight to Europe nobody would have believed that the change of heart that has come over the Colombians was possible.

In this new era ushered in by the rebound from the intolerable despotism of the past, there is an awakening not so much of local patriotism as of international responsibility. The new sense is beyond doubt due to the establishment of American power on the isthmus that was once Colombian territory. It is this moving down of the glacier of the north to the very gates of Colombia and of all South America that has shaken up the people of Colombia and incidentally those of a few other republics, shaken them into a sudden appreciation of the realities of this twentieth century. Whatever may be thought and said of the methods that were employed to bring the Panama canal to be under exclusive American control, it is doubtless the fact that nothing better could have happened for the much-needed stiffening of the civic and economic backbone of Colombia and some of her neighbors. That they regard the situation in the light of a perpetual threat, is temperamentally logical; it does not invalidate the ultimate significance of the transaction which is not destructive but purely constructive, as much so as the building of the canal itself. And at the rate at which Colombia is awakening the bracing significance of American proximity is not likely to be hidden from her much longer.

International responsibility is the form a nascent civic aspiration logically takes in a country that has the unique good fortune of looking out on the oceans that are about to be joined at its very gates by what is probably the greatest economic undertaking of all times. What the canal will mean to nascent Colombia is quite beyond calculation; that it would have spelled confusion worse confounded to an unregenerate Colombia whose corruption it would have pushed to the point of disintegration is a conclusion inexorably drawn from developments of past regimes.

If a Colombian should see Providence rather than coincidence in the rare geographical situation of his country as combined with an equally rare variety of climates, productions and resources, and should lay claim for his country to the grandest future of all countries on this hemisphere, one could only assent. Yet Colombia will be what the Colombians make it.

Clearing Up the Common

NEITHER undue regard for red tape nor parsimony can justify any official obstruction of the process of cleaning up the Common, Boston's interior park, which, when at rights, is as serviceable as it is attractive. Not only for residents and ordinary summer tourists should it be promptly restored to its wonted condition. Some extremely important conferences are to be held in the city within the next six months. They will bring from Europe as well as from the United States persons conversant with the best civic ideals of the time. For evident reasons, solely as a matter of civic tactics, it will be well to clean up promptly. When pride and prudence combine to dictate a course, who shall thwart it?

With the Parkman fund an experiment in subsoiling and reutilizing much of the area of the historic ground has been carried out, one that managers of such parks and all landscape architects throughout the country have closely watched. Nothing of the kind on so large a scale has been tried in the United States. With the outcome New York city will be especially interested as it faces the problem of redeeming much of Central park. Citizens of Boston have been patient during the past eighteen months. They now want a quick clean-up.

ENGLISH postage stamps of common denominations are to be issued in rolls rather than in sheets. In this country the only striking change hoped for in this particular is for the introduction of a stamp that will stick when licked.

ONE of the striking demonstrations of the equal suffrage movement is taking place in New York city today. Conformable to the policy that has been followed consistently by the newer leadership in this movement, it is intended to be a demonstration that will impress the thought of the public at large, and impress it deeply. For years advocates of women's rights were content to advocate them from the rostrum before audiences generally sympathetic. It was thought that appeals directed to the intellectual would eventually be responded to by a universal awakening of interest in the cause, but the actual result was disappointing. In the main, the public viewed the whole matter with chilling apathy or good-natured toleration. At the most, equal suffrage was regarded as the mere fad of a certain element of the female population, and a subject to be treated rather jestingly than seriously.

The policy of the newer leadership in employing all the means within reach to bring the cause before public thought as a social and political issue of consequence, cannot be sweepingly commended, unless on the theory that desperate ills require desperate remedies, and this will not appeal to advanced and discriminating thinkers. The course pursued on several occasions must go without the endorsement of millions of right-minded men and women, and yet to these very people events have seemed to justify the theory if not the practice of the form of agitation that, when all is said, has made equal suffrage a living issue in the two great English-speaking nations of the globe.

We have a suffrage leader's word for it that the New York street demonstration of today is simply a concession to a condition that, however deplorable, had to be recognized if the cause was not to perish from inanition. Intellectual reasoning had not affected the multitude; argument, no matter how eloquent and appealing, was lost upon the masses; something, it was felt, had to be done to attract the attention of the crowd. The procession, the parade—the street demonstration that could show thousands of supporters of the

Why Women Suffragists Parade

movement in line, and these supporters representatives of every walk of life—was the thing to fix the attention of the thoughtless, the careless and the indifferent. "So long as we talked to the converted in halls," says this leader, "the outside world concluded that our movement consisted of a few officers without followers. We demonstrate the contrary of this when we march rank upon rank, thousands strong, through the city's streets. Then the public has to admit that there is a rank and file, as well as officers, in the suffrage army."

The public is now very willing to admit it. Equal suffrage today may have opponents, and many of them, as bitter as ever; but the demand and the movement have passed the point where the one can be answered with the sneer or the other can be brushed aside with a smile. Nothing can be clearer than that the question of "Votes for Women" is with the American people as an issue to be dealt with, not flippantly nor superficially, but seriously and patriotically, for the political future of this republic and the future of democracy are to be largely in women's hands.

THE honor being paid the memory of Samuel de Champlain by the American people and by eminent representatives of France is indicative, so far as Americans are concerned, of that friendly feeling for France that has existed since the days of Lafayette and Franklin. This cordiality has waned somewhat during the past generation or two, but it has been rekindled of late, in part by the skilful diplomacy of M. Jusserand and in part by the negotiations of French officials, educators and men of letters for relations of amity with American universities and other organs of national culture. Historians of the American nation had not overlook the share that French political idealism had upon some of the founders of the republic, nor the worth of emigration to the original colonies by Huguenot families.

Consideration of the career of Champlain must divert attention to earlier aspects of the relation of France to America, aspects which are never safely obscured. Champlain was an instrument in giving France title to a continental territory which, if she had been able to hold it against Great Britain, would have made radically different the history of North America and Europe. But conditions at Paris and throughout France negated all that valor and enterprise of pioneer sailors, explorers, priests and governors of Canada might do; besides, a rival race was in the field, even then demonstrating its likeness to the Romans of old in its colonizing capacity.

The Lilies withered where the Lion trod.

as Oliver Wendell Holmes put it. It was not foreordained that Bourbonism should be rooted in the political institutions of a new continent. Hence foundations of French sovereignty that Champlain laid in the seventeenth century were uprooted by the British in the eighteenth; and Napoleon the Great closed the chapter by his cession of Louisiana to the United States in the early nineteenth century. Nor in subsequent years, until she ventured on African conquest and colonization, did France think to utilize again men of the type of Cartier and Champlain.

Had France retained her American territory, it is interesting to speculate how far "the regions beyond" peopled with emigrants and their descendants, would have been the arena of the controversies that have raged in modern France. As it is, French-Canadians, under British rule, are a conservative folk, like Germans and Scandinavians in the United States, comparatively oblivious to modernistic tendencies that make contemporary Europe seethe.

THE reader will recall that much was said a year or so ago with regard to the introduction into cities of the motor bus as an adjunct of the street car. Proponents of the idea were careful to say then that this vehicle was not intended to supplant the trolley car, but, rather, to act as a feeder to the general traction system. Districts, neighborhoods, given over to private residences, back sections, back streets, the environs and suburbs of cities, isolated for any reason from the street car lines, it was thought, might find in the motor bus a conveyance and convenience of great value. For some reason discussion of the subject ceased as abruptly as it was begun. Possibly the time was not ripe for it. Possibly the time is not ripe for it now. But the idea is being revived and at points as far removed as Toronto, Ont., and Evanston, Ill.

London has a motor bus service of even greater proportions than the horse bus service of which it is the successor. The London General Omnibus Company, which operates it, is a transportation concern that handles no fewer than 300,000,000 passengers a year. In the company are embraced the combined services of the Road Car and Vanguard Omnibus companies. New York has some lines of motor buses operating at regular intervals along regular routes. But neither the London nor the New York service is quite what the average American city is looking for. The bus has always been a London institution; the New York motor stages depend very largely upon the patronage of sight-seeing visitors and of residents who desire to reach the parks and other points of attraction. The London buses do much of the business that in American cities is given over to the traction companies. The New York buses confine their activities to certain well-known thoroughfares and main traveled routes. What Toronto wants is a bus system that will accommodate at moderate charges the outlying population, serving also as an auxiliary of the traction system. What Evanston wants is a motor bus line that will meet the needs of the class called "commuters," especially in the summer time, and perform, in addition, all the functions of an urban and interurban passenger carrying service.

The claim is made now that both as regards electric and gas-propelled cars the cost of operation is being reduced to the point where they can be run with profit at a low rate of fare. In London the fare begins at a half penny and rises in proportion to the distance traveled. The zone system has not been tried in the United States. There is one fare, a flat rate, uniformly, within the corporate limits, an additional fare or additional fares for points beyond. One may ride ten miles within a city for five cents, in some instances for three or four cents, and be charged as much for a ride of a fraction of a mile beyond the walls. That the London system works out satisfactorily from a financial point of view is evidenced by the fact that its shares have advanced from 69 to 300 within a year. Perhaps this has contributed toward a revival of interest in the motor bus idea on this side of the ocean. News of a good investment travels fast.

Motor Bus Idea Revived